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Almanac

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1st SESSION . . . 1955

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Policy Statement . . .

"By providing a link between the local newspaper and Capitol Hill we hope Congressional Quarterly can help to make public opinion the only effective pressure group in the country. Since many citizens other than editors are also interested in Congress, we hope that they too will find Congressional Quarterly an aid to a better understanding of their government.

"Congressional Quarterly presents the facts in as complete, concise and unbiased form as we know how. The editorial comment on the acts and votes of Congress, we leave to our subscribers." Foreword, Congressional Quarterly, Vol. 1, 1945—Henrietta and Nelson Poynter, Editors.

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CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

What Is CQ?

Special Features of CQ Almanac

How to Use CQ Almanac



What Is Congressional Quarterly?

Congressional Quarterly is the term used to designate all the services performed by Congressional Quarterly News Features, a private enterprise devoted to producing penetrating articles and complete, authentic reference data on Congress.

These services include: Special stories and features for newspapers; a current reference document on Congress, CQ Weekly Report; and the permanent reference volume, Congressional Quarterly Almanac.

Congressional Quarterly is designed to help newspapermen and the public check on the Congress of the United States, one of the most complex organizations in the world whose official documents each year contain millions of words, weigh hundreds of pounds and occupy several yards of bookshelf.

Until Congressional Quarterly began publication in 1945, there was no way for an editor or an interested citizen to find out about Congress and his own Representative and Senators without great expense.

Congressional Quarterly is the only news bureau devoting exclusive attention to the United States Congress. Reproduction and quotation rights are reserved for its editorial clients, which include daily newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasters, and publications of trade associations and unions.

Congressional Quarterly's staff organizes and indexes the vast stream of material pouring from Capitol Hill, from day to day, in session and out. Every week it reports to editors in CQ Weekly Report and at the end of the year it compiles the story of Congress in Congressional Quarterly Almanac.

To make the material easier to use, CQ has divided it into eight broad subjects, or categories—Agriculture, Appropriations, Education and Welfare, Foreign Policy, Labor, Military and Veterans, Miscellaneous and Administrative, Taxes and Economic Policy.

Every record vote is published. These are checked off on charts, with the Members of Congress listed by states.

CQ is complete in that it summarizes every public bill acted upon by either house. A summary of "Bills Acted On" accompanies each categorical section of the Almanac. In addition, a synopsis of debate and amendments and their disposition are given on all major bills.

All public bills introduced, including those acted upon and those which received no action, are summarized in "Bills Introduced." The bills are listed under the names of their sponsors, alphabetically within categories.

Editorial Policy

Congressional Quarterly is non-partisan and unbiased. It is complete, concise and convenient.

CQ Almanac

The Congressional Quarterly Almanac tells the story of Congress for the year. It is a condensation of acts, amendments, committee activity, debate, hearings, investigations, vital statistics on lawmakers, lobby activity, party policies and votes. It is organized into easy-to-find forms, whether you want to know the provisions of a major law, the story on a controversial investigation, or the first name of your Senator.

Individual Voting Records

Congressional Quarterly keeps individual voting records on every Member of the House and Senate on all roll-call votes. Blank forms for recording the votes of Members of the 79th through **84th** Congresses are available to CQ clients. They can be filled in from CQ material, or CQ will complete them on assignment.

CQ Weekly Report

The story of Congress as it unfolds from day to day is told in the CQ Weekly Report, which chronicles floor action and debate and rounds up committee activities and hearings. CQ Weekly Report charts every record vote and summarizes bills acted on and bills introduced. Its coverage also includes:

News Features — Three exclusive stories, each spotlighting a major trend, situation, or political development on the Congressional scene.

Pressures on Congress — A continuing story of the forces exerted on Congressmen, presenting summaries of the legislative programs of key organizations on important bills and problems. The Weekly Report also lists lobbyist registrations, salaries and expenditures.

Congressional Quiz — A weekly question-and-answer feature putting the news in a nutshell.

Capitol Quotes — A resume of statements by Congressmen and public officials, gleaned from newsletters and speeches which are overlooked by other news media.

Political Notes — A continuing survey of political pressures and personalities, campaigns and elections, as they affect Members of Congress. Another feature, State Roundup, highlights the political picture on the state level.

Analysis of Issues — Background stories on an issue scheduled for early action, designed to give context to the news by detailing past votes, bills involved and arguments of Congressmen pro and con.

Week in Congress — A sprightly summary of the week's events giving the top news in capsule form. During the session, another feature, Summary of Legislation, traces the progress of major bills.

Index — A quarterly, cross-referenced cumulative index providing a quick means of relating past events to new action as it occurs.

At the end of the year the Weekly Report and its indexes are replaced by the **Congressional Quarterly Almanac,** which organizes the past year's material by subject, instead of chronologically, for permanent reference.

Special Features of CQ Almanac

VOTING RECORDS

Voting Charts — A complete record of every Member's stands on all roll-call issues. Members' names are listed alphabetically within states (or within major cities); party designations and, for House Members, Congressional district numbers are listed; a breakdown of the vote at the top of the chart shows how Republican and Democrats divided on each issue. Roll call numbers given are CQ's; they are not the same as those in the Congressional Record. For voting charts, arranged chronologically, see pp. 115-35 (Senate charts) and pp. 136-65 (House charts).

CQ Poll — Congressional Quarterly's unique poll of Members of Congress who failed to take a stand on significant roll-call votes. Members who were absent are sent ballots asking how they would have voted. CQ Poll results are incorporated in the CQ Almanac voting charts (see above).

(Note: Because of responses to CQ Poll, CQ voting charts occasionally differ from voting records in the official Congressional Record. In addition, they sometimes vary for another reason: A Member may rise days or weeks after a roll call and request that the record be corrected to show that he voted another way. If there is unanimous consent, and there usually is, the change is made in the text of that day's Record; but no change is made in the original tally of votes until the bound volumes appear a year later. CQ Almanac voting charts incorporate all such changes.)

Key Votes — The year's 16 most crucial roll calls, and how every Member voted. For a quick survey of each Congressman's recorded stands on these top 1955 issues, see pages 48 ff.

Historic Votes of Past Years — For assembled key votes by Members of the 81st Congress on historic issues from 1919-1944, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pages 100-116. For collected key votes from 1945-1951, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pages 722-743.

LOBBY ROUNDUP

Pressure Groups — The neglected phase of the story of Congress: Organizational stands, opinions, recommendations on pending measures. For summarization of how the lobbies fared in 1955, see page 672; for more detailed information about lobby stands on specific issues, see committee "Testimony" accompanying each major legislative story and the "Group Stands" section at the end of many stories.

Lobby Registrations —Lists of lobbyists who register, the organizations they represent, their legislative interests, salaries, expenses, previous registrations, etc. Congressional Quarterly has listed registrants since passage of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. For the first year of operation, see CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, page 759; for subsequent registrations, see each succeeding Almanac; for 1955 listing arranged by fields of interest, see page 683, this volume.

Lobby Spending — Analysis of lobby expenditures, including a listing of the top spenders, as reported under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. (For 1954 and first-half 1955 analysis, see pages 678 and 680.

Lobby Law Ruling — For analysis and text of the 1954 Supreme Court decision upholding the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, page 674.

CQ FEATURES

Elections — For final figures on the 1954 mid-term elections, reported spending by political committees, campaign contributions, plus preliminary political data on the 1956 Presidential election, see pp. 709 ff.

President's Boxscore — Mr. Eisenhower's legislative program and how it fared. For a detailed analysis of 207 Presidential requests in 1955 and their progress through Congress, see page 56.

Investigations — For CQ's annual report on the scope, cost and outcome of Congressional probes, see page 495.

Membership Committees — For listing of Members of the 84th Congress, membership turnover, and Congressional committees, see pages 16 ff. For each individual Member's committee assignment, see that Member's name in the Index.

Seniority — Listing of Members according to seniority ranking, which determines each Congressman's committee assignments, chairmanships and other perquisites. For seniority ranking by parties in the 84th Congress, see page 18.

Ages, Professions — For essential personal facts and figures, experience of each Member of the 84th Congress, see charts pp. 24-26.

How a Bill Is Passed — For an explanation of the complex legislative process, from the introduction of a bill to its final enactment into law, see page 94.

Glossary of Congressional Terms — For definitions of key parliamentary words and phrases, see page 96.

Nominations — For action taken on President Eisenhower's key 1955 appointments, see pages 665-70.

VOTING YARDSTICKS

Congressional Quarterly offers exclusive statistical analyses of roll-call voting, presented in Member charts and graphics. These analyses show: the measure of support each Member gave to the President; his support of the majority of his own party and the bipartisan majority; and his voting participation record. The regular yardstick features are:

Eisenhower Support — How frequently each Member voted "for" and "against" the President on roll-call tests of Mr. Eisenhower's legislative program and leadership. See pages 66 ff. for analysis of 1955 Eisenhower-issue roll calls, showing: Individual, state and party scores; President's victories and defeats; and role of Democrats and Republicans in supplying winning margins.

Party Unity — The frequency with which a Member voted in agreement with the majority of his own party on roll calls which split Republicans and Democrats along partisan lines. See pages 74 ff.

Opposition to Party — How often a Member voted in opposition to the majority of his party on a Party Unity Vote. See pp. 74 ff.

Bipartisan Support and Opposition — Frequency of votes in agreement with, and opposition to, the bipartisan majority on roll calls on which majorities of both parties voted together. See pages 81 ff.

Voting Participation — Frequency with which each Member voted. See pages 86 ff.

On The Record — How often each Member voted, entered into "live" pairs, announced his stand, or answered CQ poll. see pages 86 ff.

How To Use CQ Almanac

To Check A Congressman . . .

1. To gauge his activity, locate his name in the Index. Here are listed Congressional subjects and actions in which he played a signal role. Turn to the page indicated after each citation beneath his name in the Index.

2. For a quick survey of his voting on the crucial issues that were before the first session of the 84th Congress, check for his name in the charts entitled "Key Votes of 1955," pages 48 ff.

3. For a complete record of his voting in any comprehensive field—such as Labor or Foreign Policy — check the roll call list given on the first page of each legislative category and then turn to the vote charts indicated. CQ lists every record vote for every Member of Congress. All voting charts should be checked for a Congressman's complete voting record in 1955.

4. To determine how often he supported or opposed President Eisenhower's legislative proposals, as measured by his stand on selected Eisenhower-issue roll-call votes, see the "Eisenhower Support" charts, pages 71 ff.

5. Check the Party Unity charts, pages 78 ff. The number of times he voted with a majority of his own political party, and the number of times he opposed it, are tabulated there on a percentage basis. The Bipartisan Support charts (pages 83 ff.) indicate his support of bipartisan measures.

6. The frequency with which he registered no stands on issues that came to a roll-call vote can be determined by reference to his percentages in the Voting Participation and On The Record charts (pages 90 ff). These give the percentage of times he actually voted, or otherwise announced his stand publicly, or answered the CQ Poll.

7. Check the bills he introduced. To do this, refer again to the Index. Bills he introduced will be listed under his name, together with the general field to which they pertained. For a summary of the bill's purpose, and the name of the committee to which it was referred, turn to the "Bills Introduced" pages at the back of the book and locate the Congressman's name under each of the categories in which he submitted legislation. His bills are listed with his name.

8. Check his past record. Key votes for 1954 are in CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp 32 ff.; those for 1953 are in Vol. IX, pp. 74 ff. and those for 1952 in Vol. VIII, pp. 55 ff. The most significant roll calls for 1919-1944 start on page 100 of Vol. V, 1949. Key votes for 1945-1951 are in Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 722-743. Further details on a Congressman's action in the 79th to 84th Congresses will be found in Almanac Vols. I-X.

9. Finally, evaluate your Congressman's activity in relation to his opportunities. For example, note his committee positions, his seniority, and the data on his age and profession.

To Check A Bill . . .

CQ Almanac offers these four main paths for checking legislation:

1. Bills introduced
2. Bills acted on
3. Public laws
4. Legislative section text

Bills Introduced — Every public bill and resolution introduced during 1955 is listed in subject categories by name of sponsor. For listing and detailed explanation of how Bills Introduced are organized, see page 558.

Bills Acted On — Every public bill and resolution which was reported from committee or acted on by House or Senate is listed at the end of the appropriate legislative subject category (e.g., Agriculture, page 189; Labor, page 326).

Public Laws — All public laws of 1955 are listed in numerical order and described briefly on pages 104 ff.

Legislative Section Text —The legislative history of major bills, arranged by category, is presented at length in the following general sequence:

The bill's number, significant dates in its passage through Congress, final public law number.

Summary of the bill's primary purpose and most notable provisions.

Detailed analysis of provisions, in its final legislative stage.

Background and history of issues involved, keyed to previous Almanacs for past developments.

Relation to the President's program — his requests, pronouncements.

Committee hearings, votes, reports. Includes testimony of interested groups, important amendments to the bill while in committee, majority and minority reports.

Floor debate pro and con, highlighting principal arguments of both sides.

All roll-call votes.

Amendments accepted and rejected.

Passage or rejection of bill in both chambers.

Conference proceedings in the case of differing House and Senate versions. Outstanding points in dispute and how they were reconciled.

The law's enactment, Presidential comments.

Lobby activity, group pressures for and against the measure.

CQ Almanac Corrections, 1950-1954

These corrections are for the CQ Almanac volumes indicated. For additional corrections covering the years 1945-1953, see CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, page 7; Vol. X, 1954, page 7.

Volume VI, 1950

PAGE 389 -- Col. 3, last paragraph should read: "Eighty-six Democrats and 48 Republicans" (not "Eighty-seven Democrats and 47 Republicans").

PAGES 560-61 (chart) -- Kansas, Col. 8 -- Insert * opposite Vacancy listing.
Goodwin (R Mass.), Col. 8: should be N (not Y).
North Carolina, Col. 8 -- Insert * opposite Vacancy listing.
Insert below chart: * Meyer (R Kan.), Col. 8: N.
Bullwinkle (D N.C.), Col. 8:?.

PAGE 567 -- Col. 2, second paragraph, line 4 should read "Rep. Carroll" (not "Patman"); third paragraph, line 2 should read "Carroll's recommittal motion..." (not "Patman's").

Volume VII, 1951

PAGE 78 (chart) -- Caption 2, line 3 should read "33 opportunities" (not 29); caption 3, line 3 should read "29 opportunities" (not 33).

Volume VIII, 1952

PAGE 496 -- Col. 1, insert the following after the third paragraph:

"Our Nation has strengthened its national defenses against the menace of Soviet aggression.

"The Democratic Party will continue to stand unequivocally for strong, balanced defenses for this country -- land, sea and air. We will continue to support the expansion and maintenance of the military and civil defense forces required for our national security. We reject the defeatist view of those who say we cannot afford the expense and effort necessary to defend ourselves. We express our full confidence in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. We voice complete faith in the ability and valor of our armed forces, and pride in their accomplishments."

Volume IX, 1953

PAGE 257 (chart) -- Daniel (D Texas), Col. 7: should be X (not ?). Senate announcement, 7/14/55.

PAGE 312 -- Col. 1, last paragraph, last 3 lines should read: "Post Office and Civil Service, and Public Works Committees by two members each..." (adding "and Public Works").

Volume X, 1954

PAGE 14 -- On Senate table, in column headed "Successor": after line 9 (Hazel Abel) add Carl T. Curtis, R, (appointed) 1/1/55; after line 15 (Charles E. Daniel) add J. Strom Thurmond, D, appointed 12/24/54.

PAGE 14 -- On House table, add at bottom of column, after Bender: R. Carl T. Curtis (1st, Neb.), resigned 12/31/54; R. Jacob K. Javits (21st, N.Y.), resigned 12/31/54. As successor to A. Sidney Camp (line 9), insert: John J. Flynt, Jr., D, elected 11/2/54.

PAGE 35 (chart) -- Col. 3, under Ohio, should read Ayres -- Y; Bolton, F.P. -- Y; Bolton, O.P. -- N (clarifying printing).

PAGE 36 (chart) -- Caption 2 should read "Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052)" -- not (HR 9680).

PAGE 52 -- Headline under State Delegations, Col. 2, should read, "Highest Scoring - 1954" (not 1953-54).

PAGE 69 -- Col. 1, last paragraph, line 6 should read "...during 1954, and 66 of 147" (not 67 of 147).

PAGES 70-71 (chart) -- Col. 6, under Ohio, should read Polk -- 88; under Oklahoma, should read Belcher -- 80 and Edmondson -- 83.
Col. 3, under South Carolina, should read Dorn -- 63 (clarifying printing).

PAGE 72 (chart) -- Col. 1, under Louisiana, should read Ellender -- 94.
Col. 3, under Kentucky, should read Cooper -- 66 (clarifying printing).

PAGE 82 (chart) -- Col. 3, under Arkansas, should read Trimble -- 99 (clarifying printing).

PAGE 84 -- Col. 6, under Iowa, should read Hickenlooper -- 98 (clarifying printing).

PAGE 365 -- Col. 1, line 4 -- The standing vote should be given as 240-0 (not 340-0).

PAGE 396 -- Col. 1, under Floor Action, paragraph 3, line 9 should read "41 Republicans" (not 43).

PAGE 408 -- Col. 1, line 1 should read: "Salary increases of over $10,000..." (adding "over").

PAGE 470 -- Col. 2, paragraph 4, lines 5-8 should read, "Watkins replied: 'I do not believe you could (not "can") ever be satisfied unless you can find somebody that ought to be (not "who could be") shot or hung'."

PAGE 533 -- Col. 1, paragraph 6, first line should read "$300,000 minimum," (not "maximum").

PAGE 616 -- In Col. 3, the second entry from end of the column should read YOUNG (R Nev.) -- not (R N.D.).

PAGE 646 -- Senate table, Col. 2 -- The last word in the column "Amount Reported" should be "Spent" (clarifying printing).

PAGE 661 -- In Col. 2, the nomination of Samuel Brownell as Commissioner of Education should appear under the Health, Education and Welfare Department (not Interior).

PAGE 700 -- Col. 1 -- The lobby filing above Individuals, listing Employers as Wintershall etc., should include as Registrants: SHEARMAN & STERLING & WRIGHT (attorneys), New York, N. Y. Filed 8/4/54.

PAGE 722 -- In the first table in Col. 1, the first entry under House should be 51.3 (not 51.4). In paragraph 4, line 3 the youngest Democrat should be Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.) 30, (not Ashley).

PAGE 723 (chart) -- In Col. 10 (party seniority), change Allott (Colo.) to 39 (not 38); Martin (Iowa) to 37 (not 36); Barkley (Ky.) to 43 (not 42); Case (N.J.) to 38 (not 37); and Thurmond (S.C.) to 42 (not 43).

PAGES 724, 725 (chart key) -- In summary box, line 4 (Civic Service Politics), the number under DEM should be 216 (not 217), and Total should be 408 (not 409).

PAGES 724, 725 (chart) -- Illinois, 25 Gray (D) -- first column should be 30 (not 64), fourth column should be blank (not checked).
Column 10 (Party Seniority Rank), make following changes: Georgia, Flynt -- 69 (not 72) and Blitch -- 73 (not 62); Indiana, Denton -- 71 (not 70); Missouri, Christopher -- 72 (not 71); New York, Anfuso -- 72 (not 71); Pennsylvania, Flood -- 70 (not 69); West Virginia, Burnside -- 71 (not 70). All Congressmen except Flynt who were ranked 72 should be 73.

84th CONGRESS . . . 1st SESSION

Membership

Seniority

Committees

CQ

84th Congress: Organization, Officers . . .

The first session of the 84th Congress convened Jan. 5, 1955, with the Democrats taking over control after playing a minority role for two years.

It marked the second time since the Civil War that the Democrats had controlled both chambers of Congress while a Republican sat in the White House. President Eisenhower's only GOP predecessor to face the problem was Rutherford B. Hayes in 1879-81.

Four Democratic chief executives have had to work with Republican-controlled Congresses. In 1947-48, Harry S. Truman was faced by a GOP-controlled House and Senate in the 80th Congress. Other Presidents with the same problem were Woodrow Wilson, Grover Cleveland and Andrew Johnson.

Party Ratios

In the Senate, Democrats initially had a one-vote margin over Republicans, 48-47, with one Independent, Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore). The margin was increased to two when Morse announced Feb. 17 that he had joined the Democratic party.

The House Democratic margin when the session opened was 231-203, with one seat, that held by the late Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.), vacant. It was filled by Rogers' son, Paul, Jan. 11, bringing Democratic membership to 232.

No deaths or resignations occurred while Congress was in session in 1955. (See Membership Changes below.)

A comparison of party ratios between convening of the first session of the 83rd Congress and adjournment of the first session of the 84th Congress:

	Senate			House		
	GOP	Dem.	Ind.	GOP	Dem.	Ind.
Jan. 3, 1953	48	47	1	221	211**	1
Jan. 6, 1954	47#	48#	1	219	215	1
Jan. 5, 1955	47	48	1	203	231*	0
Aug. 2, 1955	47	49	0	203	232	0

* – *One vacancy.*
** – *Two vacancies.*
\# – *The GOP regained its one-vote margin on June 28, 1954.*

Senate Organization

As the first Senate business Jan. 5, Vice President Richard M. Nixon administered the oath of office to 34 Senators who had been elected Nov. 2, 1954. Four others, who took the oath during the Senate's November, 1954 session considering censure of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), were not re-sworn.

Nine of those sworn in Jan. 5 were "freshmen" Senators: Gordon Allott (R Colo.), Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), George H. Bender (R Ohio), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.), Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa), Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) and Strom Thurmond (D S.C.).

For advantages in seniority, Thurmond was appointed Dec. 24 to fill the unexpired term of Charles E. Daniel, who resigned Dec. 23, and Curtis was appointed Jan. 1, 1955, to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Hazel Abel, who resigned Dec. 31. The terms of Daniel and Mrs. Abel would have expired with the swearing in of the new Senators.

The next order of business was the election of a president pro tempore. Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) succeeded Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) to the post. The nominating resolution offered by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), was adopted by voice vote (Democratic voices). An amendment offered by Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to nominate Bridges was rejected by voice vote.

Party Officers

The following served in 1955 as officers for the majority party in the Senate:

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Majority Leader, Chairman of the Democratic Conference, Policy Committee, and Steering Committee

Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- Majority Whip, Chairman of the Campaign Committee

Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) -- Secretary of the Democratic Conference

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Chairman, Democratic Patronage Committee.

For the minority party:

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Minority Leader

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Minority Whip

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) -- Chairman of the Republican Conference

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Secretary of the Conference

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Chairman, Committee on Personnel (patronage)

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- Chairman, Committee on Committees

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Chairman, Campaign Committee.

POLICY COMMITTEES

Senate Republicans Jan. 11 voted to expand their Policy Committee from 12 to 23 members. Sen. Bridges became chairman succeeding Homer Ferguson of Michigan, who was defeated for re-election, Sen. Millikin said the primary purpose in expanding the Committee was to include in the policy group all 17 Republican Senators who would face re-election in 1956.

Members of the Committee were Millikin, conference chairman; Bridges; Knowland; Saltonstall; Young; Bricker; and Sens. Aiken (Vt.), Bender (Ohio), Bennett (Utah), Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Case (S.D.), Cotton (N.H.), Dirksen (Ill.), Duff (Pa.), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Kuchel (Calif.), Smith (Maine), Smith (N.J.), Welker (Idaho) and Wiley (Wis.).

Members of the Democratic Policy Committee, in addition to Chairman Johnson, were Sens. Green (R.I.), Hill (Ala.), Kerr (Okla.), Murray (Mont.) and Russell (Ga.) and ex-officio members, Clements and Hennings.

. . . Party Ratios, Membership Turnover

House Organization

First order of business in the House Jan. 5 was the election of a Speaker. Sam Rayburn (D Texas) was chosen by a 228-198 roll-call vote. (See story, p. 389.)

Rayburn administered the oath of office en masse to all House Members and Delegates who were present. The House then adopted by voice vote a Democratic resolution naming the Clerk of the House, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster, and Chaplain.

Party Officers

The following served in 1955 as officers of the majority party in the House:

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Majority Leader
Carl Albert (D Okla.) -- Majority Whip
Paul Brown (D Ga.) -- Chairman, Democratic Steering Committee
John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Chairman, Democratic Caucus
Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- Chairman, Democratic Committee on Committees
Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio) -- Chairman, Democratic National Congressional Committee.

For the minority party:

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. -- Minority Leader and Chairman, Republican Policy Committee and Committee on Committees
Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- Minority Whip
Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) -- Chairman, Republican Conference
Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) -- Vice Chairman, GOP Conference and Chairman, Republican Congressional Campaign Committee
Richard H. Poff (R Va.) -- Secretary, GOP Conference

POLICY COMMITTEES

Members of the House Republican Policy Committee were Martin and Wigglesworth (Mass.), Cole (N.Y.), Fenton (Pa.), Kean (N.J.), Reece (Tenn.), Miller (Md.), Jenkins (Ohio), Halleck (Ind.), Bennett (Mich.), Byrnes (Wis.), Cunningham (Iowa), Miller (Neb.), Budge (Idaho), Mack (Wash.), Scudder (Calif.), Reed (N.Y.), Phillips (Calif.), and Scott (Pa.). Ex-officio members were Reps. Hope, Poff, Simpson, and Arends.

Included on the House Democratic Steering Committee (counterpart of the Republican Policy Committee) were Brown, chairman; Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.), vice chairman; Rooney, secretary; and Reps. Fallon (Md.), Morgan (Pa.), Williams (N.J.), Chatham (N.C.), Garmatz (Md.), Rivers (S.C.), Boykin (Ala.), Morrison (La.), Spence (Ky.), Polk (Ohio), Dingell (Mich.), Blatnik (Minn.), Wickersham (Okla.), Kilday (Texas), Mahon (Texas), Fernandez (N.M.) and Sheppard (Calif.)

Turnover in 1955

In its first year, the 84th Congress lost three members by death:

Rep. Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.) on Dec. 1, 1954. (Although his death occurred before the 84th Congress convened, and he was not sworn in, Rogers was considered a Member by virtue of his election.)

Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.) on Sept. 19, 1955.

Rep. Vera D. Buchanan (D Pa.) on Nov. 26, 1955.

No Member resigned in 1955.

Comparison with previous Congresses indicated that the 1955 loss was less than the average of recent years. A Congressional Quarterly survey showed an average of 16.2 lawmakers died and 11.8 resigned during the two-year span of each Congress since 1945. More died (an average of 5.6 Senators and 10.6 Representatives) than resigned (3 Senators and 8.8 Representatives).

During the 83rd Congress, nine Senators, eight Representatives, and one House Delegate died. The 82nd, 81st, and 80th Congresses each had 16 of their Members die in office. Fifteen Members died in office during the 79th Congress.

While death touched the 84th lightly in comparison with recent Congresses, the 84th was less fortunate with respect to serious illness.

Among Members sidelined for lengthy periods were Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) and Senate Majority Leader Johnson, who suffered from heart conditions, and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), who missed much of the session because of an operation.

NEW CONGRESSMEN

In a special election Jan. 11, 1955, the late Rep. Rogers' son, Paul G. Rogers (D), was elected to fill the vacancy in Florida's 6th District. An army veteran and lawyer, Paul Rogers was 33 when elected.

John D. Dingell, Jr. (D) was elected to the House to succeed his father in a special election Dec. 13, 1955, in Michigan's 15th District (Detroit). The new Congressman, a veteran, lawyer, and former county official, was 29 when elected and would be the youngest Member of the 84th Congress when sworn in.

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

Party	Representative	Died	Successor	Party	Elected	Sworn in
D	Dwight L. Rogers (Fla.)	12/1/54	Paul G. Rogers	D	1/11/55	1/13/55
D	John D. Dingell (Mich.)	9/19/55	John D. Dingell, Jr.	D	12/13/55	-
D	Vera D. Buchanan (Pa.)	11/26/55	Vacant		Set for 1/24/56	-

Membership and Seniority

(as of date 84th Congress convened - Jan. 5, 1955)

SENATE

Membership

Aiken, George D. (R Vt.)
Allott, Gordon (R Colo.)
Anderson, Clinton P. (D N.M.)
Barkley, Alben W. (D Ky.)
Barrett, Frank A. (R Wyo.)
Beall, J. Glenn (R Md.)
Bender, George H. (R Ohio)
Bennett, Wallace F. (R Utah)
Bible, Alan (D Nev.)
Bricker, John W. (R Ohio)
Bridges, Styles (R N.H.)
Bush, Prescott (R Conn.)
Butler, John Marshall (R Md.)
Byrd, Harry Flood (D Va.)
Capehart, Homer E. (R Ind.)
Carlson, Frank (R Kan.)
Case, Clifford P. (R N.J.)
Case, Francis (R S.D.)
Chavez, Dennis (D N.M.)
Clements, Earle C. (D Ky.)
Cotton, Norris (R N.H.)
Curtis, Carl T. (R Neb.)
Daniel, Price (D Texas)
Dirksen, Everett McKinley (R Ill.)
Douglas, Paul H. (D Ill.)
Duff, James H. (R Pa.)
Dworshak, Henry C. (R Idaho)
Eastland, James O. (D Miss.)
Ellender, Allen J. (D La.)
Ervin, Samuel J., Jr. (D N.C.)
Flanders, Ralph E. (R Vt.)
Frear, J. Allen, Jr. (D Del.)
Fulbright, J. W. (D Ark.)
George, Walter F. (D Ga.)
Goldwater, Barry (R Ariz.)
Gore, Albert (D Tenn.)
Green, Theodore Francis (D R.I.)
Hayden, Carl (D Ariz.)
Hennings, Thomas C., Jr. (D Mo.)
Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (R Iowa)
Hill, Lister (D Ala.)
Holland, Spessard L. (D Fla.)
Hruska, Roman L. (R Neb.)
Humphrey, Hubert H. (D Minn.)
Ives, Irving M. (R N.Y.)
Jackson, Henry M. (D Wash.)
Jenner, William E. (R Ind.)
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D Texas)
Johnston, Olin D. (D S.C.)
Kefauver, Estes (D Tenn.)
Kennedy, John F. (D Mass.)
Kerr, Robert S. (D Okla.)
Kilgore, Harley M. (D W.Va.)
Knowland, William F. (R Calif.)
Kuchel, Thomas H. (R Calif.)
Langer, William (R N.D.)
Lehman, Herbert H. (D N.Y.)
Long, Russell B. (D La.)
McCarthy, Joseph R. (R Wis.)
McClellan, John L. (D Ark.)
McNamara, Patrick V. (D Mich.)
Magnuson, Warren G. (D Wash.)
Malone, George W. (R Nev.)
Mansfield, Mike (D Mont.)
Martin, Edward (R Pa.)
Martin, Thomas E. (R Iowa)
Millikin, Eugene D. (R Colo.)
Monroney, A.S. Mike (D Okla.)
Morse, Wayne (D Ore.)
Mundt, Karl E. (R S.D.)
Murray, James E. (D Mont.)
Neely, Matthew M. (D W.Va.)
Neuberger, Richard L. (D Ore.)
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D Wyo.)
Pastore, John O. (D R.I.)
Payne, Frederick G. (R Maine)
Potter, Charles E. (R Mich.)
Purtell, William A. (R Conn.)
Robertson, A. Willis (D Va.)
Russell, Richard B. (D Ga.)
Saltonstall, Leverett (R Mass.)
Schoeppel, Andrew F. (R Kan.)
Scott, W. Kerr (D N.C.)
Smathers, George A. (D Fla.)
Smith, H. Alexander (R N.J.)
Smith, Margaret Chase (R Maine)
Sparkman, John J. (D Ala.)
Stennis, John C. (D Miss.)
Symington, Stuart (D Mo.)
Thurmond, Strom (D S.C.)
Thye, Edward J. (R Minn.)
Watkins, Arthur V. (R Utah)
Welker, Herman (R Idaho)
Wiley, Alexander (R Wis.)
Williams, John J. (R Del.)
Young, Milton R. (R N.D.)

Seniority

Senate rank is generally determined according to the official date of beginning of Member's service -- Jan. 3, except in the case of Members appointed or elected to fill unexpired terms, when date of appointment or certification or swearing in determines rank.

If Members are sworn in on the same day, those with prior political experience take precedence. Counted as political experience, in order of importance, are Senatorial, Gubernatorial, and House service. Information on prior experience is given below only when it affects a Member's seniority. Dates following names refer to beginning of present service.

DEMOCRATS

1. George (Ga.) - Nov. 8, 1922
2. Hayden (Ariz.) - March 4, 1927
3. Russell (Ga.) - Jan. 12, 1933
4. Byrd (Va.) - March 4, 1933
5. Murray (Mont.) - Nov. 7, 1934
6. Chavez (N.M.) - May 11, 1935
7. Green (R.I.) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1937
8. Ellender (La.) - Jan. 3, 1937
9. Hill (Ala.) - Jan. 11, 1938
10. Kilgore (W.Va.) - Jan. 3, 1941
11. Eastland (Miss.) (ex-Senator) - Jan. 3, 1943
12. McClellan (Ark.) (two House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1943
13. Magnuson (Wash.) - Dec. 14, 1944
14. Johnston (S.C.) (ex-Governor, one House term previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
15. Fulbright (Ark.) (one House term previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
16. Holland (Fla.) - Sept. 25, 1946
17. Robertson (Va.) (seven House terms previously) - Nov. 6, 1946
18. Sparkman (Ala.) (six House terms previously) - Nov. 6, 1946
19. Stennis (Miss.) - Nov. 5, 1947
20. Long (La.) - Dec. 31, 1948
21. Neely (W.Va.) (ex-Senator; ex-Governor; five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
22. Kerr (Okla.) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1949
23. Johnson (Texas) (six House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
24. Kefauver (Tenn.) (five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
25. Anderson (N.M.) (three House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
26. Douglas (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Frear (Del.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Humphrey (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
27. Lehman (N.Y.) - Nov. 9, 1949
28. Clements (Ky.) - Nov. 27, 1950
29. Pastore (R.I.) - Dec. 19, 1950
30. Monroney (Okla.) (six House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
31. Hennings (Mo.) (three House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
32. Smathers (Fla.) (two House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
33. Gore (Tenn.) (seven House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
34. Jackson (Wash.) (six House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
35. Mansfield (Mont.) (five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
36. Kennedy (Mass.) (three House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
37. Daniel (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Symington (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1953
38. Ervin (N.C.) - June 5, 1954
39. O'Mahoney (Wyo.) (ex-Senator) - Nov. 29, 1954
40. Scott (N.C.) (ex-Governor) - Nov. 29, 1954
41. Bible (Nev.) - Dec. 2, 1954
42. Thurmond (S.C.) - Dec. 24, 1954
43. Barkley (Ky.) (ex-Senator, seven House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
44. McNamara (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Neuberger (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1955
45. Morse (Ore.) - Feb. 17, 1955

REPUBLICANS

1. Bridges (N.H.) - Jan. 3, 1937
2. Wiley (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1939
3. Langer (N.D.) - Jan. 3, 1941
4. Aiken (Vt.) - Jan. 10, 1941
5. Millikin (Colo.) - Dec. 20, 1941
6. Smith (N.J.) - Dec. 7, 1944
7. Hickenlooper (Iowa) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1945
8. Capehart (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1945
9. Saltonstall (Mass.) - Jan. 4, 1945
10. Young (N.D.) - March 12, 1945
11. Knowland (Calif.) - Aug. 26, 1945
12. Flanders (Vt.) - Nov. 1, 1946
13. Jenner (Ind.) (ex-Senator) - Jan. 3, 1947
14. Bricker (Ohio) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Martin (Pa.) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Thye (Minn.) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1947
15. Ives (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    McCarthy (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Malone (Nev.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Watkins (Utah) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Williams (Del.) - Jan. 3, 1947
16. Mundt (S.D.) - Dec. 31, 1948
17. Schoeppel (Kan.) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1949
18. Smith (Maine) (five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
19. Dworshak (Idaho) - Oct. 14, 1949
20. Carlson (Kan.) - Nov. 29, 1950
21. Dirksen (Ill.) (eight House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
22. Case (S.D.) (seven House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
23. Bennett (Utah) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Butler (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Welker (Idaho) - Jan. 3, 1951
24. Duff (Pa.) - Jan. 16, 1951
25. Potter (Mich.) (three House terms previously) - Nov. 5, 1952
26. Bush (Conn.) - Nov. 5, 1952
27. Kuchel (Calif.) - Jan. 2, 1953
28. Purtell (Conn.) (two months previous Senate service) - Jan. 3, 1953
29. Barrett (Wyo.) (ex-Governor, four House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
30. Payne (Maine) (ex-Governor) - Jan. 3, 1953
31. Beall (Md.) (five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
32. Goldwater (Ariz.) - Jan. 3, 1953
33. Cotton (N.H.) (four House terms previously) - Nov. 8, 1954
34. Hruska (Neb.) (one House term previously) - Nov. 8, 1954
35. Bender (Ohio) - Dec. 16, 1954
36. Curtis (Neb.) - Jan. 1, 1955
37. Martin (Iowa) (eight House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
38. Case (N.J.) (five House terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
39. Allott (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1955

Sen. Morse started his Senate service Jan. 3, 1945, as a Republican; he became an Independent Oct. 24, 1952; and officially a Democrat Feb. 17, 1955.

* Died or resigned after Jan. 5, 1955. See changes in membership, page 17.

HOUSE

Membership

Abbitt, Watkins M. (D Va.)
Abernethy, Thomas G. (D Miss.)
Adair, E. Ross (R Ind.)
Addonizio, Hugh J. (D N.J.)
Albert, Carl (D Okla.)
Alexander, Hugh Q. (D N.C.)
Alger, Bruce (R Texas)
Allen, John J., Jr. (R Calif.)
Allen, Leo E. (R Ill.)
Andersen, H. Carl (R Minn.)
Andresen, August H. (R Minn.)
Andrews, George W. (D Ala.)
Anfuso, Victor L. (D N.Y.)
Arends, Leslie C. (R Ill.)
Ashley, Thomas L. (D Ohio)
Ashmore, Robert T. (D S.C.)
Aspinall, Wayne N. (D Colo.)
Auchincloss, James C. (R N.J.)
Avery, William H. (R Kan.)
Ayres, William H. (R Ohio)
Bailey, Cleveland M. (D W.Va.)
Baker, Howard H. (R Tenn.)
Baldwin, John F., Jr. (R Calif.)
Barden, Graham A. (D N.C.)
Barrett, William A. (D Pa.)
Bass, Perkins (R N.H.)
Bass, Ross (D Tenn.)
Bates, William H. (R Mass.)
Baumhart, A. D., Jr. (R Ohio)
Beamer, John V. (R Ind.)
Becker, Frank J. (R N.Y.)
Belcher, Page (R Okla.)
Bell, John J. (D Texas)
Bennett, Charles E. (D Fla.)
Bennett, John B. (R Mich.)
Bentley, Alvin M. (R Mich.)
Berry, E. Y. (R S.D.)
Betts, Jackson E. (R Ohio)
Blatnik, John A. (D Minn.)
Blitch, Iris Faircloth (D Ga.)
Boggs, Hale (D La.)
Boland, Edward P. (D Mass.)
Bolling, Richard (D Mo.)
Bolton, Frances P. (R Ohio)
Bolton, Oliver P. (R Ohio)
Bonner, Herbert C. (D N.C.)
Bosch, Albert H. (R N.Y.)
Bow, Frank T. (R Ohio)
Bowler, James B. (D Ill.)
Boykin, Frank W. (D Ala.)
Boyle, Charles A. (D Ill.)
Bray, William G. (R Ind.)
Brooks, Jack B. (D Texas)
Brooks, Overton (D La.)
Brown, Clarence J. (R Ohio)
Brown, Paul (D Ga.)
Brownson, Charles B. (R Ind.)
Broyhill, Joel T. (R Va.)
*Buchanan, Vera (D Pa.)
Buckley, Charles A. (D N.Y.)
Budge, Hamer H. (R Idaho)
Burdick, Usher L. (R N.D.)
Burleson, Omar (D Texas)
Burnside, M.G. (Burnie) (D W.Va.)
Bush, Alvin R. (R Pa.)
Byrd, Robert C. (D W.Va.)
Byrne, James A. (D Pa.)
Byrnes, John W. (R Wis.)
Canfield, Gordon (R N.J.)
Cannon, Clarence (D Mo.)
Carlyle, F. Ertel (D N.C.)
Carnahan, A.S.J. (D Mo.)
Carrigg, Joseph L. (R Pa.)
Cederberg, Elford A. (R Mich.)
Celler, Emanuel (D N.Y.)
Chase, Jackson B. (R Neb.)
Chatham, Thurmond (D N.C.)
Chelf, Frank (D Ky.)
Chenoweth, J. Edgar (R Colo.)
Chiperfield, Robert B. (R Ill.)
Christopher, George H. (D Mo.)
Chudoff, Earl (D Pa.)
Church, Marguerite Stitt (R Ill.)
Clark, Frank M. (D Pa.)
Clevenger, Cliff (R Ohio)
Cole, W. Sterling (R N.Y.)
Colmer, William M. (D Miss.)
Cooley, Harold D. (D N.C.)
Coon, Sam (R Ore.)
Cooper, Jere (D Tenn.)
Corbett, Robert J. (R Pa.)
Coudert, Frederic R., Jr. (R N.Y.)
Cramer, William C. (R Fla.)
Cretella, Albert W. (R Conn.)
Crumpacker, Shepard J., Jr. (R Ind.)
Cunningham, Paul (R Iowa)
Curtis, Laurence (R Mass.)
Curtis, Thomas B. (R Mo.)
Dague, Paul B. (R Pa.)
Davidson, Irwin D. (D N.Y.)
Davis, Clifford (D Tenn.)
Davis, Glenn (R Wis.)
Davis, James C. (D Ga.)
Dawson, William A. (R Utah)
Dawson, William L. (D Ill.)
Deane, Charles B. (D N.C.)
Delaney, James J. (D N.Y.)
Dempsey, John J. (D N.M.)
Denton, Winfield K. (D Ind.)
Derounian, Steven B. (R N.Y.)
Devereux, James P. S. (R Md.)
Dies, Martin (D Texas)
Diggs, Charles C., Jr. (D Mich.)
*Dingell, John D. (D Mich.)
Dixon, Henry Aldous (R Utah)
Dodd, Thomas J. (D Conn.)
Dollinger, Isidore (D N.Y.)
Dolliver, James I. (R Iowa)
Dondero, George A. (R Mich.)
Donohue, Harold D. (D Mass.)
Donovan, James G. (D N.Y.)
Dorn, Francis E. (R N.Y.)
Dorn, W. J. Bryan (D S.C.)
Dowdy, John (D Texas)
Doyle, Clyde (D Calif.)
Durham, Carl T. (D N.C.)
Eberharter, Herman P. (D Pa.)
Edmondson, Ed (D Okla.)
Elliott, Carl (D Ala.)
Ellsworth, Harris (R Ore.)
Engle, Clair (D Calif.)
Evins, Joe L. (D Tenn.)
Fallon, George H. (D Md.)
Fascell, Dante B. (D Fla.)
Feighan, Michael A. (D Ohio)
Fenton, Ivor D. (R Pa.)
Fernandez, Antonio M. (D N.M.)
Fine, Sidney A. (D N.Y.)
Fino, Paul A. (R N.Y.)
Fisher, O. C. (D Texas)
Fjare, Orvin B. (R Mont.)
Flood, Daniel J. (D Pa.)
Flynt, John J., Jr. (D Ga.)
Fogarty, John E. (D R.I.)

Forand, Aime J. (D R.I.)
Ford, Gerald R., Jr. (R Mich.)
Forrester, E. L. (D Ga.)
Fountain, L. H. (D N.C.)
Frazier, James B., Jr. (D Tenn.)
Frelinghuysen, Peter, Jr. (R N.J.)
Friedel, Samuel N. (D Md.)
Fulton, James G. (R Pa.)
Gamble, Ralph A. (R N.Y.)
Garmatz, Edward A. (D Md.)
Gary, J. Vaughan (D Va.)
Gathings, E.C. (D Ark.)
Gavin, Leon H. (R Pa.)
Gentry, Brady (D Texas)
George, Myron V. (R Kan.)
Gordon, Thomas S. (D Ill.)
Granahan, William T. (D Pa.)
Grant, George M. (D Ala.)
Gray, Kenneth J. (D Ill.)
Green, Edith (D Ore.)
Green, William J., Jr. (D Pa.)
Gregory, Noble J. (D Ky.)
Griffiths, Martha W. (D Mich.)
Gross, H.R. (R Iowa)
Gubser, Charles S. (R Calif.)
Gwinn, Ralph W. (R N.Y.)
Hagen, Harlan (D Calif.)
Hale, Robert (R Maine)
Haley, James A. (D Fla.)
Halleck, Charles A. (R Ind.)
Hand, T. Millet (R N.J.)
Harden, Cecil M. (R Ind.)
Hardy, Porter, Jr. (D Va.)
Harris, Oren (D Ark.)
Harrison, Burr P. (D Va.)
Harrison, Robert D. (R Neb.)
Harvey, Ralph (R Ind.)
Hays, Brooks (D Ark.)
Hays, Wayne L. (D Ohio)
Hayworth, Don (D Mich.)
Hebert, F. Edward (D La.)
Henderson, John E. (R Ohio)
Herlong, A.S., Jr. (D Fla.)
Heselton, John W. (R Mass.)
Hess, William E. (R Ohio)
Hiestand, Edgar W. (R Calif.)
Hill, William S. (R Colo.)
Hillings, Patrick J. (R Calif.)
Hinshaw, Carl (R Calif.)
Hoeven, Charles B. (R Iowa)
Hoffman, Clare E. (R Mich.)
Hoffman, Richard W. (R Ill.)
Holifield, Chet (D Calif.)
Holmes, Hal (R Wash.)
Holt, Joseph F. (R Calif.)
Holtzman, Lester (D N.Y.)
Hope, Clifford R. (R Kan.)
Horan, Walt (R Wash.)
Hosmer, Craig (R Calif.)
Huddleston, George, Jr. (D Ala.)
Hull, W. R., Jr. (D Mo.)
Hyde, DeWitt S. (R Md.)
Ikard, Frank (D Texas)
Jackson, Donald L. (R Calif.)
James, Benjamin F. (R Pa.)
Jarman, John (D Okla.)
Jenkins, Thomas A. (R Ohio)
Jennings, W. Pat (D Va.)
Jensen, Ben F. (R Iowa)
Johansen, August E. (R Mich.)
Johnson, Leroy (R Calif.)
Johnson, Lester R. (D Wis.)
Jonas, Charles Raper (R N.C.)
Jones, Paul C. (D Mo.)
Jones, Robert E., Jr. (D Ala.)
Jones, Woodrow W. (D N.C.)
Judd, Walter H. (R Minn.)
Karsten, Frank M. (D Mo.)
Kean, Robert W. (R N.J.)
Kearney, Bernard W. (Pat) (R N.Y.)
Kearns, Carroll D. (R Pa.)
Keating, Kenneth B. (R N.Y.)
Kee, Elizabeth (D W.Va.)
Kelley, Augustine B. (D Pa.)
Kelly, Edna F. (D N.Y.)
Keogh, Eugene J. (D N.Y.)
Kilburn, Clarence E. (R N.Y.)
Kilday, Paul J. (D Texas)
Kilgore, Joe M. (D Texas)
King, Cecil R. (D Calif.)
King, Karl C. (R Pa.)
Kirwan, Michael J. (D Ohio)
Klein, Arthur G. (D N.Y.)
Kluczynski, John C. (D Ill.)
Knox, Victor A. (R Mich.)
Knutson, Coya (D Minn.)
Krueger, Otto (R N.D.)
Laird, Melvin R. (R Wis.)
Landrum, Phil M. (D Ga.)
Lane, Thomas J. (D Mass.)
Lanham, Henderson (D Ga.)
Lankford, Richard E. (D Md.)
Latham, Henry J. (R N.Y.)
LeCompte, Karl M. (R Iowa)
Lesinski, John, Jr. (D Mich.)
Lipscomb, Glenard P. (R Calif.)
Long, George S. (D La.)
Lovre, Harold O. (R S.D.)
McCarthy, Eugene J. (D Minn.)
McConnell, Samuel K., Jr. (R Pa.)
McCormack, John W. (D Mass.)
McCulloch, William M. (R Ohio)
McDonough, Gordon L. (R Calif.)
McDowell, Harris B., Jr. (D Del.)
McGregor, J. Harry (R Ohio)
McIntire, Clifford G. (R Maine)
McMillan, John L. (D S.C.)
McVey, William E. (R Ill.)
Macdonald, Torbert H. (D Mass.)
Machrowicz, Thaddeus M. (D Mich.)
Mack, Peter F., Jr. (D Ill.)
Mack, Russell V. (R Wash.)
Madden, Ray J. (D Ind.)
Magnuson, Don (D Wash.)
Mahon, George H. (D Texas)
Mailliard, William S. (R Calif.)
Marshall, Fred (D Minn.)
Martin, Joseph W., Jr. (R Mass.)
Mason, Noah M. (R Ill.)
Matthews, D.R. (Billy) (D Fla.)
Meader, George (R Mich.)
Merrow, Chester E. (R N.H.)
Metcalf, Lee (D Mont.)
Miller, A. L. (R Neb.)
Miller, Edward T. (R Md.)
Miller, George P. (D Calif.)
Miller, William E. (R N.Y.)
Mills, Wilbur D. (D Ark.)
Minshall, William E. (R Ohio)
Mollohan, Robert H. (D W.Va.)
Morano, Albert P. (R Conn.)
Morgan, Thomas E. (D Pa.)
Morrison, James H. (D La.)
Moss, John E., Jr. (D Calif.)
Moulder, Morgan M. (D Mo.)
Multer, Abraham J. (D N.Y.)
Mumma, Walter M. (R Pa.)
Murray, James C. (D Ill.)
Murray, Tom (D Tenn.)
Natcher, William H. (D Ky.)
Nelson, Charles P. (R Maine)
Nicholson, Donald W. (R Mass.)
Norblad, Walter (R Ore.)
Norrell, W. F. (D Ark.)
O'Brien, Leo W. (D N.Y.)
O'Brien, Thomas J. (D Ill.)
O'Hara, Barratt (D Ill.)
O'Hara, Joseph P. (R Minn.)
O'Konski, Alvin E. (R Wis.)
O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr. (D Mass.)
Osmers, Frank C., Jr. (R N.J.)
Ostertag, Harold C. (R N.Y.)
Passman, Otto E. (D La.)
Patman, Wright (D Texas)
Patterson, James T. (R Conn.)
Pelly, Thomas M. (R Wash.)
Perkins, Carl D. (D Ky.)
Pfost, Gracie (D Idaho)
Philbin, Philip J. (D Mass.)
Phillips, John (R Calif.)
Pilcher, J. L. (D Ga.)
Pillion, John R. (R N.Y.)
Poage, W.R. (D Texas)
Poff, Richard H. (R Va.)
Polk, James G. (D Ohio)
Powell, Adam C., Jr. (D N.Y.)
Preston, Prince H., Jr. (D Ga.)
Price, Melvin (D Ill.)
Priest, J. Percy (D Tenn.)
Prouty, Winston L. (R Vt.)
Quigley, James M. (D Pa.)
Rabaut, Louis C. (D Mich.)
Radwan, Edmund P. (R N.Y.)
Rains, Albert (D Ala.)
Ray, John H. (R N.Y.)
Rayburn, Sam (D Texas)
Reece, B. Carroll (R Tenn.)
Reed, Chauncey W. (R Ill.)
Reed, Daniel A. (R N.Y.)
Rees, Edward H. (R Kan.)
Reuss, Henry S. (D Wis.)
Rhodes, George M. (D Pa.)
Rhodes, John J. (R Ariz.)
Richards, James P. (D S.C.)
Riehlman, R. Walter (R N.Y.)
Riley, John J. (D S.C.)
Rivers, L. Mendel (D S.C.)
Roberts, Kenneth A. (D Ala.)
Robeson, Edward J., Jr. (D Va.)
Robsion, John M., Jr. (R Ky.)
Rodino, Peter W., Jr. (D N.J.)
Rogers, Byron G. (D Colo.)
Rogers, Edith Nourse (R Mass.)
Rogers, Paul G. (D Fla.)
Rogers, Walter (D Texas)
Rooney, John J. (D N.Y.)
Roosevelt, James (D Calif.)
Rutherford, J. T. (D Texas)
Sadlak, Antoni N. (R Conn.)
St. George, Katharine (R N.Y.)
Saylor, John P. (R Pa.)
Schenck, Paul F. (R Ohio)
Scherer, Gordon H. (R Ohio)
Schwengel, Fred (R Iowa)
Scott, Hugh D., Jr. (R Pa.)
Scrivner, Errett P. (R Kan.)
Scudder, Hubert B. (R Calif.)
Seely-Brown, Horace, Jr. (R Conn.)
Selden, Armistead I., Jr. (D Ala.)
Sheehan, Timothy P. (R Ill.)
Shelley, John F. (D Calif.)
Sheppard, Harry R. (D Calif.)
Short, Dewey (R Mo.)
Shuford, George A. (D N.C.)
Sieminski, Alfred D. (D N.J.)

Sikes, Robert L. F. (D Fla.)
Siler, Eugene (R Ky.)
Simpson, Richard M. (R Pa.)
Simpson, Sid (R Ill.)
Sisk, B. F. (D Calif.)
Smith, Frank E. (D Miss.)
Smith, Howard W. (D Va.)
Smith, Lawrence H. (R Wis.)
Smith, Wint (R Kan.)
Spence, Brent (D Ky.)
Springer, William L. (R Ill.)
Staggers, Harley O. (D W.Va.)
Steed, Tom (D Okla.)
Sullivan, Leonor K. (D Mo.)
Taber, John (R N.Y.)
Talle, Henry O. (R Iowa)
Taylor, Dean P. (R N.Y.)
Teague, Charles M. (R Calif.)
Teague, Olin E. (D Texas)
Thomas, Albert (D Texas)
Thompson, Clark W. (D Texas)
Thompson, Frank, Jr. (D N.J.)
Thompson, Ruth (R Mich.)
Thompson, T.A. (D La.)
Thomson, E. Keith (R Wyo.)
Thornberry, Homer (D Texas)
Tollefson, Thor C. (R Wash.)
Trimble, James W. (D Ark.)
Tuck, William M. (D Va.)
Tumulty, T. James (D N.J.)
Udall, Stewart L. (D Ariz.)
Utt, James B. (R Calif.)
Vanik, Charles A. (D Ohio)
Van Pelt, William K. (R Wis.)
Van Zandt, James E. (R Pa.)
Velde, Harold H. (R Ill.)
Vinson, Carl (D Ga.)
Vorys, John M. (R Ohio)
Vursell, Charles W. (R Ill.)
Wainwright, Stuyvesant (R N.Y.)
Walter, Francis E. (D Pa.)
Watts, John C. (D Ky.)
Weaver, Phil (R Neb.)
Westland, Jack (R Wash.)
Wharton, J. Ernest (R N.Y.)
Whitten, Jamie L. (D Miss.)
Wickersham, Victor (D Okla.)
Widnall, William B. (R N.J.)
Wier, Roy W. (D Minn.)
Wigglesworth, Richard B. (R Mass.)
Williams, Harrison A., Jr. (D N.J.)
Williams, John Bell (D Miss.)
Williams, William R. (R N.Y.)
Willis, Edwin E. (D La.)
Wilson, Earl (R Ind.)
Wilson, Robert C. (Bob) (R Calif.)
Winstead, Arthur (D Miss.)
Withrow, Gardner R. (R Wis.)
Wolcott, Jesse P. (R Mich.)
Wolverton, Charles A. (R N.J.)
Wright, Jim (D Texas)
Yates, Sidney R. (D Ill.)
Young, Clifton (Cliff) (R Nev.)
Younger, J. Arthur (R Calif.)
Zablocki, Clement J. (D Wis.)
Zelenko, Herbert (D N.Y.)

DELEGATES AND RES. COMM.

Bartlett, E. L. (Bob) (D Alaska)
Farrington, Mrs. Joseph R. (R Hawaii)
Fernos-Isern, A. (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico)

Seniority

House rank is generally determined according to the official date of beginning of Member's service -- Jan. 3, except in the case of Members elected to fill vacancies, when date of election determines rank.

If Members enter House on the same day, those with prior House experience take precedence. Information on prior experience is given below only when it affects a Member's seniority. Dates following names refer to beginning of present service.

DEMOCRATS

1. Rayburn (Texas) - March 4, 1913
2. Vinson (Ga.) - Nov. 3, 1914
3. Cannon (Mo.) - March 4, 1923
   Celler (N.Y.) - March 4, 1923
4. McCormack (Mass.) - Nov. 6, 1928
5. Cooper (Tenn.) - March 4, 1929
   Patman (Texas) - March 4, 1929
6. Smith (Va.) - March 4, 1931
   Spence (Ky.) - March 4, 1931
7. Colmer (Miss.) - March 4, 1933
* Dingell (Mich.) - March 4, 1933
   Richards (S.C.) - March 4, 1933
   Walter (Pa.) - March 4, 1933
8. Brown (Ga.) - July 5, 1933
9. Cooley (N.C.) - July 7, 1934
10. Barden (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1935
    Buckley (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1935
    Mahon (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1935
11. Boykin (Ala.) - July 30, 1935
12. Brooks (La.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Eberharter (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Gregory (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Keogh (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Kirwan (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Poage (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Sheppard (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Thomas (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1937
13. Grant (Ala.) - June 14, 1938
14. Durham (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Gathings (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Kilday (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1939
    McMillan (S.C.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Mills (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Norrell (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1939
15. Davis (Tenn.) - Feb. 15, 1940
16. Bonner (N.C.) - Nov. 5, 1940
17. Forand (R.I.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1941
18. Harris (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1941
    Hebert (La.) - Jan. 3, 1941
    Kelley (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1941
    Priest (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1941
    Rivers (S.C.) - Jan. 3, 1941
19. Whitten (Miss.) - Nov. 4, 1941
20. Lane (Mass.) - Dec. 30, 1941
21. King (Calif.) - Aug. 25, 1942
22. O'Brien (Ill.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1943
23. Abernethy (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Dawson (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Feighan (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Fernandez (N.M.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Fisher (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Gordon (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Hays (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Holifield (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Madden (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Morrison (La.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Murray (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Philbin (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Winstead (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1943
24. Engle (Calif.) - Aug. 31, 1943
25. Andrews (Ala.) - March 14, 1944
26. Rooney (N.Y.) - June 6, 1944
27. Fogarty (R.I.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Sikes (Fla.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
28. Chelf (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Fallon (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Miller (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Morgan (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Powell (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Price (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Rains (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Trimble (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1945
29. Gary (Va.) - March 6, 1945
30. Klein (N.Y.) (two terms previously) - Feb. 19, 1946
31. Teague (Texas) - Aug. 24, 1946
32. Harrison (Va.) - Nov. 6, 1946
33. Boggs (La.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1947
34. Albert (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Blatnik (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Burleson (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Davis (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Deane (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Donohue (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Evins (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Hardy (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Karsten (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Lanham (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Passman (La.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Preston (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Williams (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1947
35. Jones (Ala.) - Jan. 28, 1947
36. Garmatz (Md.) - July 15, 1947
37. Thompson (Texas) (one term previously) - Aug. 23, 1947
38. Multer (N.Y.) - Nov. 4, 1947
39. Abbitt (Va.) - Feb. 17, 1948
40. Jones (Mo.) - Nov. 2, 1948
41. Rabaut (Mich.) (six terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
42. Polk (Ohio) (five terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
43. Wickersham (Okla.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
44. Bailey (W.Va.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Barrett (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Carnahan (Mo.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Delaney (N.Y.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Doyle (Calif.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Granahan (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Green (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
45. Addonizio (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Aspinall (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Bennett (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Bolling (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Carlyle (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Chatham (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Chudoff (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Dollinger (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1949

Elliott (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Frazier (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Hays (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1949
Herlong (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1949
McCarthy (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Mack (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Marshall (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Moulder (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Perkins (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Rhodes (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Rodino (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Staggers (W.Va.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Steed (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Thornberry (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1949
Wier (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Willis (La.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Yates (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
Zablocki (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1949

46. Kelly (N.Y.) - Nov. 8, 1949
Shelley (Calif.) - Nov. 8, 1949
47. Robeson (Va.) - May 2, 1950
48. Jones (N.C.) - Nov. 7, 1950
49. Dempsey (N.M.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
50. Riley (S.C.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
51. Dorn (S.C.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
52. Donovan (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Fine (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Forrester (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Jarman (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Kluczynski (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Lesinski (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Machrowicz (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Roberts (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Rogers (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Rogers (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1951
Sieminski (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Smith (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1951
53. Watts (Ky.) - April 14, 1951
54. Kee (W.Va.) - July 17, 1951
*55. Buchanan (Pa.) - July 24, 1951
56. Ikard (Texas) - Sept. 8, 1951
57. O'Brien (N.Y.) - April 1, 1952
58. Dowdy (Texas) - Sept. 23, 1952
59. Dies (Texas) (seven terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
60. O'Hara (Ill.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
61. Alexander (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Boland (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Brooks (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1953
Byrd (W.Va.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Byrne (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Dodd (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Edmondson (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Fountain (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Friedel (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Gentry (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1953
Hagen (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Haley (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Holtzman (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Landrum (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Long (La.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Magnuson (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Matthews (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Metcalf (Mont.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Mollohan (W.Va.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Moss (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
O'Neill (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Pfost (Idaho) - Jan. 3, 1953
Selden (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Shuford (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Sullivan (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Thompson (La.) - Jan. 3, 1953
62. Pilcher (Ga.) - Feb. 4, 1953
63. Tuck (Va.) - April 14, 1953
64. Ashmore (S.C.) - June 2, 1953
65. Bowler (Ill.) - July 7, 1953
66. Natcher (Ky.) - Aug. 1, 1953
67. Johnson (Wis.) - Oct. 13, 1953
68. Williams (N.J.) - Nov. 3, 1953
69. Flynt (Ga.) - Nov. 2, 1954
70. Flood (Pa.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
71. Burnside (W.Va.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
Denton (Ind.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
72. Anfuso (N.Y.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
Christopher (Mo.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
73. Ashley (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1955
Bass (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Bell (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Blitch (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Boyle (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Clark (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Davidson (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Diggs (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Fascell (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Gray (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Green (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Griffiths (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Hayworth (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Huddleston (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Hull (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Jennings (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Kilgore (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Knutson (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Lankford (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Macdonald (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1955
McDowell (Del.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Murray (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Quigley (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Reuss (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Roosevelt (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Rutherford (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Sisk (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Thompson (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Tumulty (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Udall (Ariz.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Vanik (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1955
Wright (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Zelenko (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1955
#74. Rogers (Fla.) - Jan. 11, 1955

REPUBLICANS

1. Reed (N.Y.) - March 4, 1919
2. Taber (N.Y.) - March 4, 1923
3. Jenkins (Ohio) - March 4, 1925
Martin (Mass.) - March 4, 1925
4. Rogers (Mass.) - June 30, 1925
5. Hope (Kan.) - March 4, 1927
Wolverton (N.J.) - March 4, 1927
6. Wigglesworth (Mass.) - Nov. 6, 1928
7. Wolcott (Mich.) - March 4, 1931
8. Allen (Ill.) - March 4, 1933
Dondero (Mich.) - March 4, 1933
9. Andresen (Minn.) (four terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1935
10. Short (Mo.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1935
11. Arends (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1935
Cole (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1935
Hoffman (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1935
Reed (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1935
12. Halleck (Ind.) - Jan. 29, 1935
13. Mason (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1937
Rees (Kan.) - Jan. 3, 1937
14. Simpson (Pa.) - May 11, 1937
15. Gamble (N.Y.) - Nov. 2, 1937
16. Andersen (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1939
Brown (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1939
Chiperfield (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1939
Clevenger (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1939
Fenton (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1939
Hinshaw (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1939
Jensen (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1939
Kean (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1939
LeCompte (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1939
Talle (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1939
Vorys (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1939
17. Kilburn (N.Y.) - Feb. 13, 1940
18. Bolton, F.P. (Ohio) - Feb. 27, 1940
McGregor (Ohio) - Feb. 27, 1940
19. Canfield (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1941
Cunningham (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1941
Hill (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1941
O'Hara (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1941
Wilson (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1941
20. Smith (Wis.) - Aug. 29, 1941
21. Auchincloss (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Ellsworth (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Gavin (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Hale (Maine) - Jan. 3, 1943
Hoeven (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1943
Holmes (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Horan (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Johnson (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Judd (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Kearney (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Merrow (N.H.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Miller (Neb.) - Jan. 3, 1943
O'Konski (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Phillips (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Simpson (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Taylor (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Vursell (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1943
22. Scrivner (Kan.) - Sept. 14, 1943
23. McConnell (Pa.) - Jan. 18, 1944
24. Corbett (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
25. Byrnes (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Dolliver (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1945
Fulton (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Gwinn (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Hand (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Heselton (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Latham (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1945
McDonough (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1945
26. Norblad (Ore.) - Jan. 11, 1946
27. Van Zandt (Pa.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1947
28. Scott (Pa.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1947
29. Bennett (Mich.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1947
30. Allen (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Coudert (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Dague (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Jackson (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Kearns (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Keating (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Miller (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Patterson (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Riehlman (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Sadlak (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1947
St. George (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Smith (Kan.) - Jan. 3, 1947
Tollefson (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1947

31. Davis (Wis.) - April 22, 1947
32. Mack (Wash.) - June 7, 1947
33. Harvey (Ind.) - Nov. 4, 1947
    McCulloch (Ohio) - Nov. 4, 1947
34. Nicholson (Mass.) - Nov. 18, 1947
35. Burdick (N.D.) (five terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
36. Withrow (Wis.) (four terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
37. Ford (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Gross (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Harden (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Hoffman (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    James (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Lovre (S.D.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Nelson (Maine) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Scudder (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Velde (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
38. Saylor (Pa.) - Sept. 13, 1949
39. Widnall (N.J.) - Feb. 6, 1950
40. Bates (Mass.) - Feb. 14, 1950
41. George (Kan.) - Nov. 7, 1950
42. Reece (Tenn.) (twelve terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
43. Hess (Ohio) (nine terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
44. Chenoweth (Colo.) (four terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
45. Seely-Brown (Conn.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
46. Adair (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Ayres (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Baker (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Beamer (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Belcher (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Berry (S.D.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Betts (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Bow (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Bray (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Brownson (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Budge (Idaho) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Bush (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Church (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Crumpacker (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Curtis (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Devereux (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Hillings (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    McVey (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Meader (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Miller (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Morano (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Mumma (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Ostertag (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Prouty (Vt.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Radwan (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Sheehan (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Springer (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Thompson (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Van Pelt (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Wharton (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
    Williams (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1951
47. McIntire (Maine) - Oct. 22, 1951
48. Osmers (N.J.) (two terms previously) - Nov. 6, 1951
49. Carrigg (Pa.) - Nov. 6, 1951
    King (Pa.) - Nov. 6, 1951
    Schenck (Ohio) - Nov. 6, 1951
50. Harrison (Neb.) - Dec. 4, 1951
51. Dawson (Utah) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
52. Becker (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Bentley (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Bolton, O.P. (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Bosch (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Broyhill (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Cederberg (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Coon (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Cretella (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Curtis (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Derounian (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Dorn (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Fino (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Frelinghuysen (N.J.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Gubser (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Hiestand (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Holt (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Hosmer (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Hyde (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Jonas (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Knox (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Krueger (N.D.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Laird (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Mailliard (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Pelly (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Pillion (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Poff (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Ray (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Rhodes (Ariz.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Robsion (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Scherer (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Utt (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Wainwright (N.Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Westland (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Wilson (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Young (Nev.) - Jan. 3, 1953
    Younger (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
53. Lipscomb (Calif.) - Nov. 10, 1953
54. Baumhart (Ohio) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
55. Alger (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Avery (Kan.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Baldwin (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Bass (N.H.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Chase (Neb.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Cramer (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Dixon (Utah) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Fjare (Mont.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Henderson (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Johansen (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Minshall (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Schwengel (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Siler (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Teague (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Thomson (Wyo.) - Jan. 3, 1955
    Weaver (Neb.) - Jan. 3, 1955

#Elected Jan. 11, 1955 to fill vacancy caused by death of his father, Dwight L. Rogers (D).

*Died or resigned after Jan. 5, 1955. See changes in membership, page 17.

84th CONGRESS -- HOUSE: Ages,

As of adjournment of first session August 2, 1955.

This chart lists the Membership of the House for the 84th Congress, first session, as elected Nov. 2, 1954. Column 1 shows the age of each Representative as of Dec. 31, 1955; column 10 shows the Representative's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience. (For explanation of how seniority is achieved, see p. 18.)

Check marks (√) in columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Representative, and whether he is a veteran. See Chart Key (at right) for description of each numbered column. Summary shows number of persons with experience in indicated profession, with breakdown by party.

CHART KEY

COL. NO.	DESCRIPTION
1.	Age
2.	Agriculture
3.	Business/Banking
4.	Civic Service/Politics
5.	Journalism
6.	Law
7.	Teaching
8.	D(ent.), E(ng.), M(ed.)
9.	Veteran
10.	Party Seniority Rank

SUMMARY

	GOP	DEM	TOTALS
1.			
2.	29	22	51
3.	68	59	127
4.	192	217	409
5.	17	16	33
6.	109	136	245
7.	21	26	47
8.	5*	5**	10
9.	130	131	261
10.			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews (D)	49			√		√			√	25
1 Boykin (D)	70	√	√	√						11
7 Elliott (D)	42			√		√			√	45
2 Grant (D)	58			√		√			√	13
9 Huddleston (D)	35					√			√	73
8 Jones (D)	43			√		√			√	35
5 Rains (D)	53			√		√				28
4 Roberts (D)	43			√		√			√	52
6 Selden (D)	34			√		√			√	61
ARIZONA										
1 Rhodes (R)	39			√		√			√	52
2 Udall (D)	35					√			√	73
ARKANSAS										
1 Gathings (D)	52			√		√				14
4 Harris (D)	52			√		√				18
5 Hays (D)	53			√		√			√	23
2 Mills (D)	46			√		√				14
6 Norrell (D)	59			√		√			√	14
3 Trimble (D)	61			√		√			√	28
CALIFORNIA										
7 Allen (R)	56			√		√			√	30
6 Baldwin (R)	40					√			√	55
2 Engle (D)	44			√		√				24
10 Gubser (R)	39	√		√			√			52
14 Hagen (D)	41			√		√			√	61
11 Johnson (R)	67			√		√			√	21
4 Mailliard (R)	38		√	√					√	52
8 Miller (D)	64			√				E	√	28
3 Moss (D)	42		√	√					√	61
29 Phillips (R)	68	√	√	√					√	21
1 Scudder (R)	67		√	√					√	37
5 Shelley (D)	50			√					√	46
27 Shoppard (D)	70		√	√						12
12 Sisk (D)	45	√	√							73
13 Teague (R)	46					√			√	55
28 Utt (R)	56	√		√		√				52
30 Wilson (R)	39		√	√					√	52
9 Younger (R)	62		√	√					√	52
Los Angeles County										
23 Doyle (D)	68			√		√				44
21 Hiestand (R)	67		√	√						52
25 Hillings (R)	32			√		√			√	46
20 Hinshaw (R)	61		√	√				E	√	16
19 Holifield (D)	52		√	√						23
22 Holt (R)	31		√	√					√	52
18 Hosmer (R)	40			√		√			√	52
16 Jackson (R)	45			√	√				√	30
17 King (D)	57		√	√					√	21
24 Lipscomb (R)	41		√	√					√	53
15 McDonough (R)	60		√	√						25
26 Roosevelt (D)	48		√	√					√	73
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall (D)	59	√		√		√			√	45
3 Chenoweth (R)	58		√	√		√				44
2 Hill (R)	69	√	√	√						19
1 Rogers (D)	55			√		√			√	52
CONNECTICUT										
3 Cretella (R)	58			√		√			√	52
1 Dodd (D)	48			√		√				61
4 Morano (R)	47			√						46
5 Patterson (R)	47			√		√			√	30
AL Sadlak (R)	47			√		√			√	30
2 Seely-Brown (R)	47	√		√			√		√	45
DELAWARE										
AL McDowell (D)	49	√		√						73
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett (D)	45			√		√			√	45
1 Cramer (R)	33			√		√			√	55
4 Fascell (D)	38			√		√			√	73
7 Haley (D)	56		√	√					√	61
5 Herlong (D)	46			√		√			√	45
8 Matthews (D)	48			√			√		√	61
6 Rogers	34					√			√	74
3 Sikes (D)	49			√	√				√	27
GEORGIA										
8 Blitch (D)	* 43			√						73
10 Brown (D)	75	√		√		√				8
5 Davis (D)	60			√		√			√	34
4 Flynt (D)	41			√		√			√	69
3 Forrester (D)	59			√		√			√	52
9 Landrum (D)	46			√		√			√	61
7 Lanham (D)	67			√		√				34
2 Pilcher (D)	57	√	√	√						62
1 Preston (D)	47			√		√			√	34
6 Vinson (D)	72			√		√				2
IDAHO										
2 Budge (R)	45			√		√			√	46
1 Pfost (D) #	49		√	√						61
ILLINOIS										
16 Allen (R)	57				√		√	*	√	8
17 Arends (R)	60	√	√	√					√	11
19 Chiperfield (R)	56			√		√			√	16
25 Gray (D)	31		√	√					√	73
21 Mack (D)	39		√	√					√	45
15 Mason (R)	73			√		√				13
24 Price (D)	50			√	√				√	28
14 Reed (R)	65			√		√			√	11
20 Simpson (R)	61		√	√					√	21
22 Springer (R)	46			√		√			√	46
18 Velde (R)	45			√		√	√		√	37
23 Vursell (R)	74		√	√	√					21
Chicago-Cook County										
7 Bowler (D)	80		√	√						65
12 Boyle (D)	48					√				73
13 Church (D)	63			√						46
1 Dawson (D)	69			√		√			√	23
8 Gordon (D)	62		√	√						23
10 Hoffman (R)	62		√	√					√	37
5 Kluczynski (D)	59		√	√					√	52
4 McVey (R)	70			√			√			46
3 Murray (D)	38			√		√			√	73
6 O'Brien (D)	77		√	√						22
2 O'Hara (D)	73			√	√	√			√	60
11 Sheehan (R)	46		√	√						46
9 Yates (D)	46			√		√			√	45
INDIANA										
4 Adair (R)	48			√		√			√	46
5 Beamer (R)	59	√	√	√					√	46
7 Bray (R)	52			√		√			√	46
11 Brownson (R)	41		√	√					√	46
3 Crumpacker (R)	38			√		√			√	46
8 Denton (D)	59			√		√			√	71
2 Halleck (R)	55			√		√			√	12
6 Harden (D) #	61			√			√			37
10 Harvey (R)	54	√		√						33
1 Madden (D)	63			√		√			√	23
9 Wilson (R)	49			√			√			19
IOWA										
5 Cunningham (R)	65			√		√			√	19
6 Dolliver (R)	61			√		√			√	25
3 Gross (R)	56			√	√				√	37
8 Hoeven (R)	60			√		√			√	21
7 Jensen (R)	63		√	√					√	16
4 LeCompte (R)	68			√	√				√	16
1 Schwengel (R)	48		√				√			55
2 Talle (R)	63			√			√		√	16
KANSAS										
1 Avery (R)	44	√		√						55
3 George (R)	55			√	√				√	41
5 Hope (R)	62			√		√			√	5
4 Rees (R)	69	√		√		√	√		√	13
2 Scrivner (R)	57			√		√			√	22
6 Smith (R)	62			√		√			√	30
KENTUCKY										
4 Chelf (D)	48			√		√			√	28
1 Gregory (D)	58		√	√						12
2 Natcher (D)	46			√		√			√	66
7 Perkins (D)	43			√		√			√	45
3 Robsion (R)	51			√		√			√	52
8 Siler (R)	55			√		√			√	55
5 Spence (D)	81			√		√				6
6 Watts (D)	53	√		√		√				53
LOUISIANA										
2 Boggs (D)	41			√		√			√	33
4 Brooks (D)	58			√		√			√	12
1 Hebert (D)	54			√	√					18
8 Long (D)	72			√		√	√	D		61
6 Morrison (D)	47			√		√				23
5 Passman (D)	55		√	√					√	34
7 Thompson (D)	39			√					√	61
3 Willis (D)	51			√		√				45
MAINE										
1 Hale (R)	66				√		√			√
3 McIntire (R)	47	√	√	√						47
2 Nelson (R)	48			√		√			√	37
MARYLAND										
2 Devereux (R)	52	√							√	46
4 Fallon (D)	53			√	√					28
7 Friedel (D)	57			√	√					61
3 Garmatz (D)	52			√	√					36
6 Hyde (R)	46				√		√		√	52
5 Lankford (D)	41				√		√		√	73
1 Miller (R)	60				√		√		√	30
MASSACHUSETTS										
6 Bates (R)	38				√				√	40
2 Boland (D)	44				√				√	61
10 Curtis (R)	62				√		√		√	52
4 Donohue (D)	54				√		√		√	34
1 Heselton (R)	55				√		√		√	25
7 Lane (D)	57				√		√		√	20
8 Macdonald (D)	38				√		√		√	72
14 Martin (R)	71			√	√	√				3
12 McCormack (D)	64				√		√		√	4
9 Nicholson (R)	67			√	√				√	34
11 O'Neill (D)	43			√	√					61
3 Philbin (D)	57	√	√	√		√			√	23
5 Rogers (R) #	74				√					4
13 Wigglesworth (R)	64				√		√		√	6
MICHIGAN										
12 Bennett (R)	51				√		√			29
8 Bentley (R)	37				√					52
10 Cederberg (R)	37		√	√					√	52
18 Dondero (R)	72				√		√			8
5 Ford (R)	42				√		√		√	37
6 Hayworth (D)	57				√			√	√	72
4 Hoffman (R)	80				√		√			11
3 Johansen (R)	50					√				55
11 Knox (R)	56	√	√	√						52
2 Meader (R)	48				√		√			46
9 Thompson (R) #	68				√		√			46
7 Wolcott (R)	62				√		√		√	7
Detroit-Wayne County										
13 Diggs (D)	33		√	√					√	72
15 Dingell (D)	61		√	√	√			E		7
17 Griffiths (D) #	43		√	√		√				72
16 Lesinski (D)	41		√	√					√√	52
1 Machrowicz (D)	56			√	√	√			√	52
14 Rabaut (D)	69		√	√		√				41
MINNESOTA										
7 Andersen (R)	58	√		√				E	√	16
1 Andresen (R)	65			√		√				9
8 Blatnik (D)	44			√			√		√	34
5 Judd (R)	57			√				M	√	21
9 Knutson (D) #	43		√	√		√				72
6 Marshall (D)	49	√		√						45
4 McCarthy (D)	39	√		√		√				45
2 O'Hara (R)	60			√		√			√	19
3 Wier (D)	67			√					√	45
MISSISSIPPI										
1 Abernethy (D)	52			√		√				23
6 Colmer (D)	65			√	√	√			√	7
3 Smith (D)	37			√	√				√	52
2 Whitten (D)	45			√		√				19
4 Williams (D)	37			√		√			√	34
5 Winstead (D)	51	√		√			√			23
MISSOURI										
5 Bolling (D)	39			√			√		√	45
9 Cannon (D)	76			√		√	√			3
8 Carnahan (D)	58			√			√		√	44
4 Christopher (D)	67	√		√						71
2 Curtis (R)	44			√		√			√	46
6 Hall (D)	49	√								72
10 Jones (D)	54		√	√	√					40
1 Karsten (D)	42				√		√			34
11 Moulder (D)	51				√		√			45
7 Short (R)	57				√			√	√	10
3 Sullivan (D) † #	52		√	√						61
MONTANA										
2 Fjare (R)	37		√						√	55
1 Metcalf (D)	44			√		√			√	61
NEBRASKA										
2 Chase (R)	65			√		√			√	55

* Includes 2 E(ngineers), 3 M(edical)
** Includes 3 E(ngineers), 1 D(ental), 1 M(edical)

Women - (Total 15 - 6 Republicans, 9 Democrats)
† Approximate age

Professions, Veteran Status, Seniority

For changes following that date see page 17.

This chart lists the Membership of the House for the 84th Congress, first session, as elected Nov. 2, 1954. Column 1 shows the age of each Representative as of Dec. 31, 1955; column 10 shows the Representative's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience. (For explanation of how seniority is achieved, see p. 18.)

Check marks (√) in columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Representative, and whether he is a veteran. See Chart Key (at right) for description of each numbered column. Summary shows number of persons with experience in indicated profession, with breakdown by party.

CHART KEY

COL. NO.	DESCRIPTION
1.	Age
2.	Agriculture
3.	Business/Banking
4.	Civic Service/Politics
5.	Journalism
6.	Law
7.	Teaching
8.	D(ent.), E(ng.), M(ed.)
9.	Veteran
10.	Party Seniority Rank

SUMMARY

	GOP	DEM	TOTALS
2.	29	22	51
3.	68	59	127
4.	192	217	409
5.	17	16	33
6.	109	136	245
7.	21	26	47
8.	5*	5**	10
9.	130	131	261

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3 Harrison (R)	58	√	√	√					√	50
4 Miller (R)	63	√		√			√	M	√	21
1 Weaver (R)	36		√						√	55
NEVADA										
AL Young (R)	33			√		√			√	52
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
2 Bass (R)	43			√		√			√	55
1 Merrow (R)	49			√			√			21
NEW JERSEY										
11 Addonizio (D)	41		√	√					√	45
3 Auchincloss (R)	70		√	√					√	21
8 Canfield (R)	57			√	√	√			√	19
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	39		√	√		√			√	52
2 Hand (R)	53		√	√	√	√				25
12 Kean (R)	62		√	√					√	16
9 Osmers (R)	48		√	√					√	48
10 Rodino (D)	46			√		√			√	45
13 Sieminski (D)	44		√						√	52
4 Thompson (D)	37			√		√			√	73
14 Tumulty (D)	42			√		√	√		√	73
7 Widnall (R)	49			√		√				39
6 Williams (D)	36			√		√			√	68
1 Wolverton (R)	75			√		√				5
NEW MEXICO										
AL Dempsey (D)	76		√	√						49
AL Fernandez (D)	53			√		√				23
NEW YORK										
3 Becker (R)	56		√	√					√	52
37 Cole (R)	51			√		√				11
2 Derounian (R)	37			√		√			√	52
26 Gamble (R)	70			√		√				15
27 Gwinn (R)	71	√		√		√				25
32 Kearney (R)	66			√		√			√	21
38 Keating (R)	55			√		√			√	30
33 Kilburn (R)	62		√	√					√	17
40 Miller (R)	41			√		√			√	46
30 O'Brien (D)	55			√	√					57
39 Ostertag (R)	59		√	√					√	46
42 Pillion (R)	51	√	√	√		√				52
41 Radwan (R)	44			√		√			√	46
43 Reed (R)	80			√		√				1
35 Riehlman (R)	56		√	√						30
28 St. George (R) #	59			√						30
36 Taber (R)	75			√		√				2
31 Taylor (R)	53			√		√				21
1 Wainwright (R)	34			√		√			√	52
29 Wharton (R)	56		√	√		√			√	46
34 Williams (R) †	71	√		√						46
New York City										
8 Anfuso (D)	50			√		√				72
5 Bosch (R)	47			√		√				52
24 Buckley (D)	65		√	√						10
11 Celler (D)	67			√		√				3
17 Coudert (R)	57			√		√			√	30
20 Davidson (D)	49			√		√				73
7 Delaney (D)	54			√		√				44
23 Dollinger (D)	52			√		√				45
18 Donovan (D)	57			√		√			√	52
12 Dorn (R)	44			√		√			√	52
22 Fino (D)	52			√		√				52
25 Fino (R)	42			√		√				52
6 Holtzman (D)	42			√		√				61
10 Kelly (D) #	49			√						46
9 Keogh (D)	48			√		√	√			12
19 Klein (D)	51			√		√				30
4 Latham (R)	47			√		√			√	25
13 Multer (D)	55			√		√				38
16 Powell (D)	47			√			√			28
15 Ray (R)	69		√	√		√			√	52
14 Rooney (D)	52			√		√				26
21 Zelenko (D)	49					√				73
NORTH CAROLINA										
9 Alexander (D)	44			√		√			√	61
3 Barden (D)	59			√		√	√		√	10
1 Bonner (D)	64	√	√	√					√	16
7 Carlyle (D)	58			√		√			√	45
5 Chatham (D)	59	√	√	√					√	45
4 Cooley (D)	58			√		√			√	9
8 Deane (D)	57		√	√		√				34
6 Durham (D)	63		√	√					√	14
2 Fountain (D)	42			√		√			√	61
10 Jonas (R)	51			√		√			√	52
11 Jones (D)	41			√		√			√	48
12 Shuford (D)	60			√		√			√	61
NORTH DAKOTA										
AL Burdick (R)	76	√	√	√		√				35
AL Krueger (R)	65	√		√					√	52
OHIO										
9 Ashley (D)	32					√			√	73
14 Ayres (R)	39		√	√					√	46
13 Baumhart (R)	47		√	√					√	54
8 Betts (R)	51			√		√				46
22 Bolton, F.P. (R) #	70			√			√			18
11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	38			√		√			√	52
16 Bow (R)	54			√	√	√				46
7 Brown (R)	62	√	√	√	√					16
5 Clevenger (R)	70		√	√						16
20 Feighan (D)	50			√		√				23
18 Hays (D)	44	√		√			√		√	45
15 Henderson (R)	38			√		√			√	55
2 Hess (R)	57			√		√			√	43
10 Jenkins (R)	75			√		√				3
19 Kirwan (D)	69		√	√					√	12
4 McCulloch (R)	54			√		√			√	33
17 McGregor (R)	59		√	√					√	18
23 Minshall (R)	44			√		√			√	55
6 Polk (D)	59	√		√			√			42
3 Schenck (R)	56		√	√			√			49
1 Scherer (R)	49			√		√				52
21 Vanik (D)	42			√		√			√	73
12 Vorys (R)	59			√		√			√	16
OKLAHOMA										
3 Albert (D)	47			√		√			√	34
1 Belcher (R)	56			√		√			√	46
2 Edmondson (D)	36			√		√			√	61
5 Jarman (D)	40			√		√			√	52
4 Steed (D)	51			√					√	45
6 Wickersham (D)	49		√	√						43
OREGON										
2 Coon (R)	52	√		√						52
4 Ellsworth (R)	56			√	√				√	21
3 Green (D) #	45						√			73
1 Norblad (R)	47			√		√			√	26
PENNSYLVANIA										
30 Buchanan (D) #	53		√	√						55
17 Bush (R)	62	√	√						√	46
10 Corrigg (R)	54			√		√				49
25 Clark (D)	40			√					√	73
29 Corbett (R)	50			√	√		√			24
9 Dague (R)	57		√	√					√	30
28 Eberharter (D)	63			√		√			√	12
12 Fenton (R)	66			√				M	√	16
11 Flood (D)	52			√		√				70
27 Fulton (R)	52	√		√	√	√			√	25
23 Gavin (R)	62			√					√	21
7 James (R) †	70		√	√					√	37
24 Kearns (R)	55		√	√			√			30
21 Kelley (D)	72		√	√					√	18
8 King (R)	58	√	√		√				√	49
13 McConnell (R)	54		√	√						23
26 Morgan (D)	49			√				M		28
16 Mumma (R)	65	√	√							46
19 Quigley (D)	37					√			√	73
14 Rhodes (D)	57		√	√	√				√	45
22 Saylor (R)	47			√		√			√	38
18 Simpson (R)	55		√	√		√			√	14
20 Van Zandt (R)	57		√	√					√	27
15 Walter (D)	61		√	√		√			√	7
Philadelphia										
1 Barrett (D)	59		√	√						44
3 Byrne (D)	49		√	√						61
4 Chudoff (D)	48			√		√				45
2 Granahan (D)	60		√	√					√	44
5 Green (D)	45		√	√					√	44
6 Scott (R)	55			√		√			√	28
RHODE ISLAND										
2 Fogarty (D)	42			√					√	27
1 Forand (D)	60			√	√				√	17
SOUTH CAROLINA										
4 Ashmore (D)	51			√		√			√	64
3 Dorn (D)	39	√		√					√	51
6 McMillan (D)	57			√					√	14
5 Richards (D)	61			√		√			√	7
2 Riley (D)	60		√	√			√		√	50
1 Rivers (D)	50			√		√				18
SOUTH DAKOTA										
2 Berry (R)	53			√	√	√				46
1 Lovre (R)	51			√		√				37
TENNESSEE										
2 Baker (R)	53			√		√				46
6 Bass (D)	37		√						√	73
8 Cooper (D)	62			√		√			√	5
9 Davis (D)	58			√		√				15
4 Evins (D)	45			√		√			√	34
3 Frazier (D)	65			√		√			√	45
7 Murray (D)	61			√		√	√		√	23
5 Priest (D)	55			√	√					18
1 Reece (R)	66		√	√		√	√		√	42
TEXAS										
5 Alger (R)	37		√						√	55
14 Bell (D)	45	√	√	√		√			√	73
2 Brooks (D)	33	√		√	√	√			√	61
17 Burleson (D)	49			√		√			√	34
AL Dies (D)	55			√		√				59
7 Dowdy (D)	43			√		√				58
21 Fisher (D)	52			√		√				23
3 Gentry (D) †	59			√		√			√	61
13 Ikard (D)	41			√		√			√	56
20 Kilday (D)	55			√		√				14
15 Kilgore (D)	37			√		√			√	73
19 Mahon (D)	55			√		√				10
1 Patman (D)	62			√		√			√	5
11 Poage (D)	56			√		√	√		√	12
4 Rayburn (D)	73			√		√				1
18 Rogers (D)	47			√		√				52
16 Rutherford (D)	35		√	√					√	73
6 Teague (D)	45			√					√	31
8 Thomas (D)	57			√		√			√	12
9 Thompson (D)	59		√	√					√	37
10 Thornberry (D)	46			√		√			√	45
12 Wright (D)	33		√	√					√	72
UTAH										
2 Dawson (R)	52			√		√				51
1 Dixon (R)	65						√			55
VERMONT										
AL Prouty (R)	49		√	√						46
VIRGINIA										
4 Abbitt (D)	47		√	√		√				39
10 Broyhill (R)	36		√	√					√	52
3 Gary (D)	63			√		√			√	29
2 Hardy (D)	52	√	√	√						34
7 Harrison (D)	51			√		√				32
9 Jennings (D)	36			√					√	73
6 Poff (R)	32			√		√			√	52
1 Robeson (D)	65		√	√				E		47
8 Smith (D)	72	√	√	√		√				6
5 Tuck (D)	59			√		√			√	63
WASHINGTON										
4 Holmes (R)	53	√		√			√			21
5 Horan (R)	57	√	√	√					√	21
3 Mack (R)	64		√	√	√				√	32
AL Magnuson (D)	44			√	√					61
1 Pelly (R)	53		√	√						52
6 Tollefson (R)	54			√		√				30
2 Westland (R)	51		√	√		√			√	52
WEST VIRGINIA										
3 Bailey (D)	69			√	√		√			44
4 Burnside (D)	53	√	√				√			71
6 Byrd (D)	37			√						61
5 Kee (D) #	56			√	√					54
1 Mollohan (D)	46			√						61
2 Staggers (D)	48			√			√		√	45
WISCONSIN										
8 Byrnes (R)	42			√		√				25
2 Davis (R)	41			√		√	√		√	31
9 Johnson (D)	54			√		√				67
7 Laird (R)	33		√	√					√	52
10 O'Konski (R)	51		√	√			√			21
5 Reuss (D)	43					√			√	73
1 Smith (R)	63			√		√			√	20
6 Van Pelt (R)	50		√	√						46
3 Withrow (R)	63			√					√	36
4 Zablocki (D)	43			√			√			45
WYOMING										
AL Thomson (R)	36			√		√			√	55

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84th CONGRESS -- SENATE

Ages, Professions, Veteran Status, Seniority

As of adjournment of first session August 2, 1955. For changes following that date see page 17.

This chart lists the Membership of the Senate for the 84th Congress, first session, as elected Nov. 2, 1954. Column 1 shows the age of each Senator as of Dec. 31, 1955; column 10 shows the Senator's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience. (For explanation of how seniority is achieved, see p. 18.)

Check marks (√) in columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Senator, and whether he is a veteran. See Chart Key (at right) for description of each numbered column. Summary shows number of persons with experience in indicated profession, with breakdown by party.

CHART KEY

COL. NO.	DESCRIPTION
1.	Age
2.	Agriculture
3.	Business/Banking
4.	Civic Service/Politics
5.	Journalism
6.	Law
7.	Teaching
8.	D(ent.), E(ng.), M(ed.)
9.	Veteran
10.	Party Seniority Rank

SUMMARY

	GOP	DEM	TOTALS
2.	14	7	21
3.	18	10	28
4.	46	48	94
5.	4	6	10
6.	33	27	60
7.	6	11	17
8.	2**	2**	4
9.	30	32	62

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill (D)	61				√		√			9
Sparkman (D)	56				√		√	√		18
ARIZONA										
Goldwater (R)	46		√	√					√	32
Hayden (D)	78				√				√	2
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright (D)	50				√		√	√		15
McClellan (D)	59				√		√		√	12
CALIFORNIA										
Knowland (R)	47				√	√			√	11
Kuchel (R)	45				√		√		√	27
COLORADO										
Allott (R)	48				√		√		√	39
Millikin (R)	64				√		√		√	5
CONNECTICUT										
Bush (R)	60			√	√				√	26
Purtell (R)	58			√	√				√	28
DELAWARE										
Frear (D)	52	√	√	√					√	26
Williams (R)	51	√	√	√						15
FLORIDA										
Holland (D)	63				√	√	√		√	16
Smathers (D)	42				√	√			√	32
GEORGIA										
George (D)	77				√	√				1
Russell (D)	58				√	√			√	3
IDAHO										
Dworshak (R)	61				√	√			√	19
Welker (R)	49	√			√	√			√	23
ILLINOIS										
Dirksen (R)	59				√	√			√	21
Douglas (D)	63				√	√	√		√	26
INDIANA										
Capehart (R)	58	√	√	√		√			√	8
Jenner (R)	47				√	√			√	13
IOWA										
Hickenlooper (R)	59				√	√			√	7
Martin (R)	62			√	√		√		√	37
KANSAS										
Carlson (R)	62	√			√				√	20
Schoeppel (R)	61				√		√		√	17
KENTUCKY										
Barkley (D)	78				√		√			43
Clements (D)	59	√			√				√	28
LOUISIANA										
Ellender (D)	64	√			√		√		√	8
Long (D)	37				√		√		√	20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAINE										
Payne (R)	55			√	√				√	30
Smith (R)	58			√	√	√		√		18
MARYLAND										
Beall (R)	61			√	√				√	31
Butler (R)	58				√		√		√	23
MASSACHUSETTS										
Kennedy (D)	38				√	√			√	36
Saltonstall (R)	63				√		√		√	9
MICHIGAN										
McNamara (D)	61			√						44
Potter (R)	39				√				√	25
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey (D)	44			√	√		√			26
Thye (R)	59	√			√				√	14
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland (D)	51	√			√		√			11
Stennis (D)	54				√		√			19
MISSOURI										
Hennings (D)	52				√		√	√		31
Symington (D)	54			√	√			E	√	37
MONTANA										
Mansfield (D)	52				√		√	E	√	35
Murray (D)	79				√		√			5
NEBRASKA										
Curtis (R)	50				√		√			36
Hruska (R)	51				√		√			34
NEVADA										
Bible (D)	46				√		√			41
Malone (R)	65				√			E	√	15
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges (R)	57	√	√	√		√	√			1
Cotton (R)	55			√	√		√			33
NEW JERSEY										
Case (R)	51				√		√			38
Smith (R)	75				√	√	√			6
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson (D)	60	√	√	√						25
Chavez (D)	67				√		√			6
NEW YORK										
Ives (R)	59			√	√			√		15
Lehman (D)	77			√	√				√	27
NORTH CAROLINA										
Ervin (D)	59				√		√		√	38
Scott (D)	59	√			√				√	40
NORTH DAKOTA										
Langer (R)	69	√			√		√			3
Young (R)	58	√			√					10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OHIO										
Bender (R)	59			√	√					35
Bricker (R)	62				√		√			14
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr (D)	59			√	√		√			22
Monroney (D)	53			√	√	√				30
OREGON										
Morse (D)	55				√		√	√		45
Neuberger (D)	43				√	√				44
PENNSYLVANIA										
Duff (R)	72				√		√			24
Martin (R)	76			√	√		√			14
RHODE ISLAND										
Green (D)	88			√	√		√	√		7
Pastore (D)	48				√		√			29
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston (D)	59				√		√			14
Thurmond (D)	53				√		√			42
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Case (R)	59	√			√	√				22
Mundt (R)	55	√	√	√			√			16
TENNESSEE										
Gore (D)	48				√		√	√		33
Kefauver (D)	52				√		√			24
TEXAS										
Daniel (D)	45				√	√	√			37
Johnson (D)	47				√		√	√		23
UTAH										
Bennett (R)	57			√				√		23
Watkins (R)	69	√			√		√			15
VERMONT										
Aiken (R)	63	√			√					4
Flanders (R)	75			√	√				E	12
VIRGINIA										
Byrd (D)	68	√	√	√	√					4
Robertson (D)	68				√		√			17
WASHINGTON										
Jackson (D)	43				√		√			34
Magnuson (D)	50				√		√			13
WEST VIRGINIA										
Kilgore (D)	62				√		√			10
Neely (D)	81				√		√			21
WISCONSIN										
McCarthy (R)	46				√		√			15
Wiley (R)	71	√	√	√			√			2
WYOMING										
Barrett (R)	63	√			√		√			29
O'Mahoney (D)	71				√	√	√			39

** Includes 2 E(ngineers)

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SENATE COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Following is a list of members of the 15 Senate standing committees, their subcommittees, and the Senate Select Small Business Committee. The list is complete as of April 8, 1955.

In each column, Democratic members are listed on the left, Republican members on the right. Members are listed in the order of their committee seniority.

Each committee's name is listed in **CAPITALS**, and is followed by a brief description of its jurisdiction. Subcommittee names are underlined.

Symbols show where standing committee members serve ex officio on Appropriations subcommittees:

* Ex officio members.
** Ex officio members on diplomatic and consular items.
*** Ex officio members on Post Office items.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Agriculture in general, including farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification; forestry in general.

Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.), Chairman

Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Edward J. Thye (Minn.)
James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Earle C. Clements (Ky.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
W. Kerr Scott (N.C.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)

Cotton Acreage Allotments

Johnston - Chairman

Eastland	Young
Clements	Thye

Agricultural Exports

Eastland - Chairman

Holland	Young
Scott	Schoeppel

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations of government revenues.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Styles Bridges (N.H.)
Dennis Chavez (N.M.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (La.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Lister Hill (Ala.)	William F. Knowland (Calif.)
Harley M. Kilgore (W.Va.)	Edward J. Thye (Minn.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)
A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
John Stennis (Miss.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Earle C. Clements (Ky.)	Charles E. Potter (Mich.)

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies

Russell - Chairman

Hayden	Young
Hill	McCarthy
Robertson	Mundt
Holland	Dworshak
Stennis	Dirksen
Ellender *	Aiken *
Johnston *	

Department of Commerce and Related Agencies

Holland - Chairman

Ellender	Smith
Kilgore	Bridges
Magnuson	Knowland
Stennis	Thye
Clements	Potter
Hayden *	

Department of Defense

Chavez - Chairman

Hayden	Saltonstall
Russell	Bridges
Hill	Young
McClellan	Knowland
Ellender	Thye
Robertson	Smith
Stennis	Dworshak
Byrd *	Flanders *
Johnson *	

Deficiences, Supplementals, and Foreign Operations

Full committee

District of Columbia

Stennis - Chairman

McClellan	Dirksen
Holland	Young
Hayden *	Beall *
Bible *	
Gore *	

Independent Offices and General Government Matters

Magnuson - Chairman

Hill	Dirksen
Ellender	Saltonstall
Robertson	Knowland
Russell	McCarthy
McClellan	Potter
Hayden *	

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

Hayden - Chairman

Chavez	Mundt
Kilgore	Young
Magnuson	Knowland
Holland	Thye
Clements	Dworshak

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies

Hill - Chairman

Chavez	Thye
Russell	Mundt
Kilgore	Smith
Magnuson	Dworshak
Stennis	Potter
Hayden *	

Legislative

Clements - Chairman

Chavez	Bridges
Hayden	Saltonstall

Public Works

Ellender - Chairman

Hayden	Knowland
Russell	Saltonstall
McClellan	Young
Robertson	Thye
Hill	Mundt
Kilgore	Smith
Magnuson	Dworshak

(The following are four units of the Public Works Subcommittee.)

On Army Civil Functions

Full Subcommittee

On Rivers and Harbors Items

Kerr *	Martin (Pa.) *
Gore *	

On Atomic Energy Commission-Tennessee Valley Authority

Hill - Chairman

Ellender	Saltonstall
Robertson	Knowland
Hayden	Mundt
Russell	Smith
Anderson *	Hickenlooper *
Pastore *	

Bureau of Reclamation and Interior Power Marketing Agencies

Hayden - Chairman

Ellender	Knowland
Kilgore	Young
Magnuson	Thye
Russell	Mundt
McClellan	Dworshak

Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and Related Agencies

Kilgore - Chairman

Ellender	Bridges
McClellan	Saltonstall
Magnuson	McCarthy
Hayden	Mundt
Holland	Smith
Clements	Dirksen
Green **	Hickenlooper **
Mansfield **	

Departments of Treasury and Post Office

Robertson - Chairman

Kilgore	McCarthy
McClellan	Bridges
Chavez	Dirksen
Clements	Potter
Hayden *	Carlson ***
Johnston ***	
Pastore ***	

ARMED SERVICES

Military affairs, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, conservation of petroleum resources, strategic and critical materials.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Chairman

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.)	Styles Bridges (N.H.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
John Stennis (Miss.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Francis Case (S.D.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	James H. Duff (Pa.)
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.)	Herman Welker (Idaho)

Real Estate and Military Construction

Stennis - Chairman

Jackson	Case

National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves

Symington - Chairman

Duff

Central Intelligence Agency

Russell - Chairman

Byrd	Saltonstall

Civil Defense

Kefauver - Chairman

Jackson	Smith

Officer Grade Limitations

Stennis - Chairman

Ervin	Duff

Review Operation of Article VII of the Status of Forces Treaty

Ervin - Chairman

Flanders

Appropriations Committee

Byrd	Flanders
Johnson	

Preparedness Subcommittee

Johnson - Chairman

Kefauver	Saltonstall
Stennis	Bridges
Symington	Flanders

All members of the full committee will serve as ex officio members of the subcommittee.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Banking and currency generally, financial matters other than taxes and appropriations, public and private housing, and economic controls.

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Chairman

A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)	John W. Bricker (Ohio)
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)	Irving M. Ives (N.Y.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.)	Prescott Bush (Conn.)
A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Frederick G. Payne (Maine)

International Finance

Fulbright - Chairman

Sparkman	Capehart
Frear	Bricker
Lehman	Beall

Banking

Robertson - Chairman

Frear	Ives
Douglas	Bennett
Monroney	Bush

Federal Reserve

Douglas - Chairman

Fulbright	Capehart
Robertson	Bricker
Frear	Bennett

Currency and Coinage

Monroney - Chairman

Robertson	Beall
Morse	Payne

Securities

Lehman - Chairman

Fulbright	Bricker
Monroney	Ives
Morse	Bennett

Housing

Sparkman - Chairman

Fulbright	Capehart
Douglas	Ives
Lehman	Bush
Monroney	Payne

Production and Stabilization

Frear - Chairman

Sparkman	Capehart
Douglas	Bricker
Morse	Bush

Small Business

Morse - Chairman

Robertson	Ives
Sparkman	Beall
Lehman	Payne

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations for its operation.

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Chairman

Albert Gore (Tenn.)	J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)

Fiscal Affairs

Bible - Chairman

Gore	Beall

Judiciary

Morse - Chairman

Bible	Hruska

Public Health, Education, Welfare & Safety

McNamara - Chairman

Morse	Case

Business and Commerce

Beall - Chairman

McNamara	Allott

FINANCE

Taxes, tariffs, import quotas, social security, veterans' compensation, pensions and armed forces' life insurance.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman

Walter F. George (Ga.)	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	Edward Martin (Pa.)
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	George W. Malone (Nev.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)

No permanent standing subcommittees.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Relations of U.S. with other nations and international organizations; treaties.

Walter F. George (D Ga.), Chairman

Theodore Francis Green (R.I.)	Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)	H. Alexander Smith (N.J.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	William Langer (N.D.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)	William F. Knowland (Calif.)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)

United Nations Affairs

Humphrey - Chairman

Green	Wiley
Barkley	Smith
	Aiken

Economic and Social Affairs

Barkley - Chairman

Humphrey	Langer
Morse	Aiken
	Capehart

Far Eastern Affairs

Fulbright - Chairman

Sparkman	Smith
Barkley	Hickenlooper
	Knowland

European Affairs

Sparkman - Chairman

Humphrey	Wiley
Mansfield	Smith
	Langer

Near Eastern and African Affairs

Green - Chairman

Fulbright	Wiley
Mansfield	Hickenlooper
	Knowland

American Republics Affairs

Morse - Chairman

Green	Hickenlooper
Sparkman	Aiken
	Capehart

State Department - Public Affairs

Mansfield - Chairman

Morse	Langer
Fulbright	Knowland
	Capehart

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Budget and accounting measures, reorganization of the executive branch, general governmental administrative problems. This formerly was the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Chairman

Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	George H. Bender (Ohio)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)

Permanent Subcommittee On Investigations

McClellan - Chairman

Jackson	McCarthy
Symington	Mundt
Ervin	Bender

Subcommittee on Reorganization

Kennedy - Chairman

Humphrey	Smith
Thurmond	Cotton
Symington	Martin

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S., Indian affairs.

James E. Murray (D Mont.), Chairman

Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	George W. Malone (Nev.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
W. Kerr Scott (N.C.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.)

Indian Affairs

O'Mahoney - Chairman

Anderson	Watkins
Neuberger	Goldwater

Irrigation and Reclamation

Anderson - Chairman

Jackson	Millikin
O'Mahoney	Watkins

Minerals, Materials and Fuels

Murray - Chairman

Long	Malone
O'Mahoney	Dworshak
Scott	Barrett

Public Lands

Long - Chairman

Anderson	Malone
Scott	Dworshak
Bible	Kuchel
Neuberger	Barrett

Territories and Insular Affairs

Jackson - Chairman

Long	Kuchel
Bible	Goldwater

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Regulation of interstate transportation, communications, inland waterways, Coast Guard, merchant marine, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Chairman

John O. Pastore (R.I.)	John W. Bricker (Ohio)
A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	John M. Butler (Md.)
Price Daniel (Texas)	Charles E. Potter (Mich.)
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.)	James H. Duff (Pa.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	William A. Purtell (Conn.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Frederick G. Payne (Maine)

Surface Transportation

Smathers - Chairman

Daniel	Schoeppel
Thurmond	Purtell

Communications

Pastore - Chairman

Monroney	Bricker
Ervin	Potter

Aviation

Monroney - Chairman

Smathers	Schoeppel
Bible	Payne

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Magnuson - Chairman

Pastore	Butler
Daniel	Duff

JUDICIARY

Federal courts and judges, civil liberties, Constitutional amendments, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of Members, claims against the U.S.

Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Chairman

James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	William Langer (N.D.)
Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)	Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Price Daniel (Texas)	Herman Welker (Idaho)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	John M. Butler (Md.)

Constitutional Amendments

Kefauver - Chairman

Hennings	Langer
Daniel	Dirksen

Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations

O'Mahoney - Chairman

Daniel	Watkins

Immigration and Naturalization

Kilgore - Chairman

Eastland	Watkins
Johnston	Dirksen
Hennings	Butler

National Penitentiaries

Johnston - Chairman

Hennings	Langer
	Welker

Improvements in Judicial Machinery

Hennings - Chairman

McClellan	Langer
O'Mahoney	Welker

Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

O'Mahoney - Chairman

Johnston	Wiley

Revision and Codification

McClellan - Chairman

O'Mahoney	Butler

Constitutional Rights

Hennings - Chairman

O'Mahoney	Langer

Antitrust and Monopoly

Kilgore - Chairman

Kefauver	Langer
Hennings	Dirksen
O'Mahoney	Wiley

(The following five units are special subcommittees of the Judiciary Committee.)

Internal Security

Eastland - Chairman

Johnston	Jenner
McClellan	Watkins
Hennings	Welker
Daniel	Butler

Refugees and Escapees

Langer - Chairman

Johnston	Watkins
Hennings	Jenner
McClellan	

Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code

Daniel - Chairman

O'Mahoney	Welker

Trading With the Enemy

Johnston - Chairman

McClellan	Dirksen
Daniel	Langer

Juvenile Delinquency

Kefauver - Chairman

Hennings	Langer
Johnston	Wiley

LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Education, labor, welfare, veterans' affairs, medical care.

Lister Hill (D Ala.), Chairman

James E. Murray (Mont.)	H. Alexander Smith (N.J.)
Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)	Irving M. Ives (N.Y.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	William A. Purtell (Conn.)
Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.)	Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	George H. Bender (Ohio)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)

Education

Murray - Chairman

Hill	Smith
McNamara	Ives

Health

Hill - Chairman

Lehman	Purtell
McNamara	Bender

Labor

Douglas - Chairman

Neely	Smith
Kennedy	Goldwater

Railroad Retirement

Kennedy - Chairman

Murray	Purtell
Lehman	Allott

Veterans' Affairs

Lehman - Chairman

Hill	Goldwater
Kennedy	Bender

Special Subcommittee to Investigate Employee Funds

Douglas - Chairman

Murray	Ives
Neely	Allott

Special Subcommittee to Investigate Unemployment

Neely - Chairman

Lehman	Bender

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Postal and federal civil services, census, National Archives.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Chairman

Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
John O. Pastore (R.I.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)
A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	William Langer (N.D.)
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
W. Kerr Scott (N.C.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)

Ex officio Members of the Committee on Appropriations

Johnston - Chairman

Pastore	Carlson

PUBLIC WORKS

Public buildings, roads, flood control, rivers and harbors, stream pollution, water power.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Chairman

Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	Edward Martin (Pa.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	Francis Case (S.D.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Prescott Bush (Conn.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)

Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors

Kerr - Chairman

Gore	Case
Symington	Bush
Thurmond	Kuchel
McNamara	Cotton
Neuberger	Hruska

Public Roads

Gore - Chairman

Symington	Martin
Thurmond	Case
McNamara	Bush
Neuberger	Kuchel

Public Buildings and Grounds

Symington - Chairman

Thurmond	Case
McNamara	Kuchel
Neuberger	Hruska

Ex officio Members of Committee on Appropriations

Kerr	Martin
Gore	

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Senate administration generally, management of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, etc.

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Chairman

Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)	Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)

Rules

Green - Chairman

Hayden	Jenner

Privileges and Elections

Hennings - Chairman

Gore	Curtis

Printing

Green - Chairman

Hayden	Jenner

Library

Green - Chairman

Mansfield	Barrett

Smithsonian Institution

Gore - Chairman

Green	McCarthy

Restaurant

Mansfield - Chairman

Gore	Curtis

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS

Studies and investigates problems of small business and reports findings and makes recommendations to the Senate, but cannot report legislation.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Chairman

Russell B. Long (La.)	Edward J. Thye (Minn.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	James H. Duff (Pa.)
James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)

Taxes

Eastland - Chairman

Long	Goldwater
Humphrey	

Monopoly

Long - Chairman

Sparkman	Saltonstall
Humphrey	Schoeppel

Financing

Sparkman - Chairman

Kennedy	Saltonstall
Smathers	

Military Procurement

Smathers - Chairman

Long	Thye
Morse	Duff

Relations of Business with Government

Thye - Chairman

Sparkman	Duff
Smathers	
Eastland	

Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices

Humphrey - Chairman

Kennedy	Schoeppel
Morse	Goldwater

HOUSE COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Following is a list of members of the 19 House standing committees, their subcommittees, and the House Select Small Business Committee. The list is complete as of April 8, 1955.

In each column, Democratic members are listed on the left, Republican members on the right. Members are listed in the order of their committee seniority.

Each committee's name is listed in **CAPITALS**, and is followed by a brief description of its jurisdiction. Subcommittee names are underlined.

Ex officio members are marked by an asterisk (*).

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and forestry in general; farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), Chairman

W. R. Poage (Texas)	Clifford R. Hope (Kan.)
George M. Grant (Ala.)	August H. Andresen (Minn.)
E. C. Gathings (Ark.)	William S. Hill (Colo.)
John L. McMillan (S.C.)	Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa)
Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)	Sid Simpson (Ill.)
Carl Albert (Okla.)	Paul B. Dague (Pa.)
Watkins M. Abbitt. (Va.)	Ralph Harvey (Ind.)
James G. Polk (Ohio)	Harold O. Lovre (S.D.)
Clark W. Thompson (Texas)	Page Belcher (Okla.)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)	Clifford G. McIntire (Maine)
John C. Watts (Ky.)	William R. Williams (N.Y.)
Harlan Hagen (Calif.)	Karl C. King (Pa.)
Lester R. Johnson (Wis.)	Robert D. Harrison (Neb.)
Victor L. Anfuso (N.Y.)	Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
Ross Bass (Tenn.)	Henry Aldous Dixon (Utah)
Coya Knutson (Minn.)	
W. Pat Jennings (Va.)	
D.R. (Billy) Matthews (Fla.)	

Livestock and Feed Grains

Poage - Chairman

Albert	Hill
Jennings	Hoeven
Matthews	Harvey

Forests

Grant - Chairman

McMillan	McIntire
Matthews	Laird

Cotton

Gathings - Chairman

Poage	Simpson
Abernethy	Belcher

Peanuts

McMillan - Chairman

Poage	Lovre
Grant	Harrison
Albert	Belcher

Dairy Products

Abernethy - Chairman

Polk	Andresen
Johnson	Williams
Knutson	Laird

Wheat

Albert - Chairman

Watts	Hill
Bass	Lovre
Jennings	Belcher

Tobacco

Abbitt - Chairman

Polk	Hoeven
Watts	Dague
Bass	Laird

Poultry and Eggs

Polk - Chairman

Thompson	McIntire
Johnson	Harrison
Anfuso	Dixon

Rice

Thompson - Chairman

Gathings	Williams
Hagen	King

Soybeans and Oilseeds

Jones - Chairman

Abernethy	Simpson
Hagen	Harvey

Conservation and Credit

Poage - Chairman

Grant	Hill
Bass	McIntire

Domestic Marketing

Grant - Chairman

Hagen	Belcher
Anfuso	Williams
Knutson	King

Departmental Administration and Crop Insurance

McMillan - Chairman

Jones	Dague
Watts	Laird

Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower

Gathings - Chairman

Abbitt	Hoeven
Thompson	Simpson

Research and Extension

Abernethy - Chairman

Polk	Andresen
Johnson	Harrison
Jennings	Dixon

Foreign Agricultural Operations

Poage - Chairman

Albert	Hoeven
Jones	Harvey
Matthews	Lovre

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation of government revenues.

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Chairman

George H. Mahon (Texas)
Harry R. Sheppard (Calif.)
Albert Thomas (Texas)
Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio)
W.F. Norrell (Ark.)
Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.)
George W. Andrews (Ala.)
John J. Rooney (N.Y.)
J. Vaughan Gary (Va.)
John E. Fogarty (R.I.)
Robert L.F. Sikes (Fla.)
Antonio M. Fernandez (N.M.)
Prince H. Preston (Ga.)
Otto E. Passman (La.)
Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)
Fred Marshall (Minn.)
John J. Riley (S.C.)
Alfred D. Sieminski (N.J.)
Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)
Henderson Lanham (Ga.)
Charles B. Deane (N.C.)
John F. Shelley (Calif.)
Edward P. Boland (Mass.)
Don Magnuson (Wash.)
William H. Natcher (Ky.)
Daniel J. Flood (Pa.)
Winfield K. Denton (Ind.)
James C. Murray (Ill.)
John Taber (N.Y.)
Richard B. Wigglesworth (Mass.)
Ben F. Jensen (Iowa)
H. Carl Andersen (Minn.)
Walt Horan (Wash.)
Gordon Canfield (N.J.)
Ivor D. Fenton (Pa.)
John Phillips (Calif.)
Errett P. Scrivner (Kan.)
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (N.Y.)
Cliff Clevenger (Ohio)
Earl Wilson (Ind.)
Glenn R. Davis (Wis.)
Benjamin F. James (Pa.)
Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (Mich.)
Edward T. Miller (Md.)
Charles W. Vursell (Ill.)
T. Millet Hand (N.J.)
Harold C. Ostertag (N.Y.)
Frank T. Bow (Ohio)

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies

Whitten - Chairman

Marshall	Andersen
Deane	Horan
Natcher	Vursell

Department of Commerce and Related Agencies

Preston - Chairman

Thomas	Clevenger
Rooney	Bow
Yates	Horan
Shelley	Miller
Flood	

Department of Defense

Mahon - Chairman

Sheppard	Wigglesworth
Sikes	Scrivner
Norrell	Ford
Whitten	Miller
Andrews	Ostertag
Riley	Davis
Deane	
Flood	

(The following three groups are units of the Department of Defense Subcommittee.)

Air Force

Mahon - Chairman

Whitten	Scrivner
Deane	Davis

Navy

Sheppard - Chairman

Norrell	Wigglesworth
Andrews	Ostertag

Army

Sikes - Chairman

Riley	Ford
Flood	Miller

Foreign Operations

Passman - Chairman

Gary	Taber
Rooney	Wigglesworth
Cannon	Fenton
Fernandez	Ford
Lanham	Hand
Natcher	
Denton	

General Government Matters

Andrews - Chairman

Mahon	Fenton
Sheppard	Coudert
Gary	Wilson
Rabaut	James
Shelley	

Independent Offices

Thomas - Chairman

Yates	Phillips
Evins	Vursell
Boland	Ostertag

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

Kirwan - Chairman

Norrell	Jensen
Sieminski	Fenton
Magnuson	Scrivner

Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and Related Agencies

Fogarty - Chairman

Fernandez	Taber
Lanham	Hand
Denton	Jensen

Public Works

Cannon - Chairman

Rabaut	Davis
Kirwan	Jensen
Fogarty	Phillips
Marshall	Andersen
Riley	Hand
Evins	Taber
Boland	
Murray	

Departments of State and Justice and Judiciary and and Related Agencies

Rooney - Chairman

Preston	Coudert
Sikes	Bow
Magnuson	Clevenger

Departments of Treasury and Post Office

Gary - Chairman

Passman	Canfield
Sieminski	Wilson
Murray	James

ARMED SERVICES

All matters relating to the National Military Establishment; conservation of petroleum resources; strategic and critical materials; scientific research and development for military purposes.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman

Overton Brooks (La.)	Dewey Short (Mo.)
Paul J. Kilday (Texas)	Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)
Carl T. Durham (N.C.)	W. Sterling Cole (N.Y.)
L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.)	Leroy Johnson (Calif.)
Philip J. Philbin (Mass.)	Leon H. Gavin (Pa.)
F. Edward Hebert (La.)	Walter Norblad (Ore.)
Arthur Winstead (Miss.)	James E. Van Zandt (Pa.)
Melvin Price (Ill.)	James T. Patterson (Conn.)
O.C. Fisher (Texas)	Paul Cunningham (Iowa)
Porter Hardy, Jr. (Va.)	William H. Bates (Mass.)
William J. Green, Jr. (Pa.)	William E. Hess (Ohio)
Clyde Doyle (Calif.)	Charles P. Nelson (Maine)
Victor Wickersham (Okla.)	James P.S. Devereux (Md.)
George P. Miller (Calif.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.)
Charles E. Bennett (Fla.)	William G. Bray (Ind.)
Lester Holtzman (N.Y.)	Robert C. Wilson (Calif.)
Robert H. Mollohan (W. Va.)	Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (N.J.)
Richard E. Lankford (Md.)	
George Huddleston, Jr. (Ala.)	

Subcommittee No. 1

Brooks - Chairman

Philbin	Johnson
Winstead	Norblad
Price	Van Zandt
Fisher	Devereux
Wickersham	Bray
Holtzman	Osmers

Subcommittee No. 2

Kilday - Chairman

Rivers	Arends
Hebert	Gavin
Hardy	Patterson
Miller	Bates
Bennett	Nelson
Huddleston	Wilson

Subcommittee No. 3

Durham - Chairman

Price	Cole
Green	Cunningham
Doyle	Hess
Bennett	O'Konski
Mollohan	Bray
Lankford	

Subcommittee for Special Investigations

Hebert - Chairman

Brooks	Hess
Rivers	Gavin
Fisher	Cunningham
Hardy	Bates
Miller	Nelson

Vinson and Short are ex officio members of all subcommittees.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Banking and currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations; public and private housing; and anti-inflation measures.

Brent Spence (D Ky.), Chairman

Paul Brown (Ga.)	Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.)
Wright Patman (Texas)	Ralph A. Gamble (N.Y.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)	Henry O. Talle (Iowa)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.)
Hugh J. Addonizio (N.J.)	Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)	William B. Widnall (N.J.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)	Jackson E. Betts (Ohio)
Vera Buchanan (Pa.)	Walter M. Mumma (Pa.)
Lenor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)	William E. McVey (Ill.)
L.H. Fountain (N.C.)	Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)	Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)	Oliver P. Bolton (Ohio)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	Perkins Bass (N.H.)
Charles A. Vanik (Ohio)	
Irwin D. Davidson (N.Y.)	
John J. Bell (Texas)	

No standing subcommittees.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia except its appropriations.

John L. McMillan (D S.C.), Chairman

Oren Harris (Ark.)	Sid Simpson (Ill.)
Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)	Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.)
Howard W. Smith (Va.)	Henry O. Talle (Iowa)
Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.)	A.L. Miller (Neb.)
Olin E. Teague (Texas)	James C. Auchincloss (N.J.)
James C. Davis (Ga.)	John J. Allen, Jr. (Calif.)
James H. Morrison (La.)	Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
William L. Dawson (Ill.)	James T. Patterson (Conn.)

(cont'd.)

John Bell Williams (Miss.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)
Woodrow W. Jones (N.C.)
J. T. Rutherford (Texas)

Charles S. Gubser (Calif.)
Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
DeWitt S. Hyde (Md.)

Civil Defense

Teague - Chairman

Wier	Miller
Rutherford	Broyhill

Crime Investigation in the District of Columbia

Davis - Chairman

Smith	Talle
Steed	Patterson

Fiscal Affairs

Smith - Chairman

Harris	O'Hara
Dawson	Talle
Williams	Allen
Rutherford	Auchincloss

Health, Education, Recreation

Abernethy - Chairman

Smith	Miller
Davis	Hyde
Jones	Gubser

Judiciary

Harris - Chairman

Abernethy	O'Hara
Teague	Allen
Williams	Patterson
Jones	Hyde

Police, Firemen, Streets and Traffic

Davis - Chairman

Klein	Kearns
Williams	Auchincloss
Steed	Patterson
Jones	Broyhill

Public Utilities, Insurance, and Banking

Klein - Chairman

Teague	Talle
Dawson	Kearns
Wier	Broyhill
Steed	Hyde

Special Subcommittee to Study and Formulate Plans for a Civic Auditorium and Mass Communications Center

Morrison - Chairman

Klein	Kearns
Steed	Broyhill

EDUCATION AND LABOR

Education, labor and welfare matters.

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), Chairman

Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)
Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (N.Y.)
Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)

Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.)
Ralph W. Gwinn (N.Y.)
Wint Smith (Kan.)
Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)

Roy W. Wier (Minn.)
Carl Elliott (Ala.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)
James B. Bowler (Ill.)
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)
Edith Green (Ore.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)
Herbert Zelenko (N.Y.)
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N.J.)
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)

Harold H. Velde (Ill.)
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Albert H. Bosch (N.Y.)
Joe Holt (Calif.)
John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright (N.Y.)
Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N.J.)
Sam Coon (Ore.)
Orvin B. Fjare (Mont.)

No standing subcommittees.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Relations of the U.S. with other nations and international organizations.

James P. Richards (D S.C.), Chairman

Thomas S. Gordon (Ill.)
Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)
A.S.J. Carnahan (Mo.)
Thurmond Chatham (N.C.)
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)
Omar Burleson (Texas)
Brooks Hays (Ark.)
Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)
James G. Donovan (N.Y.)
John Jarman (Okla.)
Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.)
Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (Ala.)
John L. Pilcher (Ga.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.)

Robert B. Chiperfield (Ill.)
John M. Vorys (Ohio)
Frances P. Bolton (Ohio)
Lawrence H. Smith (Wis.)
Chester E. Merrow (N.H.)
Walter H. Judd (Minn.)
James G. Fulton (Pa.)
Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)
Karl M. LeCompte (Iowa)
Edmund P. Radwan (N.Y.)
Albert P. Morano (Conn.)
Marguerite Stitt Church (Ill.)
E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Alvin M. Bentley (Mich.)

Inter-American Affairs

Gordon - Chairman

Hays	Jackson
Dodd	Radwan
Williams	Morano

Near East and Africa

Morgan - Chairman

Gordon	Bolton
Carnahan	Smith
Burleson	Adair

International Organizations and Movements

Carnahan - Chairman

Gordon	Merrow
Zablocki	Judd
Hays	LeCompte

State Department Organization and Foreign Operations

Chatham - Chairman

Kelly	Vorys
Selden	Jackson
Williams	Bentley

Far East and the Pacific

Zablocki - Chairman

Chatham	Judd
Jarman	Vorys
Byrd	Merrow
Pilcher	Church

National Security

Burleson - Chairman

Morgan	Smith
Dodd	Bolton
Donovan	Morano

Foreign Economic Policy

Hays - Chairman

Jarman	Fulton
Byrd	Church
Pilcher	Prouty

Europe

Kelly - Chairman

Hays	Fulton
Donovan	Prouty
Selden	Bentley

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Budget and accounting measures, reorganizations in the executive branch, intergovernmental relationships. (Formerly this group was called the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.)

William L. Dawson (D Ill.), Chairman

Chet Holifield (Calif.)
John W. McCormack (Mass.)
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)
Jack B. Brooks (Texas)
Lester Holtzman (N.Y.)
Robert H. Mollohan (W. Va.)
L.H. Fountain (N.C.)
Porter Hardy, Jr. (Va.)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)
Robert E. Jones, Jr. (Ala.)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)
John E. Moss, Jr. (Calif.)
Joe M. Kilgore (Texas)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)

Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.)
Cecil M. Harden (Ind.)
Charles B. Brownson (Ind.)
George Meader (Mich.)
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)
Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.)
J. Arthur Younger (Calif.)
Victor A. Knox (Mich.)
Otto Krueger (N.D.)
Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.)
William E. Minshall (Ohio)

Executive and Legislative Reorganization

Dawson - Chairman

McCormack	Harden
Jones	Brown
Kilgore	Jonas
Fascell	

Military Operations

Holifield - Chairman

Garmatz	Hoffman
Kilgore	Riehlman
Fascell	Lipscomb
Griffiths	

Intergovernmental Relations

Fountain - Chairman

Holtzman	Reece
Jones	Knox
Reuss	Krueger
Holifield	

Public Works and Resources

Chudoff - Chairman

Jones	Knox
Moss	Jonas
Fascell	Minshall
Mollohan	

International Operations

Hardy - Chairman

Blatnik	Brownson
Garmatz	Meader
Reuss	Reece
Brooks	

Legal and Monetary Affairs

Mollohan - Chairman

Blatnik	Meader
Kilgore	Minshall
Griffiths	Younger
Chudoff	

Special Government Activities

Brooks - Chairman

Holtzman	Riehlman
Moss	Krueger
Reuss	Younger
Hardy	

Special Subcommittee on Donable Property

McCormack - Chairman

Moss	Jonas

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

House administration generally, printing and correction of the Congressional Record, management of Library of Congress, supervision of Smithsonian Institution, etc.

Omar Burleson (D Texas), Chairman

Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.)
Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)
John Lesinski, Jr. (Mich.)
Frank E. Smith (Miss.)
John Dowdy (Texas)
George S. Long (La.)
Hugh Q. Alexander (N.C.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N.J.)

Karl M. LeCompte (Iowa)
Albert P. Morano (Conn.)
Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)
Joseph L. Carrigg (Pa.)
Robert D. Harrison (Neb.)
Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)
John B. Bennett (Mich.)
Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.)
Oliver P. Bolton (Ohio)
Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)

Accounts

Friedel - Chairman

Hays	Bennett
Rhodes	Hillings
Smith	Bolton
Alexander	Halleck

Elections

Ashmore - Chairman

Byrd	Morano
Lesinski	Carrigg
Dowdy	Lipscomb

Printing

Hays - Chairman

Jones	Schenck
Long	Carrigg
	Corbett

Enrolled Bills and Library

Jones - Chairman

Lesinski	Harrison
Smith	Corbett
Thompson	Lipscomb

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S., Indian affairs. (Formerly Public Lands Committee.)

Clair Engle (D Calif.), Chairman

Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)	A.L. Miller (Neb.)
Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)	John P. Saylor (Pa.)
Walter Rogers (Texas)	J. Ernest Wharton (N.Y.)
Gracie Pfost (Idaho)	E.Y. Berry (S.D.)
James A. Haley (Fla.)	William A. Dawson (Utah)
George A. Shuford (N.C.)	Jack Westland (Wash.)
Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (N.Y.)	John R. Pillion (N.Y.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)	Clifton Young (Nev.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	Craig Hosmer (Calif.)
George H. Christopher (Mo.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
B.F. Sisk (Calif.)	Hamer H. Budge (Idaho)
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)	J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.)
Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Mich.)	James B. Utt (Calif.)
J.T. Rutherford (Texas)	
Edith Green (Ore.)	

Public Lands

Pfost - Chairman

Engle	Miller
Aspinall	Saylor
O'Brien	Berry
Rogers	Westland
Shuford	Pillion
Metcalf	Young
Christopher	Hosmer
Udall	Rhodes
Diggs	Budge
Rutherford	Chenoweth
Green	

Irrigation and Reclamation

Aspinall - Chairman

Engle	Miller
O'Brien	Saylor
Rogers	Wharton
Pfost	Berry
Haley	Dawson
Shuford	Westland
Powell	Pillion
Edmondson	Young
Metcalf	Hosmer
Christopher	Rhodes
Sisk	Budge
Udall	Chenoweth
Diggs	Utt
Rutherford	
Green	

Territories and Insular Affairs

O'Brien - Chairman

Engle	Miller
Aspinall	Saylor
Rogers	Wharton
Pfost	Berry
Haley	Dawson
Shuford	Westland
Powell	Pillion
Edmondson	Young
Metcalf	Hosmer
Christopher	Rhodes
Sisk	Budge
Udall	Chenoweth
Diggs	Utt
Rutherford	
Green	

Mines and Mining

Rogers - Chairman

Engle	Miller
Aspinall	Saylor
Pfost	Wharton
Haley	Berry
Shuford	Dawson
Powell	Young
Edmondson	Rhodes
Metcalf	Budge
Udall	Chenoweth
Rutherford	Utt

Indian Affairs

Haley - Chairman

Aspinall	Miller
Shuford	Saylor
Powell	Wharton
Edmondson	Berry
Metcalf	Westland
Sisk	Young
Udall	Rhodes
Diggs	
Rutherford	
Green	

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce and communications, regulation of interstate transmission of power (except between government projects), inland waterways, railroad labor, public health, Bureau of Standards, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, securities and exchanges.

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.), Chairman

Oren Harris (Ark.)	Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.)
Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.)	Carl Hinshaw (Calif.)
William T. Granahan (Pa.)	Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.)
F. Ertel Carlyle (N.C.)	Robert Hale (Maine)
John Bell Williams (Miss.)	James I. Dolliver (Iowa)
Peter F. Mack, Jr. (Ill.)	John W. Heselton (Mass.))
Kenneth A. Roberts (Ala.)	John B. Bennett (Mich.)
Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.)	Richard W. Hoffman (Ill.)
Harley O. Staggers (W. Va.)	John V. Beamer (Ind.)
Isidore Dollinger (N.Y.)	William L. Springer (Ill.)
Walter Rogers (Texas)	Alvin R. Bush (Pa.)
Martin Dies (Texas)	Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)
Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)	Joseph L. Carrigg (Pa.)
John J. Flynt, Jr. (Ga.)	Steven B. Derounian (N.Y.)
Torbert H. Macdonald (Mass.)	
Don Hayworth (Mich.)	

Health and Science

Priest - Chairman

Carlyle	Heselton
Roberts	Hoffman
Dies	Springer
Macdonald	Carrigg
Hayworth	Derounian
	Wolverton*

Transportation and Communications

Harris - Chairman

Williams	Wolverton
Mack	Hinshaw
Dollinger	O'Hara
Rogers	Hale
Flynt	Dolliver
Priest*	

Commerce and Finance

Klein - Chairman

Granahan	Bennett
Moulder	Beamer
Staggers	Bush
Friedel	Schenck
Priest*	Wolverton*

JUDICIARY

Judicial proceedings generally, Constitutional amendments, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of members, Presidential succession.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Chairman

Francis E. Walter (Pa.)	Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.)
Thomas J. Lane (Mass.)	Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.)
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)	William M. McCulloch (Ohio)
Frank Chelf (Ky.)	Ruth Thompson (Mich.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)	Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.)
James B. Frazier, Jr. (Tenn.)	Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr. (Ind.)
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (N.J.)	William E. Miller (N.Y.)
Woodrow W. Jones (N.C.)	Dean P. Taylor (N.Y.)
E.L. Forrester (Ga.)	Usher L. Burdick (N.D.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)	Laurence Curtis (Mass.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)	John M. Robsion, Jr. (Ky.)
Sidney A. Fine (N.Y.)	DeWitt S. Hyde (Md.)
Jack B. Brooks (Texas)	Richard H. Poff (Va.)
William M. Tuck (Va.)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)	
James M. Quigley (Pa.)	
Charles A. Boyle (Ill.)	

Immigration and Nationality

Walter - Chairman

Feighan	Thompson
Chelf	Hyde

Claims

Lane - Chairman

Forrester	Miller
Donohue	Burdick
	Reed

Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, and Revision of Laws

Willis - Chairman

Jones	Crumpacker
Brooks	Taylor
Quigley	Curtis
Boyle	Scott

Bankruptcy and Reorganization

Frazier - Chairman

Tuck	Hillings
Ashmore	Robsion
	Poff

Antitrust

Celler - Chairman

Rodino	Keating
Rogers	McCulloch
Fine	

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Merchant Marine generally, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, maintenance and operation of Panama Canal, and administration of the Canal Zone, fisheries and wildlife.

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), Chairman

Frank W. Boykin (Ala.)	Thor C. Tollefson (Wash.)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)	John J. Allen, Jr. (Calif.)
Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (Va.)	Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (Conn.)
Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)	Timothy P. Sheehan (Ill.)
T.A. Thompson (La.)	William K. Van Pelt (Wis.)
George P. Miller (Calif.)	John H. Ray (N.Y.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)	William S. Mailliard (Calif.)
James A. Byrne (Pa.)	Francis E. Dorn (N.Y.)
John J. Bell (Texas)	Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.)
T. James Tumulty (N.J.)	Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
Irwin D. Davidson (N.Y.)	A.D. Baumhart, Jr. (Ohio)
Herbert Zelenko (N.Y.)	Jackson B. Chase (Neb.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)	Walter M. Mumma (Pa.)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.)	

No standing subcommittees appointed.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Postal and federal civil services, census, National Archives.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.), Chairman

James H. Morrison (La.)	Edward H. Rees (Kan.)
James C. Davis (Ga.)	Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)	Katharine St. George (N.Y.)
John Lesinski, Jr. (Mich.)	H.R. Gross (Iowa)
John Dowdy (Texas)	Cecil M. Harden (Ind.)
Hugh Q. Alexander (N.C.)	Albert W. Cretella (Conn.)
John E. Moss, Jr. (Calif.)	Charles S. Gubser (Calif.)
Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (Va.)	Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
Gracie Pfost (Idaho)	Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)	John E. Henderson (Ohio)
T. James Tumulty (N.J.)	August E. Johansen (Mich.)
Joe M. Kilgore (Texas)	

No standing subcommittees.

PUBLIC WORKS

Public buildings and roads, flood control, improvement of rivers and harbors, water power, stream pollution.

Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), Chairman

George H. Fallon (Md.)	George A. Dondero (Mich.)
Clifford Davis (Tenn.)	J. Harry McGregor (Ohio)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)	James C. Auchincloss (N.J.)
Robert E. Jones, Jr. (Ala.)	Russell V. Mack (Wash.)

(cont'd.)

John J. Dempsey (N.M.)
Frank E. Smith (Miss.)
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)
T.A. Thompson (La.)
Brady Gentry (Texas)
M.G. Burnside (W.Va.)
Iris Faircloth Blitch (Ga.)
James C. Wright, Jr. (Texas)
W.R. Hull, Jr. (Mo.)
Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)
Paul G. Rogers (Fla.)

Hubert B. Scudder (Calif.)
Myron V. George (Kan.)
Frank J. Becker (N.Y.)
Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio)
Gardner R. Withrow (Wis.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)
John F. Baldwin, Jr. (Calif.)
Fred Schwengel (Iowa)
Bruce Alger (Texas)
Alvin R. Bush (Pa.)
Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.)

Rivers and Harbors

Blatnik - Chairman

Machrowicz
Fallon
Davis
Gentry
Burnside
Blitch
Hull
Gray
Rogers

Dondero
Auchincloss
Mack
Scudder
Becker
Cramer
Alger
Nicholson

Flood Control

Davis - Chairman

Dempsey
Smith
Jones
Thompson
Wright
Hull
Gray
Rogers
Clark

Mack
Scudder
Becker
Bush
Withrow
Cramer
Baldwin
Schwengel

Roads

Fallon - Chairman

Dempsey
Smith
Machrowicz
Kluczynski
Steed
Davis
Blatnik
Jones
Gentry

McGregor
Dondero
George
Scherer
Cramer
Baldwin
Alger

Public Buildings and Grounds

Jones - Chairman

Kluczynski
Steed
Fallon
Blatnik
Thompson
Burnside
Blitch
Wright
Clark

Auchincloss
McGregor
George
Bush
Withrow
Schwengel
Nicholson

RULES

Rules and order of business of the House.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.), Chairman

William M. Colmer (Miss.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)

Leo E. Allen (Ill.)
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)

James J. Delaney (N.Y.)
James W. Trimble (Ark.)
Homer Thornberry (Texas)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.)

Harris Ellsworth (Ore.)
Henry J. Latham (N.Y.)

No standing subcommittees.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Investigation of activities to determine if they are subversive.

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), Chairman

Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.)
Clyde Doyle (Calif.)
James B. Frazier, Jr. (Tenn.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)

Harold H. Velde (Ill.)
Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (N.Y.)
Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)
Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio)

No standing subcommittees.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Veterans measures generally, pensions, armed forces' life insurance; rehabilitation, education, medical care and treatment of veterans; veterans' hospitals.

Olin E. Teague (D Texas), Chairman

W. J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.)
Elizabeth Kee (W. Va.)
George S. Long (La.)
James A. Byrne (Pa.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)
Frank W. Boykin (Ala.)
Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)
Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)
George A. Shuford (N.C.)
George H. Christopher (Mo.)
Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Mich.)
B.F. Sisk (Calif.)
James A. Haley (Fla.)

Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.)
Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (N.Y.)
William H. Ayres (Ohio)
E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)
Phil Weaver (Neb.)
William H. Avery (Kan.)
E. Keith Thomson (Wyo.)
Eugene Siler (Ky.)
Charles M. Teague (Calif.)

Administration

Byrne - Chairman

Kee
Diggs

Weaver
Teague (Calif.)

Compensation

Dorn - Chairman

Christopher
Diggs

Fino
Thomson

Education and Training

Kee - Chairman

Edmondson
Sisk

Ayres
Adair

Hospitals

Long - Chairman

O'Brien
Sisk

Kearney
Avery

Housing

Edmondson - Chairman

Shuford
Christopher

Ayres
Weaver

Insurance

Aspinall - Chairman

Byrne	Siler
Shuford	Teague (Calif.)

Spanish War

Boykin - Chairman

Dorn	Fino
Aspinall	Thomson

WAYS AND MEANS

Revenue measures generally; tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements; social security.

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), Chairman

John D. Dingell (Mich.)	Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)	Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio)
Noble J. Gregory (Ky.)	Richard M. Simpson (Pa.)
Aime J. Forand (R.I.)	Robert W. Kean (N.J.)
Herman P. Eberharter (Pa.)	Noah M. Mason (Ill.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)	Hal Holmes (Wash.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)	John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Hale Boggs (La.)	Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.)	Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)
Burr P. Harrison (Va.)	Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)	
A.S. Herlong, Jr. (Fla.)	
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	
Frank Ikard (Texas)	

No standing Subcommittees appointed.

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS

Studies and investigates problems of small business and reports findings and makes recommendations to the House, but cannot report legislation.

Wright Patman (D Texas), Chairman

Joe L. Evins, (Tenn.)	William S. Hill (Colo.)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)	Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., (Conn.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)	William M. McCulloch (Ohio)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Timothy P. Sheehan (Ill.)

Regulatory Agencies

Evins - Chairman

Multer	McCulloch

Small Business Administration & Problems Related to Procurement, Loans, Disposal

Multer - Chairman

Evins	Riehlman

Minerals & Raw Materials

Yates - Chairman

Steed	Sheehan

Aircraft Industry

Steed - Chairman

Roosevelt	Seely-Brown

Distribution Problems

Roosevelt - Chairman

Steed	Sheehan

JOINT COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Following is a list of the six major Joint Congressional Committees and their Subcommittees. The list is complete as of April 8, 1955.

Joint Committees are set up to examine specific questions, and their existence may be continued or terminated as the need exists. Membership is drawn from both chambers and both parties. When a Senator serves as chairman, the vice chairman usually is a Representative, and vice versa.

For each committee, Democratic members are listed on the left, Republican members on the right. Members are listed in the order of their committee seniority.

Each committee name is listed in CAPITALS, and is followed by a brief description of its jurisdiction. Subcommittee names are underlined.

Other joint committees are those on the Disposition of Executive Papers, Library of Congress, Printing, Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration and Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission; development, use and control of atomic energy generally.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) - Chairman

Senate Members

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
John O. Pastore (R.I.)	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	William F. Knowland (Calif.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	John W. Bricker (Ohio)

House Members

Carl T. Durham (N.C.)	W. Sterling Cole (N.Y.)
Chet Holifield (Calif.)	Carl Hinshaw (Calif.)
Melvin Price (Ill.)	James E. Van Zandt (Pa.)
Paul J. Kilday (Texas)	James T. Patterson (Conn.)
John J. Dempsey (N.M.)	

Research and Development

Price - Chairman

Durham	Hinshaw
Pastore	Van Zandt
Gore	Hickenlooper

Agreements for Cooperation

Pastore - Chairman

Anderson	Hickenlooper
Durham	Bricker
Price	Cole

Authorizing Legislation

Holifield - Chairman

Durham	Cole
Kilday	Hickenlooper
Gore	Millikin

Military Applications

Jackson - Chairman

Anderson	Bricker
Pastore	Cole
Holifield	Van Zandt

Security

Kilday - Chairman

Dempsey	Hinshaw
Pastore	Patterson
Jackson	Pastore
	Knowland

Raw Materials

Gore - Chairman

Anderson	Hickenlooper
Holifield	Millikin
Dempsey	Knowland
	Patterson

DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Studies and investigates programs authorized by the Defense Production Act and reports findings and recommendations to the House and Senate.

Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.) - Chairman

Senate Members

A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)	John W. Bricker (Ohio)
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)	

House Members

Wright Patman (Texas)	Ralph A. Gamble (N.Y.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)	Henry O. Talle (Iowa)

No standing subcommittees

ECONOMIC REPORT

Studies and investigates all recommendations included in the President's annual Economic Report to Congress and reports findings and recommendations to the House and Senate.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) - Chairman

Senate Members

John J. Sparkman (Ala.)	Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)	Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)

House Members

Wright Patman (Texas)	Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)	Henry O. Talle (Iowa)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)	Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)	

Foreign Economic Policy

Douglas	Flanders
Fulbright	Talle
Bolling	

Economic Stabilization

Patman - Chairman

Kelley	Wolcott
O'Mahoney	Watkins

Tax Policy

Douglas	Goldwater
O'Mahoney	Curtis
Mills	

Low-Income Families

Sparkman - Chairman

Kelley	Flanders

Economic Statistics

Bolling - Chairman

Sparkman	Talle

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY

Studies national security, economic and social effects of Immigration and Nationality Act, and administration of the Act.

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.), Chairman

Senate Members

James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)

House Members

Francis E. Walter (Pa.)	Ruth Thompson (Mich.)
Emanuel Celler (N.Y.)	Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.)
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)	

No standing subcommittees

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Studies tax policies and makes recommendations to House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees.

Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), Chairman

Senate Members

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.)	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Walter F. George (Ga.)	Edward Martin (Pa.)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	

House Members

John D. Dingell (Mich.)	Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)	Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio)

No standing subcommittees

84th CONGRESS... 1st SESSION
WHAT IT DID

What Congress Did

Key Votes

Eisenhower Boxscore



RECORD OF 84th CONGRESS

Democratic-Controlled Congress Works Amicably with GOP President; Major Issues Deferred Until 1956

The 84th Congress moved smoothly through its first session in 1955. Professionals were solidly in control. They turned out large quantities of legislation with a minimum of noise and fuss.

Democrats controlled the House and Senate by narrow margins. Although the White House was occupied by a Republican, the session was not notable for partisan clashes, but the Democrats squeezed close to maximum power out of their majority position. The House leader Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), had been a Congressman since 1913, ranked first in seniority in his party. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) was starting only his second Senate term.

Few milestones were erected. Showdowns on major issues were deferred to 1956, an election year, as Congress concentrated on routine legislation. In preliminary skirmishes, the protagonists maneuvered for favorable position on the big issues to be decided in 1956.

Major legislative achievements in 1955 were the three-year extension of reciprocal trade agreements law and revamping of the military reserves program. Sporadic flare-ups occurred, but they generally concerned peripheral issues like pay for postal workers.

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

President Eisenhower submitted 207 legislative requests to Congress. He won approval of 96, or 46.3 percent. In 1954, when the Republicans controlled Congress, 64.6 percent of Mr. Eisenhower's requests were granted.

Many of the 1955 requests remained alive for Congress' second session and stood a good chance for approval in 1956.

On roll-call votes, the Republicans outscored the Democrats -- 63 percent to 54 percent -- in supporting the President's position when he took a stand. But Democrats backed him more consistently -- 70 percent to 59 percent -- on foreign policy.

STATISTICAL PATTERNS

Congress convened Jan. 5, adjourned Aug. 2. A summary:

	Senate	House	Total
Days in session	105	112	---
Hours in session	559	471	---
Congressional Record proceedings, pages	6,251	5,079	11,330
Roll-call votes	87	76	163
Measures introduced	3,070	8,844	11,914
Measures passed	1,325	1,597	---
Bills vetoed	---	---	11
Vetoes overridden	---	---	0
Laws enacted	---	---	880
Public laws	---	---	390
Private laws	---	---	490
Presidential nominations	40,686	---	---
Nominations confirmed	39,897	---	---
Democratic membership	49	232	---
Republican membership	47	203	---
Deaths of members	0	3*	3*
Resignations of members	0	0	0

** One before and two after session.*

President Eisenhower asked Congress to appropriate $55,200,782,229 in new money during 1955. Of the total, $54,219,606,036 was for fiscal 1956, ending June 30, 1956, and $981,176,193 was to supplement fiscal 1955 appropriations.

Congress cut the requests by $2.1 billion, appropriating $53,124,821,215 -- of which $52,199,015,915 was for fiscal 1956, and $925,805,300 was for fiscal 1955.

An additional $7,162,000,000 was budgeted for fiscal 1956 permanent appropriations, requiring no Congressional action.

The $2.1 billion cut from requests during the 1955 session compared to $2.6 billion cut in 1954 and $4.6 billion cut in 1953, when Republicans controlled Congress.

Issues Deferred

Excise and corporation-income tax rates were extended one year, to April 1, 1956. Administration forces defeated a Democratic proposal to cut individuals' income taxes. Speculation began on chances for tax reduction in 1956.

PRICE SUPPORTS

The House passed a bill to restore rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity for five basic farm commodities. No concerted effort was made to force a showdown in the Senate, although hearings were held in preparation for 1956. Democrats blamed the decline in farm prices and income on flexible price supports, which were pushed through Congress by the Administration in 1954. The Administration contended flexible supports would help agriculture to prosper with a minimum of reliance on federal aid and controls.

HIGHWAYS

Both parties favored expansion of federal aid for construction of highways, but dispute over financing methods blocked action. The Administration recommended financing through special bonds exempt from the federal debt ceiling. House Democrats proposed to raise gasoline and other highway-user taxes to place construction on a pay-as-you-drive basis. The Senate passed a road-building bill without specific provisions for financing. The House rejected both the bond and pay-as-you-go plans.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The House overwhelmingly passed a bill to liberalize Social Security by paying Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits to disabled workers, lowering the eligibility age for women, extending coverage to most professions, and raising the tax rate. Senate action was deferred to 1956.

SCHOOL AID

President Eisenhower proposed a temporary program of federal aid for school construction, deferring long-range plans until after the November White House conference on education. Democrats criticized the program as too small, and offered more extensive plans.

Hearings continued through most of the session. An aid bill -- larger than the Administration program -- was reported to the House July 28, too late for floor action in 1955.

Foreign Policy

Bipartisan agreement prevailed generally on foreign policy in 1955. Relatively little criticism was directed at the Administration, although Congressmen of both parties warned against too much "softness" in relations with the Communists. They expressed skepticism about Communist avowals of good will and peaceful intentions after the Geneva conference of the Big Four heads of government.

Congress authorized the President to use armed force to defend Formosa, the Pescadores, and related positions from attack by the Chinese Communists. The Communists had threatened to invade Nationalist-held islands near the China mainland. Controversy arose over whether the U.S. should try to defend these "off-shore" islands, although there was general agreement that Formosa and the Pescadores should be held. Amendments to restrict the resolution's scope, excluding the off-shore islands, were rejected. Later, tension eased.

The Senate ratified the Mutual Defense Treaty with Nationalist China and the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. Also ratified were treaties restoring sovereignty to West Germany and Austria, and providing for West Germany's accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

Congress extended the reciprocal trade law for three years, to July 1, 1958, with authority for additional reductions of tariffs. Amendments to the law were designed to afford U.S. industry increased protection against competitive imports.

Attempts to impose import quotas on crude and residual oil were defeated. Instead, the President was authorized to impose quotas on any commodities imported in such quantity as to "threaten to impair the national security."

FOREIGN AID, REFUGEES

The President's request for $3.3 billion in foreign aid funds was trimmed to a $2.7 billion appropriation.

Proposals by the President and by others to liberalize the immigration and refugee-relief laws received only perfunctory attention.

ARMED FORCES

Democrats criticized Administration cuts in military manpower and arms, contending that pressure to balance the budget was endangering national security. The President's views prevailed, although Congress appropriated more money than he had requested for the Marine Corps. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson impounded the extra funds.

The military and doctors draft laws were extended, and a bill to strengthen the military reserves was enacted. Incorporated in the reserve measure was a program to train youths for six months, after which they would serve in reserve units for 7½ years. The President had requested additional compulsory features. Action on the reserve bill was delayed by controversy over an anti-segregation amendment, which finally was omitted.

Domestic Issues

Congress enacted a compromise omnibus housing bill which authorized construction of 45,000 units of public housing by July 31, 1956. The Administration had called for 70,000 units over a two-year period. The Senate originally voted for 135,000 units a year; the House originally voted to authorize no public housing.

POWER AND WATER

The power issue was dramatized by controversy over the Dixon-Yates contract to build a generating plant at West Memphis, Ark. The plant was to feed power into the Tennessee Valley Authority system to supply Memphis, Tenn.

Supporters of TVA wanted TVA, rather than private industry, to operate the generating plant. The Administration refused to budget for increased TVA power capacity. The Dixon-Yates contract was canceled when the city of Memphis decided to build its own power plant. Later, the contract was ruled illegal because of "conflict of interest" on the part of a Budget Bureau consultant.

The Senate passed but the House deferred action on bills to authorize construction of the Upper Colorado River water and power project. The Fryingpan-Arkansas project in Colorado was approved by a Senate committee but was not cleared for floor action in the House. A development project on California's Trinity River was authorized.

LABOR

The minimum wage was raised from 75 cents to $1 an hour -- 10 cents higher than President Eisenhower had recommended.

Proposals to amend the Taft-Hartley labor law were not pressed.

HEALTH

Federal handling of tests and distribution of Salk polio vaccine was criticized. Congress appropriated funds for grants to the states for Salk inoculations, forbidding a means test such as the Administration had recommended.

Health insurance proposals made little progress. The President submitted miscellaneous requests to establish and reorganize federal health programs, but action on most was deferred. Appropriations for medical research and hospital construction were increased.

PAY RAISES

Congress raised its pay scale to $22,500 a year. Pay for federal judges and certain other officials also was raised.

The longest, loudest battle of the year erupted over pay raises for postal workers. Congress upheld the President's veto of an increase averaging 8.59 percent. The President signed a bill providing an average 8 percent raise, although he had requested an increase averaging 6.5 percent. His request for higher postal rates was ignored.

Civil service workers received raises averaging 7.5 percent.

ATOMIC SHIP

Congress rejected the President's proposal to build an atomic-powered "peace ship" to dramatize the peaceful potential of nuclear energy.

NATURAL GAS

One of the year's biggest lobby fights failed to pay off. The House passed a bill to exempt gatherers and producers of natural gas from federal regulation, but the Senate did not act.

STUDY COMMISSIONS

The Second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government submitted the last of its reports. Many of the Commission's recommendations were controversial. The report on power -- critical of large-scale federal generation -- set off the strongest criticism.

The Commission on Intergovernmental Relations also reported.

Congress established a Commission on Government Security to study federal security programs.

STATEHOOD

Hawaii and Alaska again failed to win statehood. A bill to admit both territories to the Union was killed by the House. Separate bills were not reported from committee.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Congress repealed a provision of law which made soil conservation payments conditional on a farmer's compliance with acreage allotments.

The Senate rejected a House bill to increase cotton acreage allotments, mainly in the Southeast. Rice acreage also was increased -- and curbs placed on cuts in rice allotments -- and recalculation of burley tobacco marketing quotas was ordered. The tobacco bill permitted cuts in acreage allotments.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Congressmen introduced more than 100 bills on civil rights, but they were pigeon-holed as the courts took the lead in dealing with minority rights. The Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in schools was the subject of extensive debate, but no Congressional action. Anti-segregation amendments to major bills were rejected.

RUBBER PLANTS

Congress approved sale of federal synthetic rubber plants to private industry.

ANTITRUST LAWS

Antitrust criminal penalties were increased, and the federal government was authorized to sue for antitrust damages. Hearings were held on a bill to allow the courts discretion in awarding civil antitrust damages. The House passed and a Senate committee reported a bill to control bank holding companies. A bill to curb bank mergers was reported to the House.

SMALL BUSINESS

Congress extended the life of the Small Business Administration and increased its lending authority.

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION

The House passed but the Senate did not act on a bill to simplify customs regulations.

WOCs

Congress enacted restrictions on employment of WOCs, personnel working for the federal government without compensation. Democrats had warned of possible conflicts between the private business interests of WOCs and the federal interest.

DEBT CEILING

The ceiling on the federal debt remained at $281 billion as Congress extended for one year the 1954 increase above the permanent limit of $275 billion.

Investigations

Emphasis in committee investigations shifted away from communism and subversion to more traditional subject matter. Investigators set themselves up as watchdogs of a variety of government operations and as trouble-shooters seeking facts on problems ranging from juvenile delinquency to unemployment.

Democrats controlled the committees. Many of their investigations probed for soft spots in the Republican Administration. They prepared to exploit their findings in the 1956 campaigns. Republicans accused some of the probers of smear tactics.

As of Aug. 22, committees had launched 116 investigations. The leading topic was military programs -- the focus of 24 probes. Communism and subversion came second, with 16 investigations, followed by 13 studies of business and businessmen.

Most of the Democrats' biggest potential campaign issues were well represented on the investigation agenda. They challenged Administration cut-backs in military spending, charged that the Republicans were running the government for the benefit of big business, criticized subordination of public power to private projects, and contended that Administration agricultural policies were impoverishing farmers.

Congress made $6,114,133 available for investigations, and Senate and House committees reported spending $1,148,003.54 of the total during the first six months of the 84th Congress.

Allegations of unfairness in past investigations led to tightened committee operating rules.

No investigation matched the drama and publicity of the 1954 investigation of charges and counter-charges hurled by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and the Department of the Army.

Perhaps the most spectacular investigation of 1955 was the probe of Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott's business interests. He resigned.

Investigations of the Dixon-Yates power contract also hit the headlines. Democrats started by criticizing the proposal as an attack on the Tennessee Valley Authority, then challenged the way it was prepared. Memphis, Tenn., which was to receive the power generated by the Dixon-Yates plant, decided to build its own generating plant, and President Eisenhower canceled the contract. Investigation continued into possible conflicts of interests in formulation of the contract.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) investigated the stock market, despite warnings that the probe might shake public confidence. He characterized his committee's study as "friendly."

Other committees looked into corporate mergers and the growth of big business, in the context of examining the antitrust laws. After adjournment, a case study of General Motors was undertaken. The Interior Department's power policies also came under scrutiny.

Federal handling of Salk polio vaccine was investigated in a gingerly fashion.

Personalities clashed when Edward J. Corsi's employment as a consultant on refugee problems was terminated. His charges against the State Department's operation of the refugee relief program led investigators to study bottle-necks.

The House Un-American Activities Committee and Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee continued their investigations of communism and subversion. Sen. McCarthy's Government Operations Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, under Democratic chairmanship, delved briefly into the field of security but devoted most of its energy to other matters. The federal employee security program was investigated in an attempt to refute Republican charges of Democratic softness on communism.

CQ's Annual Selection

16 KEY VOTES TESTED FIRST SESSION ISSUES

Congress covered a lot of ground in 1955. To place the session's activities in perspective, Congressional Quarterly chose 16 roll calls -- the year's Key Votes -- which shaped up as most significant.

Senate and House split on personal income taxes, but the Senate finally prevailed. The House approved a Democratic plan to cut taxes $20 for each taxpayer and dependent, rejecting a motion to kill the reduction. The Senate rejected the cut when it was offered as a floor amendment. Later, the House gave in.

President Eisenhower beat back a direct challenge on postal pay when the Senate sustained his veto of a bill to raise pay an average 8.59 percent. Mr. Eisenhower eventually accepted a compromise 8 percent raise.

Highway expansion was blocked for the year. The Senate rejected the Administration's plan to finance construction largely through special bonds, and passed an expansion bill which left financing indefinite. The House rejected the bond plan, but also turned down a "pay-as-you-go" bill.

UPPER COLORADO ACTION

The Senate voted to authorize a big power and water project in the Upper Colorado River Basin, but the House did not act on the bill.

Housing passed through a complicated maze. The President requested 35,000 units of public housing a year for two years. The Senate received a committee bill authorizing 135,000 units a year, and rejected an amendment to cut the program to the Administration's request. The House knocked out all public housing. The compromise authorized 45,000 units for one year.

The House voted to restore rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity for five basic farm crops. Flexible supports had gone into effect Jan. 1, 1955. Senate action was postponed.

A big lobby struggle wound up for the year with House passage of a bill to exempt producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation. The Senate did not act.

STATEHOOD FAILS

Statehood legislation failed again. The House killed a bill that would have admitted Hawaii and Alaska to the Union simultaneously.

The Senate increased another appropriation -- for foreign aid -- but in this case to restore funds cut by the House in the face of Administration objections. The final compromise appropriated $2.7 billion, compared to the $3.2 billion requested.

Congress extended the reciprocal trade program, enacting a bill generally in line with the President's requests. The House rejected a motion to add "protectionist" provisions. The Senate rejected an amendment which would have deleted milder "protectionist" provisions acceptable to Mr. Eisenhower.

Senate Key Votes

Here, in the order in which they occurred, are the nine Senate roll calls selected by CQ as the Key Votes of 1955. The numbers correspond to those in the accompanying table. In all instances, "yea" votes are cited first.

1. Formosa Resolution -- In January, President Eisenhower asked Congress to pass a joint resolution authorizing him to use U.S. armed forces to protect Formosa, the Pescadores and "related positions and territories." The latter were presumed to include the islands of Quemoy and Matsu, located a few miles off the coast of mainland China. Before passing the resolution, the Senate Jan. 28 rejected, 13-74, an amendment to confine the President's authority to the protection of Formosa and the Pescadores. Party division: Democrats, 12-32; Republicans, 1-42.

2. Income Tax Cut -- An Administration bill extending for one year existing excise and corporate income taxes was amended by the House to include a $20 tax cut for individuals--an item opposed by the President. Faced with Senate opposition to the $20 cut, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) offered a substitute which would have extended excise and corporate rates 27 months, while retaining the tax credit for individuals. This the Senate rejected March 15, 44-50. Party division: Democrats, 43-5; Republicans, 1-45. Later the Senate voted to eliminate the $20 credit.

3. Upper Colorado -- With Administration backing, the Senate April 20 passed, 58-23, a bill authorizing a $1.1 billion reclamation program in the Upper Colorado River Basin. Party division: Democrats, 31-15; Republicans, 27-8. However, the House failed to act on the measure.

4. Reciprocal Trade -- A bill to extend for three years the (reciprocal) Trade Agreements Act, passed by the House, was amended by the Senate Finance Committee, which added, among other items, the following provisions: To require immediate publication of Tariff Commission findings in escape-clause proceedings, to permit use of escape-clause if imports "contributed materially" to a threat of serious injury to a domestic producer, and to permit one segment of an industry to seek escape-clause protection. A move to strike these three provisions from the bill was rejected May 4 by the Senate, 21-67. Party division: Democrats, 21-21; Republicans, 0-46. The Senate thus retained provisions intended to make it easier for domestic industry to obtain relief from foreign competition.

5. Postal Pay Veto -- President Eisenhower May 19 vetoed a bill giving postal workers an average 8.59 percent pay increase, and urged a lower figure. The Senate May 24 voted, 54-39, to override the veto, but the roll call fell eight votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to override. Party division: Democrats, 46-2;

Republicans, 8-37. Later Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing an 8 percent pay increase.

6. Highway Program -- The Senate Public Works Committee rejected the Administration's plan to finance a long-range highway program by bonds, and reported instead a Democratic-sponsored "pay-as-you-go" program to be financed by appropriations. Before passing the bill, the Senate May 25 rejected, 31-60, a move to substitute the Administration plan. Party division: Democrats, 1-47; Republicans, 30-13. Later, the House killed both plans.

7. Housing Program -- President Eisenhower asked Congress to authorize construction of 35,000 public housing units a year for two years, but the Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported a bill calling for construction of 135,000 units annually until the 810,000 total authorized in 1949 was reached. The Senate June 7 voted, 38-44, to reject an amendment substituting the Administration-backed limit of 35,000 units per year for two years. Party division: Democrats, 6-35; Republicans, 32-9.

8. Defense Appropriations -- In requesting $32 billion for the Defense Department, President Eisenhower incorporated plans to cut back the number of men in uniform in all services except the Air Force. Before passing the appropriation, the Senate June 20 agreed, 40-39, to amendments to add $46 million to provide for 22,000 more Marines than the President wanted. Party division: Democrats, 37-2; Republicans, 3-37. Later, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said the $46 million would be impounded pending "another look."

9. Foreign Aid -- The President originally requested $3.5 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1956, later cut this to $3.2 billion. The House July 11 voted $2.6 billion. The Senate July 22 voted $3.2 billion after agreeing, 50-38, to a committee amendment to add $420 million to the amount allowed by the House for military assistance. Party division: Democrats, 21-23; Republicans, 29-15. Sum finally agreed to by both Houses was $2.7 billion.

House Key Votes

Here, in the order in which they occurred, are the seven House roll calls selected by CQ as the Key Votes of 1955. The numbers correspond to those in the accompanying table. In all instances, "yea" votes are cited first.

1. Reciprocal Trade -- A key roll call came on an unsuccessful attempt to limit the President's trade pact powers. A bill to extend the (reciprocal) Trade Agreements Act for three years retained the escape clause giving the U.S. Tariff Commission authority to recommend changes in agreements to relieve domestic industries injured by tariff concessions, but permitting the President to accept or reject such recommendations. Prior to final passage, the House Feb. 18 rejected, 199-206, a motion to send the bill back to committee with instructions to make Presidential compliance mandatory, except when national security is involved. Party division: Democrats, 80-140; Republicans, 119-66.

2. Income Tax Cut -- President Eisenhower asked Congress to extend for one year existing excise and corporation income taxes, but Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee tacked on a provision (opposed by the President) cutting individual income taxes by $20 for each taxpayer and dependent. The House Feb. 25 rejected, 205-210, a motion to send the bill back to committee with orders to delete the $20 cut. Party division: Democrats, 16-205; Republicans, 189-5. Later, the Senate rejected the cut, and the law as finally enacted made no change.

3. Farm Price Supports -- In 1954, Congress, at President Eisenhower's request, voted to switch from "fixed" to "flexible" price supports for basic farm crops. Previously, the government guaranteed, as a minimum price, 90 percent of parity. (At 100 percent of parity, prices received by farmers keep pace with prices they pay.) The "flexible" system involves a sliding-scale, ranging from 82.5 to 90 percent in 1955, and from 75 to 90 percent in 1956. In 1955, Democrats introduced a bill to restore "fixed" price supports at 90 percent of parity. The House May 5 passed the bill, 206-201. Party division: Democrats, 185-29; Republicans, 21-172. The Senate did not act on the bill.

4. Statehood -- President Eisenhower in January urged immediate statehood for Hawaii (traditionally Republican), eventual statehood for Alaska (traditionally Democratic). Democrats backed a bill granting statehood simultaneously to both territories. The House May 10 adopted, 218-170, a motion to send the bill back to committee -- in effect killing it. Party division: Democrats, 105-107; Republicans, 113-63.

5. Highway Program -- The Administration asked Congress for a long-range national highway program to be financed by 30-year bonds, but the House Public Works Committee reported a "pay-as-you-go" bill calling for $12.4 billion in new gasoline and other taxes to finance the program. After defeating a move to substitute the Administration bond plan, the House July 27 voted, 123-292, to reject the "pay-as-you-go" bill, effectively killing any highway program in 1955. Party division: Democrats, 94-128; Republicans, 29-164.

6. Natural Gas -- In the face of strong claims that it would lead to higher prices for consumers, the House July 28 passed, 209-203, a bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to exempt producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation. Party division: Democrats, 86-136; Republicans, 123-67. The Senate failed to act on the bill. The House-passed bill was similar to one passed by Congress in 1950 but vetoed by President Truman.

7. Public Housing -- House Democrats drew up an omnibus housing bill embodying President Eisenhower's request for 35,000 public housing units per year for two years, but including other features opposed by the Administration. The House July 29 voted, 217-188, to substitute a stripped-down bill with no public housing provision, after GOP leaders argued this was necessary to win a satisfactory compromise with a Senate bill calling for 135,000 units per year. Party division: Democrats, 66-152; Republicans, 151-36. Final compromise bill provided for 45,000 public housing units for one year.

House Key Votes on Reciprocal Trade Program . . .

1. **Reciprocal Trade.** Reed recommittal motion. (CQ roll call No. 9.) *Rejected, 199-206.* (See story, p. 289.)
2. **Tax Extension–$20 Income Tax Cut.** Reed recommittal motion. (CQ roll call No. 11.) *Rejected, 205-210.* (See story, p. 419.)
3. **Rigid Price Supports.** Passage of bill. (CQ roll call No. 28.) *Passed, 206-201.* (See story, p. 169.)
4. **Alaska-Hawaii Statehood.** Pillion recommittal motion. (CQ roll call No. 32.) *Agreed to, 218-170.* (See story, p. 372.)

(For more detailed captions, see p. 49.)

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
Yea	199	205	206	218	Yea	80	16	185	105	Yea	119	189	21	113
Nay	206	210	201	170	Nay	140	205	29	107	Nay	66	5	172	63

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	N	N	Y	Y
7 Elliott D	N	N	Y	X
2 Grant D	N	N	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	N	Y	Y
8 Jones D	N	N	Y	Y
5 Rains D	N	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	N	N	√	Y
6 Selden D	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	N	N
2 Udall D	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	N	√	Y	Y
4 Harris D	N	N	Y	Y
5 Hays D	N	N	Y	√
2 Mills D	N	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	N	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	Y	Y	N	N
6 Baldwin R	N	Y	N	N
2 Engle D	Y	√	N	N
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	N	N
14 Hagen D	N	N	N	N
11 Johnson R	√	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard R	N	Y	N	N
8 Miller D	N	N	Y	N
3 Moss D	N	N	Y	N
29 Phillips R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley D	X	X	Y	N
27 Sheppard D	N	N	Y	N
12 Sisk D	N	N	Y	N
13 Teague R	N	Y	N	N
28 Utt R	Y	Y	N	X
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	N	N
9 Younger R	N	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	N	N	Y	N
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Hillings R	N	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw R	N	?	N	N
19 Holifield D	N	N	√	N
22 Holt R	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R	X	Y	N	Y
17 King D	N	N	Y	N
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	N	N
26 Roosevelt D	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	Y	N
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hill R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	N	N
1 Dodd D	Y	N	N	Y
4 Morano R	N	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	Y	N	N
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	N	Y	Y	N
1 Cramer R	N	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D	N	N	X	Y
7 Haley D	Y	N	X	Y
5 Herlong D	N	N	X	Y
8 Matthews D	N	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	N	N	N	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Brown D	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Preston D	N	N	Y	Y
6 Vinson D	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	N	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	N	Y	N	Y
25 Gray D	Y	N	Y	N
21 Mack D	N	N	N	N
15 Mason R	Y	√	N	Y
24 Price D	N	N	Y	N
14 Reed R	Y	Y	X	?
20 Simpson R	N	Y	N	N
22 Springer R	N	Y	Y	N
18 Velde R	N	Y	N	N
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	N	N	Y	N
12 Boyle D	N	N	Y	N
13 Church R	N	Y	N	N
1 Dawson D	X	N	Y	N
8 Gordon D	N	N	Y	N
10 Hoffman R	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski D	X	N	Y	N
4 McVey R	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Murray D	N	N	Y	N
6 O'Brien D	N	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara D	N	N	Y	N
11 Sheehan R	N	Y	N	N
9 Yates D	N	N	N	N
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	Y	Y	N	X
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Bray R	Y	Y	N	N
11 Brownson R	N	Y	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	N	Y	N	N
8 Denton D	N	N	Y	N
2 Halleck R	N	Y	N	Y
6 Harden R	N	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden D	N	N	Y	N
9 Wilson R	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	N	Y	N	N
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	√	N
3 Gross R	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte R	N	Y	N	N
1 Schwengel R	N	Y	N	N
2 Talle R	?	Y	Y	N
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	N	√	Y	√
3 George R	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope R	N	Y	Y	X
4 Rees R	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	X	N	Y
6 Smith R	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	N	N	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	N	N	√	Y
2 Natcher D	N	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	N	Y	N
3 Robsion R	N	Y	N	N
8 Siler R	?	Y	N	√
5 Spence D	X	?	Y	N
6 Watts D	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	N	N	Y	N
4 Brooks D	N	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	X	N	Y	Y
8 Long D	N	N	Y	Y
6 Morrison D	N	N	Y	X
5 Passman D	N	N	Y	X
7 Thompson D	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Willis D	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE				
1 Hale R	Y	Y	N	N
3 McIntire R	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nelson R	Y	Y	N	√
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D	N	N	X	X
7 Friedel D	N	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz D	N	N	Y	N
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D	N	N	Y	Y
1 Miller R	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D	Y	N	N	X
10 Curtis R	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue D	Y	N	N	Y
1 Heselton R	N	Y	X	√
7 Lane D	Y	N	N	N
8 Macdonald D	Y	N	N	Y
14 Martin R	N	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D	N	N	Y	N
9 Nicholson R	Y	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill D	N	N	N	Y
3 Philbin D	Y	N	N	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	N	N	N
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley R	X	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg R	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Dondero R	Y	Y	N	√
5 Ford R	N	Y	N	N
6 Hayworth D	N	N	N	N
4 Hoffman R	√	Y	N	Y
3 Johansen R	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Knox R	Y	Y	N	√
2 Meader R	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson R	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Wolcott R	?	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	X	N	Y	N
15 Dingell D	N	N	Y	N
17 Griffiths D	N	N	Y	N
16 Lesinski D	N	N	Y	N
1 Machrowicz D	N	N	Y	N
14 Rabaut D	N	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen R	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D	N	N	Y	X
5 Judd R	X	Y	N	X
9 Knutson D	N	N	Y	N
6 Marshall D	N	Y	Y	N
4 McCarthy D	N	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara R	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier D	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D	N	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer D	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith D	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D	N	N	Y	Y
4 Williams D	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D	N	N	Y	N
9 Cannon D	N	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D	Y	N	Y	N
4 Christopher D	N	N	Y	N
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hull D	N	N	Y	Y
10 Jones D	N	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten D	N	N	Y	N
11 Moulder D	N	N	Y	N
7 Short R	√	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan D	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	N	N
1 Metcalf D	Y	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	N	Y	N	Y
3 Harrison R	N	Y	N	Y

. . . $20 Tax Cut, Farm Price Supports, Statehood

1. **Reciprocal Trade.** Reed recommittal motion. (CQ roll call No. 9.) *Rejected, 199-206.* (See story, p. 289.)
2. **Tax Extension–$20 Income Tax Cut.** Reed recommittal motion. (CQ roll call No. 11.) *Rejected, 205-210.* (See story p. 419.)
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(For more detailed captions, see p. 49.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	1	2	3	4
4 Miller R	N	Y	N	N
1 Weaver R	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
AL Young R	?	?	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	N	Y	N	N
1 Merrow R	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D	N	N	Y	N
3 Auchincloss R	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield R	Y	Y	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hand R	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kean R	N	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers R	Y	Y	N	N
10 Rodino D	N	N	Y	N
13 Sieminski D	Y	N	√	X
4 Thompson D	N	N	Y	N
14 Tumulty D	Y	N	Y	N
7 Widnall R	Y	Y	N	N
6 Williams D	N	N	X	N
1 Wolverton R	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D	√	N	N	Y
AL Fernandez D	Y	N	N	N
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R	√	Y	N	√
2 Derounian R	N	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R	N	Y	N	Y
27 Gwinn R	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Kearney R	Y	Y	N	N
38 Keating R	N	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn R	N	Y	X	Y
40 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D	Y	N	Y	N
39 Ostertag R	N	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion R	N	N	N	Y
41 Radwan R	X	N	N	Y
43 Reed R	Y	Y	?	√
35 Riehlman R	Y	Y	?	?
28 St. George R	N	Y	N	N
36 Taber R	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright R	N	Y	N	Y
29 Wharton R	N	Y	N	Y
34 Williams R	Y	Y	N	Y
New York City				
8 Anfuso D	N	N	Y	N
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley D	N	X	√	N
11 Celler D	N	N	Y	N
17 Coudert R	N	Y	N	Y
20 Davidson D	N	N	Y	N
7 Delaney D	N	N	N	Y
23 Dollinger D	N	N	Y	N
18 Donovan D	N	N	N	Y
12 Dorn R	N	Y	N	Y
22 Fino D	N	N	Y	N
25 Fino R	Y	N	N	Y
6 Holtzman D	N	N	N	N
10 Kelly D	N	N	X	N
9 Keogh D	N	N	Y	√
19 Klein D	N	N	Y	N
4 Latham R	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Multer D	N	N	Y	N
16 Powell D	N	N	Y	N
15 Ray R	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney D	N	N	Y	N
21 Zelenko D	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Barden D	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner D	N	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham D	N	Y	√	√
4 Cooley D	N	N	Y	Y
8 Deane D	N	N	Y	Y
6 Durham D	Y	N	Y	√
2 Fountain D	N	N	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Shuford D	Y	N	Y	√
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Krueger R	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley D	N	N	Y	N
14 Ayres R	N	Y	N	N
13 Baumhart R	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Betts R	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	Y	N	?
11 Bolton, O.P. R	√	?	?	?
16 Bow R	Y	Y	N	N
7 Brown R	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Clevenger R	?	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan D	N	N	Y	N
18 Hays D	Y	N	Y	N
15 Henderson R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hess R	√	Y	N	Y
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan D	N	X	N	N
4 McCulloch R	Y	Y	?	?
17 McGregor R	?	?	N	Y
23 Minshall R	N	Y	N	N
6 Polk D	N	N	Y	Y
3 Schenck R	Y	Y	N	N
1 Scherer R	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik D	N	N	Y	N
12 Vorys R	N	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D	N	N	Y	N
1 Belcher R	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson D	Y	N	Y	X
5 Jarman D	Y	N	Y	N
4 Steed D	√	N	Y	X
6 Wickersham D	Y	N	Y	?
OREGON				
2 Coon R	Y	Y	N	N
4 Ellsworth R	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Green D	N	N	Y	N
1 Norblad R	N	√	N	X
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Buchanan D	N	N	Y	N
17 Bush R	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Carrigg R	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Clark D	N	N	Y	N
29 Corbett R	Y	Y	N	N
9 Dague R	N	Y	N	√
28 Eberharter D	X	X	√	X
12 Fenton R	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood D	Y	N	Y	X
27 Fulton R	N	N	N	N
23 Gavin R	Y	Y	N	Y
7 James R	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Kearns R	Y	Y	N	N
21 Kelley D	Y	N	Y	N
8 King R	N	Y	N	Y
13 McConnell R	Y	Y	N	√
26 Morgan D	Y	N	Y	N
16 Mumma R	Y	Y	X	√
19 Quigley D	Y	N	N	N
14 Rhodes D	N	N	N	N
22 Saylor R	Y	Y	N	N
18 Simpson R	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Van Zandt R	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Walter D	Y	N	?	?
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D	Y	N	Y	N
3 Byrne D	Y	N	Y	N
4 Chudoff D	Y	N	Y	N
2 Granahan D	Y	N	Y	N
5 Green D	Y	N	Y	X
6 Scott R	N	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D	Y	N	N	N
1 Forand D	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan D	N	N	Y	Y
5 Richards D	Y	X	Y	Y
2 Riley D	√	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers D	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Lovre R	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	Y	Y	N	N
6 Bass D	N	N	Y	Y
8 Cooper D	N	N	Y	Y
9 Davis D	X	N	√	Y
4 Evins D	N	N	Y	Y
3 Frazier D	N	N	Y	Y
7 Murray D	N	N	Y	Y
5 Priest D	N	N	Y	Y
1 Reece R	Y	Y	N	?
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Bell D	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks D	N	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson D	N	N	Y	Y
AL Dies D	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher D	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gentry D	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard D	N	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D	N	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon D	N	N	Y	Y
1 Patman D	N	N	Y	Y
11 Poage D	N	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Teague D	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas D	N	N	N	Y
9 Thompson D	N	N	Y	N
10 Thornberry D	N	N	Y	Y
12 Wright D	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH				
2 Dawson R	Y	Y	N	N
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R	N	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy D	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison D	N	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings D	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson D	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Smith D	N	Y	N	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R	N	Y	N	N
5 Horan R	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Mack R	Y	Y	N	N
AL Magnuson D	N	N	Y	N
1 Pelly R	N	Y	N	N
6 Tollefson R	Y	Y	N	N
2 Westland R	N	Y	N	X
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D	Y	N	√	N
4 Burnside D	Y	N	Y	N
6 Byrd D	Y	N	Y	N
5 Kee D	Y	X	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D	Y	N	Y	N
2 Staggers D	Y	N	X	N
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R	Y	Y	N	N
2 Davis R	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Johnson D	N	N	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	N	√
10 O'Konski R	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss D	N	N	Y	N
1 Smith R	√	√	N	√
6 Van Pelt R	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Withrow R	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki D	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R	Y	Y	N	Y

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House Key Votes on Natural Gas Controls . . .

5. **Highway Program.** Passage of bill. (CQ roll call No. 68.) *Rejected, 123-292.* (See story, p. 431.)

6. **Natural Gas.** Passage of bill. (CQ roll call No. 71.) *Passed, 209-203.* (See story, p. 454.)

7. **Housing.** Wolcott amendment. (CQ roll call No. 72.) *Agreed to, 217-188.* (See story, p. 253.)

(For more detailed captions, see p. 49.)

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	5	6	7		5	6	7		5	6	7
Yea	123	209	217	Yea	94	86	66	Yea	29	123	151
Nay	292	203	188	Nay	128	136	152	Nay	164	67	36

	5	6	7
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D	N	N	Y
1 Boykin D	X	Y	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	N	N
2 Grant D	N	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	N	N
8 Jones D	N	N	N
5 Rains D	N	N	N
4 Roberts D	N	N	N
6 Selden D	N	N	Y
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R	N	Y	Y
2 Udall D	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D	N	Y	Y
4 Harris D	N	Y	√
5 Hays D	Y	Y	N
2 Mills D	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell D	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	N	Y	N
2 Engle D	N	X	N
10 Gubser R	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	N	N	N
11 Johnson R	N	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	N	N
8 Miller D	Y	Y	N
3 Moss D	Y	N	N
29 Phillips R	N	Y	?
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	?	X	X
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y	X
12 Sisk D	Y	N	N
13 Teague R	N	Y	Y
28 Utt R	N	Y	Y
30 Wilson R	N	Y	Y
9 Younger R	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	Y	Y	N
21 Hiestand R	N	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	?	?	?
20 Hinshaw R	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield D	Y	N	N
22 Holt R	N	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R	N	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	N	Y	√
17 King D	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb R	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	N	N	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D	N	Y	N
3 Chenoweth R	N	Y	Y
2 Hill R	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R	N	N	N
1 Dodd D	N	N	N
4 Morano R	N	Y	N
5 Patterson R	N	N	N
AL Sadlak R	N	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	N	N	N
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D	N	N	N
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	N
1 Cramer R	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	N
7 Haley D	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	N	Y	N
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	N	N	Y
10 Brown D	N	Y	N
5 Davis D	N	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	N	N	Y
3 Forrester D	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	N	Y	Y
7 Langham D	N	N	N
2 Pilcher D	N	N	N
1 Preston D	N	Y	N
6 Vinson D	N	Y	N
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	N	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	N	Y	Y
17 Arends R	N	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield R	?	√	√
25 Gray D	Y	Y	N
21 Mack D	N	N	N
15 Mason R	N	Y	Y
24 Price D	Y	N	N
14 Reed R	N	Y	Y
20 Simpson R	N	Y	Y
22 Springer R	N	Y	Y
18 Velde R	N	Y	Y
23 Vursell R	N	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D	N	N	N
12 Boyle D	Y	N	N
13 Church R	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	N	N
8 Gordon D	Y	N	N
10 Hoffman R	N	Y	√
5 Kluczynski D	Y	N	N
4 McVey R	N	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	N	N
6 O'Brien D	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara D	N	N	N
11 Sheehan R	N	Y	Y
9 Yates D	Y	N	N
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	N	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	N	Y	Y
7 Bray R	N	Y	N
11 Brownson R	N	Y	N
3 Crumpacker R	N	Y	Y
8 Denton D	N	N	N
2 Halleck R	N	Y	Y
6 Harden R	N	Y	Y
10 Harvey R	N	Y	Y
1 Madden D	N	N	N
9 Wilson R	N	Y	Y
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	N	Y	Y
3 Gross R	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	N	Y
7 Jensen R	N	N	Y
4 LeCompte R	N	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	N	N	Y
2 Talle R	N	Y	Y
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	N	Y	Y
3 George R	N	Y	Y
5 Hope R	N	Y	Y
4 Rees R	N	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	N	Y	Y
6 Smith R	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	N	N	N
1 Gregory D	Y	N	N
2 Natcher D	N	N	N
7 Perkins D	?	X	X
3 Robsion R	N	N	N
8 Siler R	N	N	Y
5 Spence D	N	N	N
6 Watts D	N	N	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	N
4 Brooks D	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	Y
B Long D	N	Y	N
6 Morrison D	N	Y	N
5 Passman D	N	Y	Y
7 Thompson D	N	Y	Y
3 Willis D	Y	Y	Y
MAINE			
1 Hale R	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire R	N	Y	Y
2 Nelson R	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon D	Y	N	N
7 Friedel D	N	N	N
3 Garmatz D	N	N	N
6 Hyde R	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford D	N	N	N
1 Miller R	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	N	Y	Y
2 Boland D	N	N	N
10 Curtis R	N	Y	N
4 Donohue D	N	N	N
1 Heselton R	N	N	N
7 Lane D	N	N	N
8 Macdonald D	N	N	N
14 Martin R	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack D	Y	N	N
9 Nicholson R	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D	Y	N	N
3 Philbin D	N	N	N
5 Rogers R	N	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth R	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R	Y	N	?
8 Bentley R	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R	N	Y	Y
18 Dondero R	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford R	N	N	Y
6 Hayworth D	Y	N	N
4 Hoffman R	N	Y	Y
3 Johansen R	N	N	Y
11 Knox R	N	N	Y
2 Meader R	N	N	Y
9 Thompson R	N	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R	N	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	Y	N	N
15 Dingell D	√	X	X
17 Griffiths D	Y	N	N
16 Lesinski D	Y	N	N
1 Machrowicz D	Y	N	N
14 Rabaut D	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R	N	N	Y
1 Andresen R	N	N	Y
8 Blatnik D	Y	N	N
5 Judd R	N	N	N
9 Knutson D	N	N	N
6 Marshall D	N	N	N
4 McCarthy D	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara R	N	Y	Y
3 Wier D	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer D	N	Y	Y
3 Smith D	N	N	Y
2 Whitten D	N	Y	Y
4 Williams D	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D	Y	N	N
9 Cannon D	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan D	Y	N	N
4 Christopher D	Y	N	N
2 Curtis R	N	Y	Y
6 Hull D	Y	N	N
10 Jones D	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D	Y	N	N
11 Moulder D	N	Y	N
7 Short R	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D	N	N	N
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	N	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	N	Y	Y
3 Harrison R	N	Y	Y

. . . Roadbuilding and Public Housing Programs

5. **Highway Program.** Passage of bill. (CQ roll call No. 68.) *Rejected, 123-292.* (See story, p. 431.)

6. **Natural Gas.** Passage of bill. (CQ roll call No. 71.) *Passed, 209-203.* (See story, p. 454.)

7. **Housing.** Wolcott amendment. (CQ roll call No. 72.) *Agreed to, 217-188.* (See story, p. 253.)

(For more detailed captions, see p. 49.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	5	6	7
4 Miller R	N	Y	Y
1 Weaver R	N	N	Y
NEVADA			
AL Young R	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	Y	N	N
1 Merrow R	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss R	N	X	Y
8 Canfield R	N	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	N	N
2 Hand R	N	N	N
12 Kean R	Y	N	N
9 Osmers R	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino D	Y	N	N
13 Sieminski D	Y	N	N
4 Thompson D	Y	N	N
14 Tumulty D	Y	N	N
7 Widnall R	N	Y	Y
6 Williams D	Y	N	N
1 Wolverton R	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D	Y	Y	N
AL Fernandez D	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R	N	N	N
37 Cole R	N	Y	Y
2 Derounian R	N	N	Y
26 Gamble R	N	N	Y
27 Gwinn R	?	√	Y
32 Kearney R	?	√	?
38 Keating R	N	N	Y
33 Kilburn R	?	?	?
40 Miller R	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien D	N	N	N
39 Ostertag R	N	N	Y
42 Pillion R	N	N	Y
41 Radwan R	?	X	X
43 Reed R	?	?	?
36 Riehlman R	N	N	Y
28 St. George R	N	Y	Y
36 Taber R	N	N	Y
31 Taylor R	N	N	Y
1 Wainwright R	Y	N	N
29 Wharton R	N	N	Y
34 Williams R	N	N	Y
New York City			
8 Anfuso D	√	?	X
5 Bosch R	N	N	Y
24 Buckley D	Y	N	N
11 Celler D	Y	N	N
17 Coudert R	N	N	Y
20 Davidson D	Y	N	N
7 Delaney D	Y	N	N
23 Dollinger D	Y	N	N
18 Donovan D	Y	N	N
12 Dorn R	N	N	N
22 Fino D	Y	N	N
25 Fino R	N	N	N
6 Holtzman D	Y	N	N
10 Kelly D	Y	N	N
9 Keogh D	Y	N	N
19 Klein D	Y	N	N
4 Latham R	N	N	Y
13 Multer D	Y	N	N
16 Powell D	Y	N	N
15 Ray R	N	N	Y
14 Rooney D	Y	N	N
21 Zelenko D	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D	N	Y	Y
3 Barden D	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner D	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D	N	N	Y
5 Chatham D	N	Y	Y
4 Cooley D	N	Y	N
8 Deane D	N	Y	N
6 Durham D	N	Y	Y
2 Fountain D	N	N	N
10 Jonas R	N	Y	Y
11 Jones D	N	Y	Y
12 Shuford D	N	Y	√
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R	N	Y	Y
AL Krueger R	X	Y	√
OHIO			
9 Ashley D	Y	N	N
14 Ayres R	N	N	X
13 Baumhart R	Y	N	N
8 Betts R	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R	N	Y	Y
7 Brown R	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R	N	?	?
20 Feighan D	N	N	N
18 Hays D	Y	N	N
15 Henderson R	N	Y	Y
2 Hess R	N	N	Y
10 Jenkins R	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D	N	N	N
4 McCulloch R	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor R	Y	√	√
23 Minshall R	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D	Y	N	N
3 Schenck R	Y	N	Y
1 Scherer R	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik D	Y	N	N
12 Vorys R	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D	Y	Y	N
1 Belcher R	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D	N	Y	N
5 Jarman D	N	Y	Y
4 Steed D	Y	Y	N
6 Wickersham D	N	Y	Y
OREGON			
2 Coon R	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R	N	Y	Y
3 Green D	N	N	N
1 Norblad R	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Buchanan D	?	X	X
17 Bush R	N	Y	Y
10 Carrigg R	N	Y	N
25 Clark D	Y	N	N
29 Corbett R	N	N	N
9 Dague R	N	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D	X	X	X
12 Fenton R	N	Y	Y
11 Flood D	N	N	N
27 Fulton R	N	N	N
23 Gavin R	N	Y	Y
7 James R	N	Y	Y
24 Kearns R	N	Y	Y
21 Kelley D	N	N	N
8 King R	N	Y	Y
13 McConnell R	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan D	N	N	N
16 Mumma R	X	√	√
19 Quigley D	N	N	N
14 Rhodes D	N	N	N
22 Saylor R	N	N	N
18 Simpson R	N	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt R	N	Y	N
15 Walter D	N	Y	N
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D	N	N	N
3 Byrne D	N	N	N
4 Chudoff D	N	N	N
2 Granahan D	N	N	N
5 Green D	N	N	N
6 Scott R	N	?	N
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D	N	N	N
1 Forand D	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D	N	N	Y
3 Dorn D	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan D	N	Y	Y
5 Richards D	N	N	Y
2 Riley D	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers D	?	√	√
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	N	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	N	N	N
6 Bass D	N	N	N
8 Cooper D	Y	N	N
9 Davis D	N	N	Y
4 Evins D	Y	N	?
3 Frazier D	N	N	X
7 Murray D	N	N	Y
5 Priest D	Y	Y	N
1 Reece R	?	?	?
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	Y	Y	Y
14 Bell D	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks D	N	Y	N
17 Burleson D	N	Y	Y
AL Dies D	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher D	N	Y	Y
3 Gentry D	Y	Y	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon D	N	Y	Y
1 Patman D	Y	Y	N
11 Poage D	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D	N	Y	Y
6 Teague D	Y	Y	√
8 Thomas D	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson D	Y	Y	N
10 Thornberry D	Y	Y	N
12 Wright D	N	Y	Y
UTAH			
2 Dawson R	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill R	N	N	Y
3 Gary D	N	N	Y
2 Hardy D	?	X	Y
7 Harrison D	N	N	Y
9 Jennings D	Y	Y	N
6 Poff R	N	N	Y
1 Robeson D	N	N	Y
8 Smith D	N	N	Y
5 Tuck D	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R	Y	N	N
5 Horan R	N	Y	Y
3 Mack R	Y	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D	N	N	N
1 Pelly R	N	Y	N
6 Tollefson R	Y	N	N
2 Westland R	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D	Y	Y	N
4 Burnside D	Y	Y	N
6 Byrd D	N	N	N
5 Kee D	N	N	N
1 Mollohan D	N	N	N
2 Staggers D	N	N	N
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R	N	N	Y
2 Davis R	N	N	Y
9 Johnson D	Y	N	N
7 Laird R	N	N	Y
10 O'Konski R	N	N	N
5 Reuss D	Y	N	N
1 Smith R	N	N	Y
6 Van Pelt R	N	Y	Y
3 Withrow R	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D	Y	N	N
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R	N	Y	Y

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Senate Key Votes On Trade, Taxes . . .

1. **Formosa Resolution.** Lehman amendment. (CQ roll call No. 4.) ***Rejected, 13-74.*** (See story, p. 277.)
2. **Tax Extension.** Johnson amendment. (CQ roll call No. 17.) ***Rejected, 44-50.*** (See story, p. 419.)
3. **Upper Colorado.** Passage of Bill. (CQ roll call No. 30.) ***Passed 58-23.*** (See story, p. 442.)
4. **Reciprocal Trade.** Douglas amendment. (CQ roll call No. 34: ***Rejected, 21-67.*** (See story, p. 289.)
5. **Postal Pay.** Attempt to override Presidential veto. (CQ roll call No. 39.) ***Veto upheld, 54-39, with two-thirds majority, or 62 "yeas", needed to override.*** (See story, p. 360.)

(For more detailed captions, see p. 48.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5	
Yea	13	44	58	21	54		Yea	12	43	31	21	46		Yea	1	1	27	0	8	
Nay	74	50	23	67	39		Nay	32	5	15	21	2		Nay	42	45	8	46	37	

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
Sparkman D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	N	N	Y	N	N
Hayden D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	N	N	N	N	N
Kuchel R	N	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO					
Allott R	N	N	Y	N	N
Millikin R	N	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	N	N	X	N	N
Purtell R	N	N	?	N	N
DELAWARE					
Frear D	X	Y	N	N	Y
Williams R	N	N	N	?	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	N	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
George D	N	N	Y	X	Y
Russell D	N	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	N	N	Y	N	N
Welker R	N	N	?	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	N	N	X	N	N
Douglas D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Jenner R	N	N	Y	N	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	N	N	Y	N	N
Martin R	N	N	√	N	N
KANSAS					
Carlson R	N	N	Y	N	N
Schoeppel R	N	N	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY					
Barkley D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Clements D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	N	N	Y	N	Y
Long D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Payne R	N	N	Y	N	N
Smith R	N	X	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall R	N	N	Y	N	N
Butler R	N	N	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	√	?	X	X	Y
Saltonstall R	N	N	√	N	N
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Potter R	X	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thye R	N	N	√	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis D	N	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	N	Y	Y	?	Y
Symington D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	√	?	√
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	N	N	Y	N	N
Hruska R	N	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Malone R	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	N	N	?	N	N
Cotton R	N	N	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	N	N	N	N	N
Smith R	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	X	Y	Y	?	Y
NEW YORK					
Ives R	N	N	N	N	N
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	N	Y	N	N	Y
Scott D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young R	N	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
Bender R	N	N	Y	N	N
Bricker R	X	N	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Monroney D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	N	N	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pastore D	N	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond D	N	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	N	N	Y	N	N
Mundt R	N	N	√	N	N
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	N	Y	N	√	Y
Kefauver D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
Daniel D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Johnson D	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	N	N	Y	N	N
Watkins R	N	N	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	N	Y	N	N
Flanders R	X	N	?	N	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	Y	N	N	N	N
Robertson D	N	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely D	X	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	X	N	√	N	√
Wiley R	N	N	X	N	√
WYOMING					
Barrett R	N	N	Y	N	N
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

. . . Highways, Housing, and Appropriations

6. **Highway Program.** Martin amendment. (CQ roll call No. 40.) *Rejected, 31-60.* (See story, p. 431.)

7. **Housing.** Capehart amendment. (CQ roll call No. 53.) *Rejected, 38-44.* (See story, p. 253.)

8. **Defense Appropriation.** Symington amendment. (CQ roll call No. 58.) *Agreed to, 40-39.* (See story, p. 219.)

9. **Mutual Security Appropriation.** Committee amendment. (CQ roll call No. 71.) *Agreed to, 50-38.* (See story, p. 235.)

(For more detailed captions, see p. 48.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
	6	7	8	9			6	7	8	9			6	7	8	9		
Yea	31	38	40	50			1	6	37	21			30	32	3	29		
Nay	60	44	39	38			47	35	2	23			13	9	37	15		

	6	7	8	9
ALABAMA				
Hill D	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman D	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	Y	Y	N	N
Hayden D	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	N	Y	N
McClellan D	N	?	Y	N
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	Y	Y	N	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	Y	Y	N	Y
Millikin R	Y	Y	X	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	Y	N	N	Y
Purtell R	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	N	N	Y	X
Williams R	N	Y	N	N
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers D	N	√	Y	N
GEORGIA				
George D	N	N	√	√
Russell D	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	N	Y	N	N
Welker R	N	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	Y	√	√	Y
Douglas D	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Capehart R	Y	Y	N	N
Jenner R	N	Y	?	N
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	Y	Y	N	Y
Martin R	Y	√	N	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson R	√	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel R	N	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	N	N	Y	Y
Clements D	N	X	√	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	N	X	N
Long D	N	X	Y	N
MAINE				
Payne R	N	Y	N	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall R	Y	Y	N	Y
Butler R	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	Y	N	Y	N
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	N	N	Y	Y
Potter R	Y	√	X	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	N	N	√	Y
Thye R	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	N	Y	√	N
Stennis D	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	N	N	Y	Y
Symington D	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	N	N	Y	N
Murray D	X	X	√	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	N	Y	N	N
Hruska R	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA				
Bible D	N	N	Y	N
Malone R	Y	√	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	Y	Y	X	Y
Cotton R	Y	Y	X	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	Y	N	N	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	N	√	N
Chavez D	N	X	Y	N
NEW YORK				
Ives R	√	N	N	Y
Lehman D	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	N	N	Y	N
Scott D	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	N	N	Y	N
Young R	N	√	√	N
OHIO				
Bender R	Y	Y	N	Y
Bricker R	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	N	N	√	N
Monroney D	N	N	Y	N
OREGON				
Morse D	N	N	Y	Y
Neuberger D	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	Y	N	N	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	N	?
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	N	X	√	Y
Pastore D	N	X	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	N	N	Y	N
Thurmond D	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	N	Y	N	N
Mundt R	N	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	N	Y	N
Kefauver D	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Daniel D	N	N	Y	N
Johnson D	N	N	Y	√
UTAH				
Bennett R	Y	Y	N	Y
Watkins R	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	Y	N	N	Y
Flanders R	Y	N	N	√
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	N	Y	Y	N
Robertson D	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	N	N	√	√
Magnuson D	N	N	Y	√
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	N	N	Y	Y
Neely D	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	√	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	?	√	Y	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	Y	Y	N	N
O'Mahoney D	N	N	Y	Y

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EISENHOWER BOXSCORE

President, "At Bat" Before 84th Congress 207 Times, Received Approval of 96 First Session Requests

President Eisenhower, who batted .646 on his 1954 legislative program, slipped to .463 in 1955.

Congressional Quarterly tabulated 207 Presidential requests to the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress, which adjourned its first session early Aug. 3. Included were 31 requests denied by the 83rd Congress and resubmitted to the 84th.

Of the 207, Congress approved 96, or 46.3 percent. In baseball terms, that's a .463 batting average for the session.

Congress rejected another 14 requests, or almost 7 percent of the total submitted. Partial progress in one or both chambers was recorded for 51 requests, while two suffered setbacks in one chamber but were passed over in the other. No action was taken on 44 requests.

In contrast, the Republican-led 83rd Congress in 1954 dealt as follows with Mr. Eisenhower's 232 legislative requests: Approved 150, or 64.6 percent; rejected 49, or 21 percent; and failed to approve 33, or 14 percent.

CQ'S STANDARDS

CQ's Boxscore is based solely on specific requests for legislative action -- or inaction -- submitted by the President, so does not include requests from Administration subordinates. When Congress modifies a Presidential proposal, the resulting compromise is weighed to determine whether, on balance, it strikes close enough to the mark to count as favorable action.

Not all Presidential requests were equally important. However, major proposals generally incorporated several specific points, all tabulated as separate requests. Thus the Boxscore carries an automatic, rather than arbitrary, weighting.

Mr. Eisenhower scored best on Military and Veterans' affairs. Congress granted 18 of 27 requests, or 67 percent; rejected four and failed to approve five.

The President's Foreign Policy requests were the most numerous. Of the 51 in this category, Congress approved 32, or 63 percent; rejected two, and failed to approve 17. Prominent among the last were 10 revisions asked in the Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

OTHER RESULTS

Congress approved 21 of 40 requests dealing with Taxes and Economic Policy, rejected three, and failed to approve 16.

Miscellaneous and Administrative affairs accounted for 41 requests, of which Congress approved 15, rejected three, and stalled on 23.

Of 36 requests in the field of Education and Welfare, Congress approved six, rejected one, and failed to approve 29.

Seven requests dealt with Labor, five with Agriculture. Congress granted one of the former, three of the latter; rejected one and none; and passed over five and two.

As usual, Congressional action in the closing weeks of the session boosted the President's over-

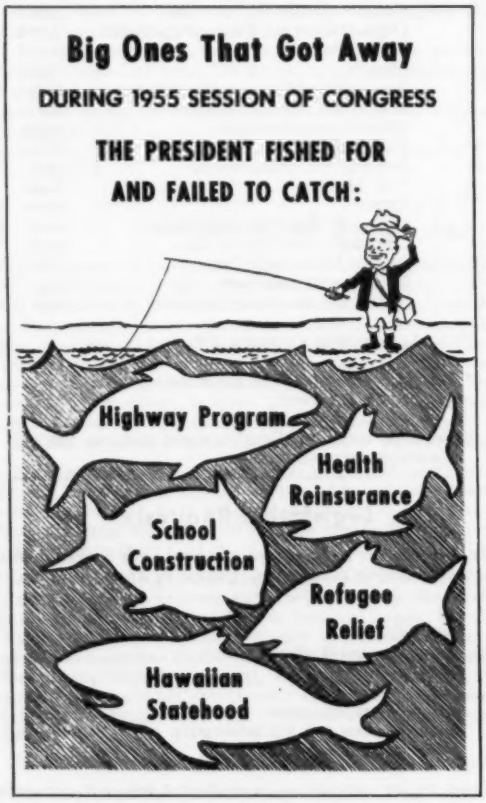
all batting average by a large margin. On June 29, CQ s Presidential Boxscore showed only 26 percent of 200 legislative requests entered at that time as having been approved.

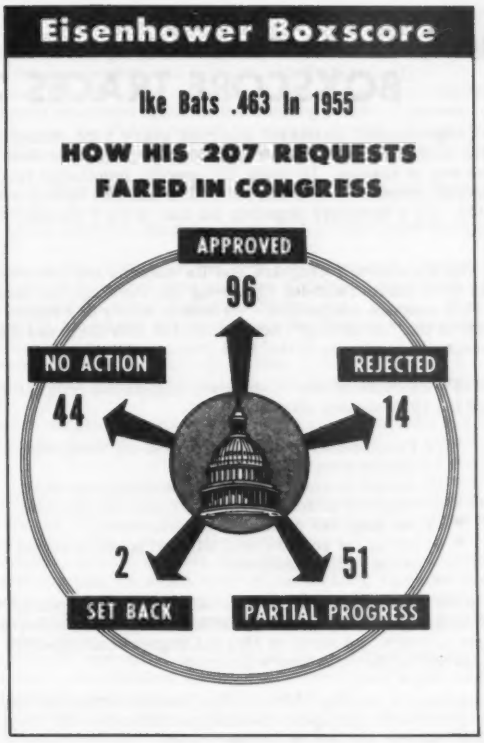
'54 PROGRAM HEAVIER

The final Boxscore indicates that the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress gave the President less of what he wanted in 1955 than did the GOP-managed 83rd Congress, either in 1954 or 1953. In the earlier year, Congress approved 72.7 percent of Mr. Eisenhower's 44 recommendations, making the composite score for the two years of the 83rd 65.9 percent.

These figures, however, do not reflect the relative importance of requests accepted or rejected in any of the three years. Mr. Eisenhower proposed little in the way of major legislation in 1953, recommended a great deal in 1954 (when he outlined the main features of his Administration's program), and proposed somewhat less in 1955.

Major Presidential victories in 1955 appeared to include the three-year extension of the reciprocal trade program, strengthening of the military reserves, one-year extension of excise and corporate





income tax rates without a cut in individual income taxes, and enactment of pay raises for Congressmen, federal judges, civil service and postal employees, and members of the armed forces.

REJECTED REQUESTS

Among Mr. Eisenhower's requests which were rejected or passed over were the following important items: A 10-year, bond-financed highway program; a $1.1 billion Upper Colorado River reclamation program; statehood for Hawaii; revisions in the Refugee Relief Act; a health reinsurance program, and a plan to stimulate school construction.

All of these subjects were expected to be in line for renewed debate and action when the second session of the 84th Congress reconvened in January, 1956 -- 10 months before the Presidential election.

Comparison of Republican and Democratic legislative achievements began soon after adjournment. President Eisenhower expressed satisfaction with 84th Congress action on foreign policy, but contended the Republican 83rd did better on domestic affairs. Democrats maintained that the domestic record was good, too -- and would have been better if GOP Congressmen had cooperated more.

Fact Sheet

BOXSCORE TRACES 207 PRESIDENTIAL REQUESTS

Congressional Quarterly analyzed every 1955 message and public statement by President Eisenhower while the 84th Congress was in session. He made 207 specific legislative requests. Congress granted 96 of them, for a first-session batting average of .463. CQ's Boxscore pinpoints the fate of the President's program.

The President's program and its success and failure at the hands of a Democratic-led Congress set the stage for debate in the 1956 election campaigns. President Harry S. Truman made capital of the "do nothing" Republican-led 80th Congress when he barnstormed to victory in the 1948 Presidential election.

CQ's analysis of the Eisenhower legislative program at the end of the 1955 session showed:

- 96 Presidential requests approved by Congress.
- 14 finally rejected.
- 16 passed by one chamber and pending in the other.
- 35 received action by House or Senate committees.
- 2 set back, but pending in one chamber.
- 44 left at the post but still alive for possible action in the second session.

In the final weeks of the 1955 session, Congress speeded work on pending legislation, and the President's Boxscore reflected increased activity. As early as May 8, Congress had approved only 13.7 percent of the President's program.

Legislation pending when the first session adjourned was still alive, could be brought up for consideration after the 84th Congress began its second session in January, 1956.

EISENHOWER, TRUMAN BOXSCORES

In 1954, when the second session of the GOP-led 83rd Congress adjourned, the President had achieved a .646 batting average on his 232 legislative requests of that year. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 37ff.) The figure, although eight points below his 1953 average, was far higher than Harry S. Truman chalked up in any year from 1947-52. Truman never reached the 50 percent mark in that period.

Because the President's legislative programs were broken down in greater detail in 1954 and 1955, Boxscores of earlier years are only roughly comparable. Boxscores on Presidential legislative programs, 1947-54:

	Proposals Submitted	Approved By Congress	% Score
Eisenhower:			
1954	232	150	64.7%
1953	44	32	72.7
Two-Year Total	276	182	65.9
Truman:			
1952	86	30	34.9
1951	57	23	40.4
1950	86	38	44.2
1949	68	30	44.1
1948	81	37	45.7
1947	86	41	47.7
Six-Year Total	464	199	42.9

NOTE: Scores through the years are only roughly comparable. Before 1954, Presidential requests were grouped into relatively broad categories.

Key

President Eisenhower's legislative requests were made in speeches, statements, letters, and messages to Congress. A symbol in parentheses following each request indicates its source. (Treaty requests are followed by the date the request was sent to the Senate.)

Key to the symbols and the date the message was delivered or the Presidential statement was made:

Symbol	Source	Date
A	State of the Union	Jan. 6
B	Foreign Trade	Jan. 10
C	Civil Service	Jan. 11
D	Postal	Jan. 11
E	Draft, Reserves	Jan. 13
F	Military Benefits	Jan. 13
G	Budget	Jan. 17
H	Economic Report	Jan. 20
I	Formosa Policy	Jan. 24
J	Health	Jan. 31
K	Schools	Feb. 8
L	Highways	Feb. 22
M	Renegotiation Act	March 4
N	Inter-American Highway	March 31
O	Communication (H Doc 126)	April 12
P	Organization for Trade Cooperation	April 14
Q	Mutual Security	April 20
R	Speech	April 25
S	International Finance Corporation	May 2
T	Philippine Trade Agreement	May 5
U	White House Statement	May 16
V	Communication (H Doc 171)	May 26
W	Refugee Act Amendments	May 27
X	Veto Message	June 3
Y	Speech	June 11
Z	Letter to Vice President Nixon	June 21
AA	Communication (H Doc 202)	June 29
BB	Special Message (H Doc 218)	July 13
CC	Presidential Statement	July 15
DD	Letter to Committee Chairman	July 15

Symbols preceding a request indicate:

* Resubmissions of 1954 requests which were not granted by Congress.

\# Negative requests; Congressional inaction would constitute favorable action.

Legislative Requests

Mr. Eisenhower's legislative requests were broken down into CQ's regular subject categories. Excluding Appropriations, they are:

Agriculture
Education and Welfare
Foreign Policy
Labor
Military and Veterans
Miscellaneous and Administrative
Taxes and Economic Policy.

These major categories were divided into sub-categories.

The President's legislative requests:

Agriculture

1. Authorize payments to state extension services to conduct pilot programs or render aid to low-income farmers. (A, V)
2. Raise loan authorization of the Farmers' Home Administration and permit it to make loans to low-income and part-time farmers unable to obtain credit elsewhere. (A, V)
3. Keep 1954 flexible supports farm law in effect. (A)
4. Adjust drought aid to local conditions and prescribe more equitable state-federal sharing of costs. (A)
5. Extend the Mexican Farm Labor program. (G)

Education and Welfare

HEALTH

*1. Authorize a "reasonable capital fund" to reinsure private health insurance plans. (J)
2. Establish a mortgage loan insurance program for private construction of health facilities, limiting insurance to less than loan's face value and limiting an insured mortgage to less than property's full value. (J)
3. Authorize federal-state matching funds for medical care of public assistance recipients in the existing four categories (aged, blind, disabled and children). (J)
4. Set federal share at 50 percent, up to a maximum derived by multiplying $6 a month by the number of adults on the public assistance rolls, and $3 a month by the number of minors on the rolls. (G)
5. Provide separate funds for extension of federal-state programs serving mothers, crippled children, and children requiring special health services. (J)
6. Authorize funds for special projects to develop better medical care techniques for such persons. (J)
*7. Unify Public Health Service grants-in-aid in one program. (J)
8. Establish separate funds for the extension and improvement of existing state health services. (J)
9. Authorize funds for special projects to develop improved techniques. (J)
10. Strengthen grant-in-aid program for the improvement of mental health. (J)
11. Authorize new program of grants for projects to improve the administration and care in mental institutions. (J)
12. Authorize a five-year program of federal grants to state vocational education agencies for training practical nurses. (J)
13. Authorize the Public Health Service to provide graduate and training programs in public health, including mental health. (J)
14. Set up PHS training programs in specialities for graduate nurses. (J)
15. Improve survivor benefits of the PHS Commissioned Corps. (J)
16. Improve the status of the PHS Commissioned Corps. (J)
17. Remove termination date of Water Pollution Control Act. (J)
18. Strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. (J)
19. Provide increased appropriations for PHS research into air pollution. (J)
20. Amend the pure food and drug laws. (A)
21. Raise the U.S. contribution to the UN-World Health Organization. (J)
22. Authorize grants to the states for distribution of polio vaccine to needy children. (U)

EDUCATION

1. Authorize three-year, $750 million program for federal purchase of school bonds issued by communities unable to sell such bonds "at a reasonable interest rate." (K)
2. Authorize federal support, matched by the states, of a lease-purchase plan in which state school building agencies would build schools and rent them to school districts until the principal and interest were repaid and the districts took title to the buildings. (K)
3. Authorize appropriations to build up an initial reserve fund in each state building agency equal to one year's payment on principal and interest on bonds issued. (K)
4. Authorize three-year, $200 million program of grants-in-aid to impoverished school districts, limited to amounts sufficient to enable such districts to issue bonds or participate in the lease-purchase program. (K)
5. Authorize federal payment of half the administrative cost of state programs designed to work out long-term solutions of school financial problems. (K)

Ground Rules for CQ's Eisenhower Boxscore

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted by the President himself were tabulated for the Boxscore. Requests submitted by his subordinates were not tabulated unless Mr. Eisenhower, also, specifically asked Congressional action. For example, the President asked Congress to enact a program to aid low-income farmers and transmitted for Congress' information a detailed program formulated by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. Since Mr. Eisenhower did not specifically endorse Benson's program, the detailed provisions were not tabulated for the Boxscore.

Because requests for ratification of treaties carry over from one Congress to the next (unlike other legislative proposals, which must start from the beginning in a new Congress), CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1953 on.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out the regular functions of the government. But CQ included a few appropriation requests submitted in special messages to Congress (rather than in the Budget or in supplemental appropriation messages), and requests for funds for programs that were not permanently authorized (e.g., international relief programs). All authorization requests were included.

Excluded from the list of legislative requests were:

Measures that the President endorsed but did not request.

Proposals advocated by officials of the executive branch but not specifically by the President.

Suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, without Presidential requests for specific action.

Nominations.

Although the number "207" is a fair tabulation of Presidential proposals, it is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. Legislative requests can be grouped, and therefore counted, in many ways. Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. In classifying compromises as favorable or unfavorable, CQ weighed the good and bad features -- from Mr. Eisenhower's point of view -- to determine where the balance lay. For example, the President asked for postal pay raises averaging 6.5 percent. The House committee approved 7.6 percent, and CQ counted this as favorable action because the President indicated in a letter that he could accept this figure. But the House voted more than 8 percent and the Senate 10 percent. These actions were charted as unfavorable, because they exceeded Mr. Eisenhower's outside limit.

Not all the President's proposals were equally important. Attempts to weight them would be arbitrary. A rough, automatic weighting results from the fact that major requests usually have several points. Some programs may be overweighted; detailed dissection of requests was necessary to permit an accurate check on action. CQ weighed compromises to determine if the result was closer to approval or to rejection of the request.

For detailed ground rules and definitions, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 42-43.

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HOUSING

*1. Authorize contracts for 35,000 new public housing units annually in fiscal 1956 and 1957. (A, G)
*2. Give the President "greater latitude" in the use of his power to vary, "in the light of economic conditions," the terms on which the federal government underwrites home mortgages. (H)
3. Raise the insurance authorization of the Federal Housing Administration. (G, H)
4. Authorize an additional $100 million in capital grant authority for urban development and redevelopment in fiscal 1955, and $200 million for each of the two following fiscal years (1956 & 1957). (G)
5. Permit national banks to make conventional real estate mortgage loans with maturities up to 20 years, and to make construction loans with a maximum duration of about nine months. (H)

OTHER

1. Establish a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. (A)
2. Authorize awards to citizens who contribute to the advancement of civilization. (A)
3. Provide grants to the states for the improvement of their juvenile delinquency projects. (J)
*4. Reduce and limit to 50 percent the federal share of public assistance grants to future recipients who also receive OASI benefits. (A, G)

Foreign Policy

TRADE

*1. Extend the (Reciprocal) Trade Agreements law for three years. (B)
*2. Authorize reduction of existing tariffs on selected commodities by as much as 5 percent a year for three years. (B)
*3. Authorize, over three years, reduction to 50 percent ad valorem of any tariff rates currently above that level. (B)
*4. Authorize in a three-year period, reduction, by no more than one-half, the rates in effect on Jan. 1, 1945, of tariffs on goods not currently imported or imported "in negligible quantities." (B)
5. Retain existing peril point and escape clause provisions. (B)
6. Authorize U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, to administer the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. (P)
7. Provide funds for U.S. participation in international trade fairs. (B, V)
8. Authorize revision of 1946 Trade agreement with Republic of the Philippines. (T)
9. Repeal ban on purchase of foreign-made spun silk yarn. (BB)

AID

1. Approve U.S. membership in the proposed International Finance Corporation. (B, S)
2. Provide $3.4 billion in new obligational authority for mutual security programs in fiscal 1956. (Q)
3. Provide funds for the U.S. and the United Nations technical cooperation programs. (B, Q)
4. Continue U.S. support of refugee and other international relief programs. (G, Q)
5. Establish a President's Fund for Asian Economic Development with authorization to spend $200 million over several years. (Q)
6. Establish broad rules for use of the Fund, granting flexibility in its administration. (Q)
7. Authorize revision of the administrative aspects of the program through 1955. (Q)
8. Continue the authority to transfer funds within the foreign aid program. (Q)
9. Make military aid funds available until expended. (Q)

TREATIES**

Consent to ratification of:
1. Mutual Defense Treaty between U.S. and Republic of China. (Transmitted 1/6/55)
2. Convention with Canada on Great Lakes fisheries. (1/26/55)
3. Agreement providing for accession of Federal Republic of Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty. (11/15/54)
4. Agreement with Federal Republic of Germany providing for termination of occupation regime. (11/15/54)
5. Southeast Asia collective defense treaty. (11/10/54)
6. Extension to Netherlands Antilles of convention with Netherlands on income taxation. (7/24/54)
7. Protocol supplementing the Antilles treaty. (6/22/55)
8. Convention with Belgium on estate and succession taxation. (6/22/54)
9. Protocol amending slavery convention. (5/27/54)
10. Convention with Japan on estate, inheritance, and gift taxation. (5/7/54)
11. Convention with Japan on income taxation. (5/7/54)
12. International Telecommunication Convention. (7/27/53)
13. Convention to facilitate importation of commercial samples and advertising material. (7/7/53)
14. Convention with Italy on income taxation. (4/25/55)
15. Convention with Italy on estate and inheritance taxation. (4/25/55)
16. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Germany. (5/9/55)
17. Treaty of mutual understanding and cooperation with Panama. (5/9/55)
18. Austrian Independence Treaty. (6/1/55)
19. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Haiti. (6/22/55)

REFUGEES

1. Amend the Refugee Act to provide for transfer of unused quota in any category. (W)
2. Redefine "refugee" to eliminate reference to resettlement. (W)
3. Eliminate requirement that "escapee" or "expellee" be also a "refugee." (W)
4. Relax requirement that refugee be living away from his home area. (W)
5. Permit Attorney General to waive requirement that alien refugees already in the U.S. prove their lawful entry. (W)
6. Permit waiver of requirement that refugees and escapees provide passports. (W)
7. Delete requirement for two-year past history on visa applicants. (W)
8. Permit welfare groups to sponsor individual applicants. (W)
9. Permit members of a refugee's family to enter the U.S. separately. (W)
10. Relax ban on admission of tubercular refugees. (W)

OTHER

1. Give the President broad authority to use U.S. forces to protect Formosa and the Pescadores. (I)
*2. Remove "inequitable" and "discriminatory" provisions in immigration law. (A)
3. Amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to authorize compensation of U.S. nationals for claims against the Soviet Union, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania for property and other confiscation and war losses. (G)
4. Amend the Information and Educational Exchange Act to require persons entering the U.S. under the exchange program to return home at the end of their visit and remain for a minimum period before reentering the U.S. permanently. (X)

Labor

1. Raise the minimum wage to 90 cents an hour. (A)
2. Extend the coverage of minimum wage legislation. (A)
*3. Require employers to file non-Communist affidavits. (A)
*4. Protect rights of economic strikers in representation elections. (A)

5. Enact measures dealing with the "Eight-Hour Laws" that apply to federal contractors. (A)
6. Liberalize federal compensation benefits paid to injured longshoremen and harbor workers. (A, G)
7. Aid states through a grants program to develop industrial safety programs. (G)

Military and Veterans

DRAFT, RESERVES

1. Extend the 24-month draft four years. (E)
2. Extend the doctors and dentists draft two years. (E)
3. Permit men between 17 and 19 to volunteer for six months training, followed by 9½ years in the active reserves. (E)
4. Grant Selective Service authority to induct men between 18½ and 19 for the six month training program. (E)
5. Authorize the (reserve) program for four years. (E)
6. Set $30 a month as basic training pay for participants in the program. (E)
7. Divide reserve forces into two groups -- a ready reserve and a non-organized group of combat veterans and persons with essential civilian skills. (E)
8. Authorize recall to active duty of men who fail to take required reserve training. (E)
9. Reaffirm the authority to grant "other than an honorable discharge" to reservists who do not participate in reserve training. (E)
10. Authorize, where needed, assignment to the National Guard as the obligated reserve service of men completing active training but require approval by the state governor concerned. (E)
11. Provide basic training in the active services for men enlisting in the National Guard. (E)
12. Permit the states to maintain in peacetime organized militia forces to replace National Guard units called to federal service. (E)

MILITARY BENEFITS

1. Raise military pay on a selective basis. (F)
2. Make no increases for the first two years of enlisted service and the first three years service of an officer. (F)
3. Increase hazardous duty pay on a selective basis. (F)
4. Equalize survivor benefits according to rank for active and retired personnel. (F)
5. Raise the per diem travel allowance to $12. (F)
6. Provide more housing for service families. (F)
7. Authorize reduced rentals for those living temporarily in substandard housing. (F)
8. Authorize "dislocation allowances for married personnel moving to new posts. (F)
9. Provide medical care for dependents of servicemen in both military and civilian medical facilities. (F)
10. Extend the armed services Dependents Assistance Act. (G)
11. Cover servicemen under Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, retaining military retirement system as independent program. (A)

VETERANS

1. Extend direct home and farmhouse loan authority of VA until July 25, 1957. (G)
2. Allow VA to recirculate its authorized funds for direct home loans, permitting it to use payments on principal and proceeds from loan sales for new loans. (G)
*3. Limit the time in which a veteran of the Korean conflict may file claims for certain unemployment benefits. (G)
4. Restore funds for the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions. (AA)

Miscellaneous-Administrative

GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNED

*1. Grant statehood to Hawaii. (A)
2. Raise salaries of Members of Congress and federal judges. (A)
*3. Propose a Constitutional amendment to reduce the voting age. (A)
*4. Cooperate with the states to help "citizens in the nation's service overseas" to vote. (A)
5. Extend the Reorganization Act of 1949. (A)
6. Continue the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (A)
*7. Allow residents of Oak Ridge, Tenn. and Richland, Wash., to purchase their homes and establish self-government. (G)
*8. Grant home rule and suffrage to citizens of Washington, D.C. (A)
9. Provide non-occupational disability insurance in Washington, D.C. (A)
10. Provide 26 weeks of benefits under D.C. unemployment insurance law for qualified persons unemployed for that period. (H)
11. Authorize erection of a memorial to the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) on Capitol grounds. (Z)
12. Grant Cabinet members a pay raise. (DD)
13. Raise pay of assistant secretaries of Executive departments, and members of federal boards and commissions. (DD)

CIVIL SERVICE

1. Grant selective pay raises averaging 5% to all employees under the Classification Act. (C)
2. Grant similar salary increases to employees covered by the Foreign Service Act. (C)
3. Grant similar salary increases to doctors, dentists and nurses in the Veterans Administration's Department of Medicine and Surgery. (C)
4. In raising pay of classified, foreign service, and Veterans' Administration employees, accentuate differentials from grade to grade, granting bigger proportionate raises to upper grades. (C)
5. Consolidate laws regulating the number of positions in the three top civil service grades. (C)
6. Remove ceiling on number of positions in the top civil service grades. (C)
7. Raise pay for grade GS 18 under Classification Act, and comparable positions under the Postal Pay Act. (DD)
8. Raise pay for top positions under the Foreign Service Act. (DD)
*9. Authorize a contributory system of voluntary health insurance for civilian government employees and their dependents, one-third of the cost to be borne by the government. (C)
10. Make full contributory coverage under Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance available to all federal employees. (A)
11. Adjust federal employee retirement systems to reflect additional protection of OASI. (A)
12. Resume federal payments to civil service retirement fund. (G)
13. Provide that government's share be financed on a modified pay-as-you-go basis. (G)
14. Consolidate legislation dealing with the training of federal workers. (C)
15. Permit federal agencies to use outside facilities for training employees. (C)
16. Authorize government-wide policies to govern the outside training program. (C)
17. Increase federal workers' per diem travel allowances. (C)
18. Improve conditions, including allowances and leave, affecting U.S. citizens employed overseas by the government. (C)
19. Strengthen Foreign Service organization of Department of State. (C)
20. Shift the financing of some workmen's compensation payments for federal employees to the federal employing agency. (G)

POST OFFICE

*1. Increase postal rates on first-class (letter) mail. (D)
*2. Provide a two-step increase in second-class mail rates. (D)
*3. Raise postage on third-class mail. (D)
*4. Create an independent permanent commission with authority to adjust postal rates "under broad policy guidance of Congress." (D)

(Continued on p. 64)

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CQ'S EISENHOWER BOXSCORE

First Session, 84th Congress

KEY

✓ — Favorable action
X — Unfavorable action
H — Hearings held
— Congressional inaction would constitute favorable action. ✓ in Col. 5 for these requests does not necessarily show positive favorable action, but rather absence of unfavorable action.
* — Request previously denied, resubmitted in 1955.
** — Senate approval and President's signature complete action; no PL number
-- — No further action necessary

	1 HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION	2 HOUSE FLOOR ACTION	3 SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	4 SENATE FLOOR ACTION	5 FINAL OUTCOME	6 PUBLIC LAW NUMBER
Agriculture						
1. Aid low-income farmers through state extension services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	360
2. Expand loans for low-income farmers						
3. Retain flexible supports #	X	X	H		✓	
4. Revise drought aid						
5. Extend Mexican farm labor program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	319
Education & Welfare						
HEALTH						
1. Establish health reinsurance *			H			
2. Insure health facility mortgages			H			
3. Aid medical care for public assistance recipients						
4. Contribute 50% of cost						
5. Expand care for mothers, children						
6. Develop techniques for their care						
7. Unify Public Health Service grants *			H			
8. Aid state health services			H			
9. Develop improved health techniques			H			
10. Strengthen mental health grants	H		H			
11. Aid mental institution administration	H		H			
12. Aid practical nurse training			H			
13. Authorize public health training			H			
14. Set up graduate nurse training			H			
15. Improve PHS Corps benefits	✓	✓	H			
16. Improve PHS Corps status			✓	✓		
17. Extend Water Pollution Control Act	✓		✓	✓		
18. Strengthen Water Pollution Control Act	✓		✓	✓		
19. Increase funds for air pollution study	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	195
20. Amend pure food and drug laws						
21. Raise UN health contribution	✓	✓			✓	138
22. Aid polio vaccine distribution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	377
EDUCATION						
1. Buy local school bonds	✓		H			
2. Aid school lease-purchase program	✓		H			
3. Set up reserve for school bonds	✓		H			
4. Help poor districts build schools	X		H			
5. Share administrative costs	H		H			
HOUSING						
1. Authorize 70,000 public housing units *	✓	X	X	X	X	345
2. Allow latitude in mortgage terms *						
3. Raise FHA insurance authorization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	345
4. Authorize urban development funds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	345
5. Allow 20-year mortgage loans, and nine-month construction loans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	343
OTHER						
1. Set up arts advisory commission	H					
2. Reward contributions to civilization	H		H			
3. Aid juvenile delinquency projects			H			
4. Limit public assistance aid for recipients of OASI benefits *						
Foreign Policy						
TRADE						
1. Extend reciprocal trade 3 years *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	86
2. Allow selective 15% tariff cuts *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	86
3. Allow cuts to 50% ad valorem *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	86
4. Allow 50% tariff cut on minor imports *	✓	✓	X		X	
5. Keep peril points, escape clause	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	86
6. Join world trade group (OTC)						
7. Take part in trade fairs	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	219
8. Revise Philippine trade agreement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	196
9. Repeal silk purchase ban						
AID						
1. Join International Finance Corporation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	350
2. Authorize $3.4 billion in aid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	138
3. Provide technical cooperation funds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	138
4. Support refugee relief	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	138
5. Set up Asian Economic Development Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	138
6. Allow flexible Fund administration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	138
7. Allow aid administration revisions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	138
8. Permit aid fund transfers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	138
9. Remove deadline on military aid spending	X	X	✓	✓	X	208
TREATIES **						
Consent to ratification of agreements on:						
1. Mutual Defense (China)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Great Lakes fisheries (Canada)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. West German accession to NATO	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. End of West German occupation	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Southeast Asia defense	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Income taxes (Netherlands Antilles)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
7. Income taxes (Netherlands Antilles -- supplement)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. Estate, succession taxes (Belgium)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Slavery	--	--				
10. Estate, gift taxes (Japan)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Income taxes (Japan)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. Telecommunications	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Imports of commercial samples	--	--				
14. Income taxes (Italy)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
15. Estate taxes (Italy)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
16. Friendship, commerce (Germany)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
17. Mutual understanding (Panama)	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
18. Austrian independence	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
19. Friendship, commerce (Haiti)	--	--				
REFUGEES						
1. Transfer unused quotas			H			
2. Omit reference to "resettlement"			H			
3. Admit escapees, expellees			H			
4. Admit those still in homelands			H			
5. Waive proof of lawful entry			H			
6. Waive passport requirement			H			
7. Waive 2-year history requirement			H			
8. Permit sponsorship by groups			H			
9. Admit family members separately			H			
10. Admit tubercular refugees			H			
OTHER						
1. Authorize Formosa defense	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
2. Amend immigration law *						
3. Settle certain war loss claims	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	285
4. Require exchange students to leave U.S. before returning to stay						
Labor						
1. Raise minimum wage to 90 cents	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	381
2. Extend minimum wage coverage	X		X		X	
3. Require employer non-Communist oaths *						

	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Protect strikers' voting rights *						
5. Revise Eight-Hour laws						
6. Liberalize longshoremen's injury benefits			✓	✓		
7. Aid industrial safety programs						

Military & Veterans

DRAFT, RESERVES

1. Extend draft 4 years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	118
2. Extend doctors draft 2 years	✓		✓	✓	✓	118
3. Set up 6-month training program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	305
4. Allow draft for 6-month training	X				X	
5. Set up training plan for 4 years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	305
6. Pay 6-month trainees $ 30 a month	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	305
7. Set up ready and non-organized reserve	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	305
8. Allow recall of reservists who don't train	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	305
9. Reaffirm discharge penalty against reservists who don't train	X				X	
10. Allow reservists' assignment to Guard	X				X	
11. Give Guard basic training	X				X	
12. Allow peacetime state militia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	364

MILITARY BENEFITS

1. Raise military pay selectively	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20
2. Confine raise to long-termers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20
3. Raise hazardous duty pay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20
4. Revise survivor benefits	✓	✓	H			
5. Raise travel per diem to $ 12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20
6. Expand service family housing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	161
7. Cut rent for substandard housing						
8. Pay dislocation allowances	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20
9. Improve dependents' medical care						
10. Extend Dependents Assistance Act	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	118
11. Place servicemen under OASI	✓	✓	H			

VETERANS

1. Extend direct home loans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	88
2. Allow re-use of home loan funds						
3. Set deadline for veterans' jobless pay *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	176
4. Restore funds for pension commission	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	219

Miscellaneous-Administrative

GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNED

1. Grant Hawaii statehood *	✓	X	H			
2. Raise Congressional judicial pay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
3. Propose lower voting age *						
4. Promote servicemen's absentee voting *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	296
5. Extend Reorganization Act	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16
6. Extend Intergovernmental Commission	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
7. Grant self-rule to Oak Ridge, Richland *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	221
8. Grant D.C. home rule, suffrage *			✓	✓		
9. Provide D.C. non-occupational disability						
10. Allow 26 weeks jobless pay in D.C.			✓	✓		
11. Authorize Taft memorial		✓	✓	✓	✓	--
12. Raise cabinet members' pay	✓	✓	✓			
13. Raise other top officials' pay	✓	✓	✓			

CIVIL SERVICE

1. Raise classified pay 5%	✓	✓	X	X	✓	94
2. Raise foreign service pay 5%	✓	✓	X	X	✓	94
3. Raise VA doctors', nurses' pay 5%	✓	✓	X	X	✓	94
4. Accentuate pay differentials	X	X	X	X	X	94
5. Consolidate laws on super-grades	✓	✓	H		✓	94
6. Remove ceiling on super-grades	X	X	H		X	94
7. Raise top classified and postal pay	✓	✓	✓			
8. Raise top Foreign Service pay			✓			
9. Provide voluntary health insurance *						
10. Cover all federal employees under OASI						
11. Adjust independent retirement system						
12. Resume retirement fund payments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	112
13. Use modified pay-as-you-go plan to finance government share of fund						
14. Consolidate training laws						
15. Allow use of outside training						
16. Authorize uniform outside training policy						
17. Raise travel per diem	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	189
18. Improve overseas working conditions	H					
19. Strengthen Foreign Service	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	22
20. Shift financing of injury benefits						

POST OFFICE

1. Raise first-class postage *						
2. Raise second-class postage *						
3. Raise third-class postage *						
4. Create rate-setting commission *						
5. Raise postal pay average 6.5%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	68
6. Reclassify postal jobs *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	68
7. Charge certain postal service to welfare			✓	✓	X	
8. Adopt postal self-sufficiency policy						

Taxes & Economic Policy

TAXES, CUSTOMS

1. Make no income tax cuts #	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
2. Extend corporation tax rates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	18
3. Extend excise tax rates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	18
4. Require fewer information returns						
5. Strengthen tax enforcement						
6. Cut tax on foreign subsidiaries 14% *						
7. Defer taxes on foreign branches						
8. Exempt from taxes income from investment companies handling exempt securities						
9. Improve customs administration	✓	✓	H			
10. Improve Import valuation *	✓	✓	H			
11. Raise tourists' duty-free allowance *						

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

1. Authorize Upper Colorado Basin project *	✓		✓	✓		
2. Authorize Fryingpan-Arkansas project	H		✓			
3. Authorize Cougar reservoir as partnership project	H		X	X	X	163
4. Authorize Green Peter-White reservoir as partnership project	H					
5. Authorize Passamaquoddy survey	✓		✓	✓		
6. Require interest payments by TVA *			H			
7. Set up works planning revolving fund	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	345
8. Help drain water in Pa. coal area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	162
9. Pay for benefits of headwater projects *			H			
10. Enact $101 billion road program	✓	X	X	X	X	
11. Pay for roads through special bonds	X	X	X	X	X	
12. Vote funds for Inter-American Highway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	129
13. Vote funds for Works Coordinator	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	110

ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Set up medical center with reactor	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	141
2. Authorize AEC plant construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	141
3. Authorize AEC weapons research	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	141
4. Authorize developmental reactors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	141
5. Build international reactor school	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	141
6. Build atomic merchant ship	✓		✓			
7. Share cost of research reactors for foreign nations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	141
8. Restore AEC funds			✓	✓	✓	219

OTHER

1. Raise debt limit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	124
2. Extend Small Business Act	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	268
3. Raise antitrust fine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	135
4. Extend Defense Production Act	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	295
5. Extend war powers on contracts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	58
6. Extend Renegotiation Act	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	216
7. Limit ship-operating subsidies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	121
8. Incorporate Washington airport *			H			

Public Law Numbers

If Congress took unfavorable action on a Presidential request, an "X" appears in Column 5. But if a bill as signed by the President included such an unfavorable provision, the Public Law number appears in Column 6. If unfavorable action taken early in the legislative process was not reflected in the version of the bill sent to the President, an "X" appears in Column 5, while Column 6 is blank. If Congressional inaction constituted favorable action on a Presidential request, a check appears in Column 5, Column 6 is blank.

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(Continued from p. 61)

5. Grant postal workers a 5% pay raise, averaging 6.5 % after reclassification. (D)
*6. Include in new legislation descriptions of key jobs and the appropriate salary ranges for them, and grant the Post Office Department authority to allocate remaining posts to a "proper level in the salary schedule" based on duties and responsibilities as compared with key positions. (D)
7. Provide that certain services performed by the Post Office, such as those for the blind, be regarded as "part of general welfare services," and that the costs of such services "not be borne by users of the mails," but provided for by direct appropriation. (D)
8. Adopt a formal policy to insure that in the future the Post Office Department will be essentially self-supporting. (D)

Taxes and Economic Policy

TAXES, CUSTOMS

*1. Make no income tax reductions in 1955. (A)
2. Continue existing corporation tax rates. (A)
3. Continue existing excise tax rates. (A)
4. Coordinate and reduce the frequency of information returns required from employers withholding income and social security taxes. (G)
5. Strengthen enforcement of income and social security tax collections. (G)
*6. Tax U.S. corporations' income from foreign subsidiaries at 14 percent below domestic rates. (B)
7. Defer taxes on income from U.S.-owned foreign branches until it leaves the country where it was earned. (B)
8. Permit a regulated investment company, with the bulk of its assets in the form of tax-exempt securities, to "pass through" to its shareholders the tax-exempt status of income received from such securities. (H)
9. Improve customs administration and procedures. (B)
*10. Improve import valuation methods. (B)
*11. Increase to $1,000 (from $500) semi-annually the duty-free allowance for tourists. (B)

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

*1. Authorize the Upper Colorado River Basin reclamation project. (G)
2. Authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas reclamation development. (G)
3. Authorize development of Cougar Reservoir (Ore.) on "partnership" basis. (G)
4. Authorize development of Green Peter-White Bridge Reservoir (Ore.) on "partnership" basis. (G)
5. Authorize a survey to determine whether hydroelectric power can be economically developed from the tides at Passamaquoddy Bay. (G)
*6. Require the TVA to pay an adequate rate of interest to the Treasury on appropriated funds invested in TVA power facilities. (G)
7. Establish a revolving fund for public works planning advances to states and municipalities, and increase appropriations for such planning. (H)
8. Enable the federal government to cooperate with Pennsylvania in providing for surface water drainage in the anthracite coal region. (G)
*9. Require federal payments to non-federal owners of water resources projects when federal power developments benefit from these projects. (G)
10. Enact a 10-year, $101 billion program to modernize highways, with emphasis on federal development of the interstate highway system. (L)
11. Finance the federal share of the program through special bonds, to be paid off from gasoline and diesel oil tax receipts. (L)
12. Authorize additional $25.7 million to complete Inter-American Highway by the end of fiscal 1958. (N)
13. Provide funds for a Coordinator of Public Works, to serve in the Executive Office of the President. (A, O)

ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to build a new medical research center with a nuclear reactor designed for medical research and therapy. (G)
2. Authorize the AEC to make plant improvements and construct other production facilities. (G)
3. Authorize the AEC to construct certain new weapons research facilities. (G)
4. Authorize the AEC to build new developmental atomic reactor projects. (G)
5. Authorize the AEC to construct an international training school in reactor technology. (G)
6. Provide funds for an atomic-powered merchant ship. (R, V)
7. Authorize AEC to provide research reactors, including nuclear material, to friendly nations. (Y)
8. Rescind reduction in funds for the Atomic Energy Commission. (CC)

OTHER

1. Increase the $275 billion debt limit. (G)
2. Extend the Small Business Act. (G)
3. Raise "substantially" the maximum fine that may be imposed for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. (H)
4. Extend the Defense Production Act. (G)
5. Extend for two years Title II (dealing with national defense contracts) of the First War Powers Act of 1941. (A)
6. Revive and extend Renegotiation Act through 1956. (M)
7. Establish a limitation on new long-term contracts to pay ship-operating-differential subsidies. (G, O)
*8. Incorporate the Washington National Airport. (G)

84th CONGRESS...1st SESSION INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCES

Eisenhower Support

Party Support

Bipartisan Support

Voting Participation

CQ

EISENHOWER SUPPORT

President's Backing in Congress Dropped in 1955, Democratic Average Climbed, Still Trailed GOP

Congress supported President Eisenhower less enthusiastically during 1955 than during 1953-54. But Members of both parties still voted in agreement with the President's position more often than they opposed him on roll calls providing clear-cut tests of support for his program and leadership.

Republicans backed Mr. Eisenhower more consistently than Democrats, but their Eisenhower-Support scores dipped below the 1953-54 level. Democrats, meanwhile, raised their scores, narrowing the gap between the two parties. On foreign policy roll calls, Democrats outscored Republicans. Votes on domestic affairs brought out Democratic opposition.

The President won 75 percent of the 1955 roll-call tests, compared to 83 percent in 1953-54. He was most successful in 1955 votes on foreign policy, a field in which he won 95 percent of the tests.

How President Fared

Outcome of the 93 Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 1955, and the 198 of the 83rd Congress, 1953-54:

	1955	1953-54
President's victories		
Senate	44	103
House	26	61
President's defeats		
Senate	8	23
House	15	11
Victories in which Democrats supplied winning margin		
Senate	39	87
House	26	34
Victories in which GOP votes were adequate		
Senate	5	16
House	0	27
Eisenhower-issue votes on which % of Democratic support was greater		
Senate	14	22
House	25	14
Eisenhower-issue votes on which % of GOP support was greater		
Senate	30	98
House	15	55
Eisenhower-issue votes on which more than 50% of voting Democrats supported President		
Senate	37	61
House	28	44
Eisenhower-issue votes on which more than 50% of voting Republicans supported President		
Senate	49	109
House	27	63

The President's victories and defeats in foreign and domestic categories, 1955:

	Foreign	Domestic
Victories		
Senate	29	15
House	11	15
Defeats		
Senate	1	7
House	1	14

Breakdowns

BY PARTY

Composites of Republican and Democratic scores for Eisenhower Support and Opposition for 1955 and for 1953-54:

	Republican		Democrat	
	1955	1953-54	1955	1953-54
SUPPORT				
Both chambers	63%	72%	54%	45%
Senate	72	72	56	41
House	60	72	53	46
OPPOSITION				
Both chambers	25	18	36	40
Senate	13	17	30	43
House	29	18	38	39

Republican and Democratic scores on Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy, 1955:

	Republican	Democrat
SUPPORT		
Both chambers	59%	70%
Senate	75	71
House	50	69
OPPOSITION		
Both chambers	26	19
Senate	9	14
House	36	21

Thirty of the 52 Senate votes, and 12 of the 41 House roll calls, concerned foreign policy.

Republican and Democratic scores on Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of domestic affairs, 1955:

	Republican	Democrat
SUPPORT		
Both chambers	64%	45%
Senate	68	36
House	64	47
OPPOSITION		
Both chambers	25	46
Senate	19	52
House	26	45

Twenty-two of the 52 Senate votes, and 29 of the 41 House roll calls, concerned domestic affairs.

BY REGIONS

Regional Support scores on the 52 Senate and 41 House Eisenhower-issue roll calls of 1955:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	65%	66%	62%	59%
Senate	80	74	--	65
House	61	63	62	57
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	52	57	53	58
Senate	49	56	58	60
House	52	58	51	57

Regional Support scores on the 30 Senate and 12 House foreign policy roll calls (included in over-all Support figures above):

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	65%	63%	53%	53%
Senate	86	73	--	67
House	52	55	53	45
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	65	71	68	81
Senate	66	68	72	81
House	65	76	65	80

Regional Support scores on the 22 Senate and 29 House domestic roll calls (included in over-all Support figures):

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	65%	68%	67%	62%
Senate	70	74	--	63
House	65	67	67	61
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	45	47	44	46
Senate	27	39	39	31
House	47	51	45	48

For states comprising each region, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 52.

Eisenhower Program

For Eisenhower Boxscore, listing the President's 1955 legislative program, see pp. 56ff. For Senators' and Representatives' 1955 scores on Ike Support, see charts, pp. 71-73. Details on Eisenhower Support in 1953-54 appear in CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 48ff.

Individual Scores

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower Support -- those who voted "with" the President most consistently -- on the 52 Senate and 41 House roll calls of 1955:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Knowland (Calif.)	94%	Holland (Fla.)	83%
Millikin (Colo.)	94	Barkley (Ky.)	71
Payne (Maine)	92	Hayden (Ariz.)	71
Saltonstall (Mass.)	90	Symington (Mo.)	71

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Holmes (Wash.)	93%	Thornberry (Texas)	73%
Ford (Mich.)	88	Zablocki (Wis.)	73
Derounian (N.Y.)	85	(10 tied at 71%)	
Arends (Ill.)	83		
Byrnes (Wis.)	83		
Cramer (Fla.)	83		

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower Opposition -- those who voted "against" the President most consistently -- on the 52 Senate and 41 House roll calls of 1955:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Langer (N.D.)	63%	Johnston (S.C.)	52%
Young (N.D.)	37	Long (La.)	40
Welker (Idaho)	33	Morse (Ore.)	40
Dworshak (Idaho)	27	Gore (Tenn.)	38
Jenner (Ind.)	27	Russell (Ga.)	38

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Burdick (N.D.)	63%	Dorn (S.C.)	73%
Andersen (Minn.)	59	Alexander (N.C.)	66
O'Konski (Wis.)	59	Ashmore (S.C.)	66
Gross (Iowa)	56	Flynt (Ga.)	66
		Jones (N.C.)	63

Dispersion

Distribution of Congressmen's 1955 Eisenhower-Support scores among 10 brackets of the percentage scale:

%	SENATE		HOUSE	
	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
90-99	4	0	1	0
80-89	12	1	10	0
70-79	12	3	40	12
60-69	12	19	51	67
50-59	4	16	53	68
40-49	2	5	32	51
30-39	0	4	9	26
20-29	1	0	7	6
10-19	0	0	0	1
0- 9	0	1	0	0

No one scored 100 percent.

ABSENCES

Since a Member's Support score is a percentage based on the total number of Eisenhower-issue roll calls, a failure to vote lowers his scores as much as a vote against the President's position. For example, if there were 10 Eisenhower-issue roll calls, a Member who voted "with" the President four times and did not vote six times would have a Support score of 40 percent and an Opposition score of 0. A Member who voted "with" Mr. Eisenhower four times and "against" him six times also would have a 40 percent Support score, but his Opposition score would be 60 percent. (Since only "yea" and "nay" votes are counted, pairs and announced stands lower Support scores as much as failures to vote and votes "against" the President.)

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including absence on official business and illness. Among those absent during 1955 because of their own illness or illness or deaths in their families: Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), and Reps. John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Iris F. Blitch (D Ga.), Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio), Gordon Canfield (R N.J.), Robert B. Chiperfield (R Ill.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.), Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Benjamin F. James (R Pa.), Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), Otto Krueger (R N.D.), J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), Walter M. Mumma (R Pa.), Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.), and Fred Schwengel (R Iowa), Vera Buchanan (D Pa.).

ROLL-CALL VOTES ON EISENHOWER ISSUES

Listed below are the 93 roll-call votes of 1955 which tested Congressional support for President Eisenhower's program and leadership and formed the basis for Eisenhower-Support scores. The test votes are grouped according to outcome. Within each group, the roll calls are listed chronologically by Congressional Quarterly roll-call (RC) number. Page references are to the CQ Almanac vote charts, which present votes of each Member and party breakdowns.

For list of 1954 Eisenhower-issue roll calls, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 54ff.

SENATE

Eisenhower Victories -- 44

• Democrats Supplied Margin of Victory 39 Times.

RC 2. Formosa (H J Res 159). Authorize President to protect Formosa and related positions. Amendment to ban use of U.S. armed forces on China mainland or in defense of islands within 12 miles of mainland. Rejected, 3-83, Jan. 28. P. 115.

RC 4. Formosa (H J Res 159). Amendment to eliminate Presidential authority to act for security of related positions. Rejected, 13-74, Jan. 28. P. 115.

RC 5. Formosa (H J Res 159). Passed, 85-3, Jan. 28. P. 115.

RC 6. Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (Exec K, 1954). Ratified, 82-1, Feb. 1. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 115.

RC 9. China Mutual Defense Treaty (Exec A, 1955). Ratified, 65-6, Feb. 9. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 116.

RC 11. Congressional Salaries (S 462). Raise salaries of Congressmen and federal judges. Amendment to postpone effect of salary raises until after federal budget was balanced. Rejected, 15-71, Feb. 23. P. 117.

RC 12. Congressional Salaries (HR 3828). Passed, 62-24, Feb. 23. P. 117.

RC 13. Income Tax Convention With Japan (Exec D, 1954). Ratified, 72-0, Feb. 25. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 118.

RC 14. Estate Tax Convention With Japan (Exec E, 1954). Ratified, 71-0, Feb. 25. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 118.

RC 15. Estate Tax Convention With Belgium (Exec G, 1954). Ratified, 74-0, Feb. 25. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 118.

RC 17. Tax Extension (HR 4259). Extend corporation and excise tax rates 12 months; allow $20 individual income tax credit for each exemption. Amendment to extend corporation and excise tax rates 27 months, to allow $20 tax cut for heads of households, to allow $10 tax cut for dependents, and to repeal certain tax relief granted in 1954. Rejected, 44-50, March 15. P. 119.

RC 18. Tax Extension (HR 4259). Amendment to delete $20 tax credit. Agreed to, 61-32, March 15. P. 119.

RC 19. Nomination of John Marshall Harlan to Supreme Court. Confirmed, 71-11, March 16. P. 119.

RC 27. German Treaties (Execs L, M, 1954). End occupation of West Germany and provide for its accession to North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Ratified, 76-2, April 1. P. 121.

RC 28. Telecommunications Agreement (Exec R, 1953). Ratified, 74-1, April 1. P. 121.

RC 29. Colorado River Storage Project (S 500). Amendment to eliminate authorization for Echo Park Dam, a unit of project. Rejected, 30-52, April 20. P. 122.

RC 30. Colorado River Storage Project (S 500). Passed, 58-23, April 20. P. 122.

RC 33. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Extend authority for tariff agreements. Amendment to permit either house of Congress to reject tariff agreements. Rejected, 13-73, May 4. P. 123.

RC 35. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Passed, 75-13, May 4. P. 123.

RC 42. Postal Pay (S 2061). Raise pay of postal workers an average 8 percent. Passed (after President's veto of 8.59 percent raise had been sustained), 78-0, June 1. P. 126.

RC 43. Fisheries (Exec B, 1955). Convention with Canada. Ratified, 79-0, June 1. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 126.

RC 46. Mutual Security (S 2090). Authorize funds for foreign aid. Amendment to cut authorizations for direct forces support from $1 billion to $500 million. Rejected, 27-56, June 2. P. 126.

RC 47. Mutual Security (S 2090). Motion to recommit with instructions to split aid authorizations between State and Defense Departments. Rejected, 16-62, June 2. P. 126.

RC 48. Mutual Security (S 2090). Amendment to cut authorization by $318 million. Rejected, 27-53, June 2. P. 127.

RC 50. Mutual Security (S 2090). Amendment to eliminate $200 million economic fund for Asia. Rejected, 17-63, June 2. P. 127.

RC 52. Mutual Security (S 2090). Passed 59-18, June 2. P. 127.

RC 54. Housing (S 2126). Extend and enlarge federal housing aid, including authorization for construction of 135,000 public housing units annually until reaching total of 810,000 units. Passed, 60-25, June 7. P. 128.

RC 57. Austrian Treaty (Exec G, 1955). Provide for Austrian independence. Ratified, 63-3, June 17. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 129.

RC 61. Communist Satellites (S Res 116). Demand that Big Four nations agree to discuss disposition of Communist-controlled nations during meeting of heads of state. Rejected, 4-77, June 22. P. 129.

RC 64. D.C. Home Rule (S 669). Provide for elected local government and non-voting House delegate for District of Columbia. Passed, 59-15, June 29. P. 130.

RC 66. Communist Satellites (S Res 127). Proclaim Senate's hope that Communist-dominated peoples would win right of self-determination. Adopted, 89-0, July 14. P. 131.

RC 68. Military Reserves (HR 7000). Strengthen reserve forces. Amendment to bar military service in nations exercising criminal jurisdiction over U.S. armed forces personnel. Rejected, 14-70, July 14. P. 131.

RC 71. Mutual Security (HR 7224). Appropriate funds for foreign aid. Amendment to increase military assistance funds by $420 million. Agreed to, 50-38, July 22. P. 132.

RC 75. Mutual Security (HR 7224). Amendment to increase funds for Asian economic development by $50 million. Agreed to, 46-38, July 22. P. 132.

RC 77. Friendship-Commerce-Navigation Treaty With West Germany (Exec E, 1955). Ratified, 83-0, July 27. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 133.

RC 81. Mutual Understanding Treaty With Panama (Exec F, 1955). Ratified, 72-14, July 29. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 134.

RC 82. Tax Conventions With Netherlands and Italy (Execs I, 1954, and C, D, and I, 1955). Ratified, 86-0, July 29. (Two-thirds majority needed.) P. 134.

RC 83. Nomination of John A. Hall as director of locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission. Confirmed, 43-41, July 29. P. 134.

RC 87. Nomination of Harold C. Patterson to Securities and Exchange Commission. Confirmed, 49-29, Aug. 2. P. 135.

• GOP Votes Adequate Without Democratic Support Five Times.

RC 3. Formosa (H J Res 159). Authorize President to protect Formosa and related positions. Amendment to provide for defense of Formosa and the Pescadores through measures consistent with international law and the United Nations Charter. Rejected, 11-75, Jan. 28. P. 115.

RC 10. Congressional Salaries (S 462). Raise salaries of Congressmen and federal judges. Amendment to confine raises to judges. Rejected, 3-80, Feb. 23. P. 117.

RC 32. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Extend authority for tariff agreements. Amendment to repeal "peril point" provisions. Rejected, 9-82, May 4. P. 123.

RC 39. Postal Pay (S 1). Raise pay of postal workers an average 8.59 percent. Passage over President's veto. Rejected (veto sustained), 54-39, May 24. (Two-thirds majority needed to override veto.) P. 125.

RC 69. Military Reserves (HR 7000). Strengthen reserve forces. Passed, 80-1, July 14. P. 131.

Eisenhower Defeats -- 8

RC 25. Postal Pay (S 1). Raise pay of postal workers 10 percent. Motion to table (kill) amendment to limit raise to an average 7.5 percent and to provide for reclassification. Amendment tabled, 52-41, March 25. P. 121.

RC 26. Postal Pay (S 1). Passed, 72-21, March 25. P. 121.

RC 31. Agriculture Appropriation (HR 5239). Amendment to reduce funds for soil and water conservation. Rejected, 5-76, April 26. P. 122.

RC 36. Postal Pay (S 1). Conference report, providing an average 8.59 percent raise. Adopted, 66-11, May 11. P. 124.

RC 40. Highways (S 1048). Authorize five-year program of federal aid to highways, financed by appropriations. Amendment to substitute 10-year program financed by bonds. Rejected, 31-60, May 25. P. 125.

RC 53. Housing (S 2126). Extend and enlarge federal housing aid, including authorization for construction of 135,000 public housing units annually until reaching total of 810,000 units. Amendment to reduce public housing authorization to 35,000 a year for two years. Rejected, 38-44, June 7. P. 128.

RC 58. Defense Appropriation (HR 6042). Amendment to increase funds for Marine Corps to prevent scheduled reduction of manpower by 22,000. Agreed to, 40-39, June 20. P. 129.

RC 63. AEC Construction (HR 6795). Authorize funds for construction and acquisition of facilities by Atomic Energy Commission. Amendment to add $21 million for atomic-powered merchant ship. Rejected, 41-42, June 28. P. 130.

HOUSE

Eisenhower Victories -- 26

• Democrats Supplied Margin of Victory 26 Times. (GOP votes were never adequate without Democratic support.)

RC 2. Formosa (H J Res 159). Authorize President to protect Formosa and related positions. Passed, 410-3, Jan. 25. P. 136.

RC 3. Veterans' Education Benefits (HR 587). Allow continued accrual of benefits. Passed 366-0, Jan. 27. P. 136.

RC 4. Military Draft Extension (HR 3005). Passed 394-4, Feb. 8. P. 136.

RC 5. Congressional Salaries (HR 3828). Raise salaries of Congressmen and federal judges. Passed, 283-118, Feb. 16. P. 138.

RC 7. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Extend authority for tariff agreements. Amendment to rule (H Res 142) to permit amendments to Administration bill. Rejected, 191-193, Feb. 17. P. 138.

RC 8. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Closed rule (H Res 142), banning amendments. Adopted, 193-192, Feb. 17. P. 138.

RC 9. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Motion to recommit with instructions to insert provision to require President to comply with Tariff Commission recommendations. Rejected, 199-206, Feb. 18. P. 138.

RC 10. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Passed, 295-110. Feb. 18. P. 138.

RC 13. Congressional Salaries (HR 3828). Conference report adopted, 223-113, March 1. P. 140.

RC 14. Military Pay Raise (HR 2607). Passed, 399-1, March 10. P. 140.

RC 15. Second Supplemental Appropriation (HR 4903). Amendment to restore $4 million for UN technical assistance. Agreed to, 175-107, March 18. P. 142.

RC 20. Tax Extension (HR 4259). Extend corporation and excise tax rates 12 months. Conference report adopted, 387-8, March 30. P. 144.

RC 25. Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion (HR 4393). Passed, 373-3, April 21. P. 144.

RC 41. Postal Pay (S 2061). Raise pay of postal workers an average 8 percent. Passed (after President's veto of 8.59 percent raise had been sustained), 410-1, June 7. (Two-thirds majority needed for passage under suspension of rules.) P. 152.

RC 42. Inter-American Highway (HR 5923). Authorize survey and construction in three years. Passed, 353-13, June 8. P. 152.

RC 43. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Conference report adopted, 347-54, June 14. P. 152.

RC 48. Travel Expenses (HR 6295). Raise maximum per diem travel allowances for federal employees. Passed, 320-41, June 20. (Two-thirds majority needed for passage under suspension of rules.) P. 154.

RC 50. Customs Simplification (HR 6040). Motion to recommit bill with instructions to delete section which would revise import valuation standards. Rejected, 143-232, June 22. P. 154.

RC 52. Debt (HR 6992). Extend for one year increase in federal debt ceiling from $275 billion to $281 billion. Passed, 267-56, June 27. P. 156.

RC 54. Military and Medical Draft Extension (HR 3005). Extend military draft law (as passed earlier by House) and doctors' draft law (as added by Senate). Motion to recommit (kill) conference report. Rejected, 171-221, June 28. P. 156.

RC 55. Military and Medical Draft Extension (HR 3005). Conference report adopted, 389-5, June 28. P. 156.

RC 57. Mutual Security (S 2090). Authorize funds for foreign aid. Passed, 273-128, June 30. P. 156.

RC 59. Mutual Security (S 2090). Conference report adopted, 262-120, July 7. P. 158.

RC 65. Military Reserves (HR 7000). Strengthen reserve forces. Conference report adopted, 315-78, July 25. P. 160.

RC 73. Housing (S 2126). Extend and enlarge federal housing aid. Passed (as amended to eliminate authorizations for public housing and certain restrictive provisions of existing law), 396-3, July 29. P. 164.

RC 76. Housing (S 2126). Conference report (including authorization for construction of 45,000 public housing units in one year,

and eliminating certain restrictive provisions) adopted, 187-168, Aug. 2. P. 164.

Eisenhower Defeats -- 15

RC 6. Reciprocal Trade (HR 1). Extend authority for tariff agreements. Motion to close debate on closed rule (H Res 142). Rejected, 178-207, Feb. 17. P. 138.

RC 11. Tax Extension (HR 4259). Extend corporation and excise tax rates 12 months; allow $20 individual income tax credit for each exemption. Motion to recommit with instructions to delete $20 tax credit. Rejected, 205-210, Feb. 25. P. 140.

RC 16. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Raise pay of postal workers an average 7.5 percent and provide for reclassification. Rejected, 120-302, March 21. (Two-thirds majority needed for passage under suspension of rules.) P. 142.

RC 22. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Amendment to raise pay an average 8.2 percent. Agreed to, 224-189, April 20. P. 144.

RC 23. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Motion to recommit (kill) bill. Rejected, 125-287, April 20. P. 144.

RC 24. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Passed, 324-85, April 20. P. 144.

RC 27. Farm Price Supports (HR 12). Restore rigid supports at 90 percent of parity for five basic commodities. Motion to recommit (kill) bill. Rejected, 199-212, May 5. P. 146.

RC 28. Farm Price Supports (HR 12). Passed, 206-201, May 5. P. 146.

RC 29. Postal Pay (S 1). Conference report to raise pay of postal workers an average 8.59 percent. Motion to return bill to conference with instructions to limit raise to an average 7.6 percent. Rejected, 118-275, May 9. P. 148.

RC 30. Postal Pay (S 1). Conference report adopted, 328-66, May 9. P. 148.

RC 31. Statehood (HR 2535). Admit Alaska and Hawaii to statehood. Closed rule (H Res 223) to ban amendments, including amendments to permit separate action on each territory. Adopted, 323-66, May 9. P. 148.

RC 58. Water Diversion (HR 3210). Authorize increased diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. (Similar bill was pocket-vetoed by President in 1954.) Motion to recommit (kill) bill. Rejected, 74-316, July 6. P. 158.

RC 67. Highways (HR 7474). Authorize 12-year highway construction program, with increased fuel and highway use taxes to pay part of federal share of cost. Motion to recommit with instructions to substitute program financed by bonds. Rejected, 193-221, July 27. P. 160.

RC 68. Highways (HR 7474). Bill rejected, 123-292, July 27. P. 160.

RC 72. Housing (S 2126). Extend and enlarge federal housing aid, including authorization for construction of 35,000 public housing units a year for two years and continuing certain restrictive provisions. Amendment to eliminate all public housing authorizations and certain restrictive provisions. Agreed to, 217-188, July 29. P. 164.

GROUND RULES

• Eisenhower Issues -- CQ checked all roll-call votes. The record showed that 52 of the 87 Senate roll calls and 41 of the 76 House votes were clear-cut tests of President Eisenhower's program and leadership. In the 83rd Congress, 126 Senate and 72 House roll calls were Eisenhower-issue votes. In each case, it was clear from his public statements whether he would have voted "yea" or "nay" if he had been Congressman Eisenhower.

• Scores -- Support scores for 1955 are based on the 52 Senate and 41 House Eisenhower-issue roll calls. A Member's score is the percentage of Eisenhower-issue roll calls on which he voted in agreement with the President's position. Pairs and other announced stands are not credited.

Of the 52 Senate roll calls, 30 concerned foreign policy; of the 41 House roll calls, 12 concerned foreign policy. By pulling foreign policy roll calls out of the total and analyzing them separately, CQ attempted to determine which major division of the President's program -- domestic or foreign -- won more support.

Republican Analysis

Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) of the Senate Republican Policy Committee Aug. 13 released his own study of Eisenhower Support in the Senate. He calculated a 94 percent score for Republicans, 70 percent for Democrats.

Bridges based his study on 87 Senate roll calls, compared to 52 in CQ's analysis. He included roll calls on a number of issues which were excluded by CQ because there was no evidence that President Eisenhower personally had taken a clear-cut public stand. Bridges omitted one roll call included by CQ.

The Senate ratified several treaties en bloc. Since only one roll call was taken, CQ counted the vote only once. Bridges counted a separate roll call for each treaty. He also counted votes on a series of treaties transmitted by Harry S. Truman.

Bridges calculated that a majority of Republicans who voted supported the President on 82 of the 87 Senate roll calls. Since 82 is 94 percent of 87, he credited the GOP with a score of 94 percent. On the same basis, he found that a majority of voting Senate Democrats backed the President on 61 of the 87 votes -- or 70 percent. Bridges calculated no scores for individuals.

CQ found that a majority of voting Republicans supported the President on 49 of 52 Senate roll calls, and on 27 of 41 in the House. A majority of voting Democrats supported the President on 37 of the 52 Senate roll calls, and on 28 of 41 in the House.

The fact that a Member has a 50-percent Support score does not necessarily mean that he opposed the President on the remaining 50 percent of Eisenhower-issue roll calls. His Opposition score shows how often he voted against the President's position. Support and Opposition scores total 100 percent only if the Member voted on all Eisenhower-issue roll calls.

• What Analysis Shows -- A Member's Support and Opposition scores are only one indication of his stand as "pro" or "anti" Eisenhower. Many other factors enter into a final judgment. He may support or oppose the President on non-roll-call votes, which cannot be scored. And he may exert great influence in committee, caucus, and cloak room.

Another factor is the absence of editorial weighting. All roll-call votes -- major and minor -- on which the President's position is known are counted. And several roll calls may be taken on a single issue. CQ decided that any attempt to eliminate or weight roll calls would be subjective and arbitrary. Roll calls are taken on very few really insignificant issues. And elimination of preliminary votes on a bill would be misleading. Often, the crux of an issue is decided in a vote on an amendment, while the vote for passage is virtually automatic. For example, some Congressmen voted for amendments to restrict the reciprocal trade program, but then voted to pass the bill.

Most of these factors balance out, so that Support and Opposition scores are valid indicators. While a difference of a few points between the scores of two Members may be inconsequential, big gaps usually will help classify them as "pro" or "anti" Eisenhower.

CQ implies no judgment on whether or not a high Eisenhower-Support score is "good." Some Congressmen are proud of supporting the President, and some are proud of their opposition, depending on whether or not they approve of his policies.

• Democratic "Rescues" -- Since the Democrats were in the majority in both Senate and House, the President needed at least some of their votes to win on any roll call -- if all Members were present and voting. In this sense, he owed his victories to Democratic support; they supplied the winning margin. This held true even if 90 percent of the Democrats voted against him; the other 10 percent made his victory possible.

On some roll calls, absences placed the Republicans temporarily in the majority.

For detailed definitions and ground rules, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 56-59.

Senators' Eisenhower-Support Scores

1. **Support Score, 1955.** Percentage of 52 Eisenhower–issue roll calls – both foreign and domestic – on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with President Eisenhower's position.

2. **Support Score, Foreign Policy, 1955.** Percentage of 30 Eisenhower–issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with President's position. ***(These 30 roll calls were included in the total of 52.)***

3. **Support Score, Domestic Affairs, 1955.** Percentage of 22 Eisenhower–issue roll calls on domestic matters on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with President's position. ***(These 22 roll calls were included in the total of 52.)***

4. **Support Score, 83rd Congress.** Percentage of 126 Eisenhower–issue roll calls – both foreign and domestic – of 1953–54 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with President's position.

5. **Opposition Score, 1955.** Percentage of 52 Eisenhower–issue roll calls – both foreign and domestic – of 1955 on which Senator voted "yea" or nay" in ***disagreement*** with President's position.

Headnotes:

* *Not eligible for all 126 Eisenhower–issue roll calls of 83rd Congress; percentage score is based on 47 votes for which Senator was eligible.*

† *Members of House in 83rd Congress; 83rd Congress scores are based on House voting records.*

‡ *Member of House in 83rd Congress; 83rd Congress score is based on House voting record. Not eligible for all 72 House Eisenhower–issue roll calls of 83rd Congress; percentage score is based on the 34 votes for which he was eligible.*

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill D	63	90	27	35	33
Sparkman D	67	90	36	35	25
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	67	60	77	63	23
Hayden D	71	90	45	56	25
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	46	57	32	33	37
McClellan D	54	63	41	34	25
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	94	100	86	88	6
Kuchel R	81	93	64	80	13
COLORADO					
Allott R	73	67	82	–	4
Millikin R	94	100	86	87	0
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	71	80	59	87	12
Purtell R	83	97	64	83	8
DELAWARE					
Frear D	42	53	27	48	31
Williams R	69	70	68	71	25
FLORIDA					
Holland D	83	97	64	80	17
Smathers D	58	90	14	48	35
GEORGIA					
George D	60	73	41	40	13
Russell D	48	57	36	28	38
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	71	70	73	71	27
Welker R	48	53	41	57	33
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	75	83	64	78	4
Douglas D	63	93	23	44	35
INDIANA					
Capehart R	65	63	68	48	12
Jenner R	50	40	64	52	27
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	73	80	64	84	4
Martin R	83	90	73	54†	2
KANSAS					
Carlson R	87	93	77	81	6
Schoeppel R	56	50	64	71	10
KENTUCKY					
Barkley D	71	93	41	–	27
Clements D	60	77	36	51	21
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	63	73	50	47	35
Long D	56	67	41	46	40
MAINE					
Payne R	92	100	82	91	8
Smith R	69	87	45	84	12
MARYLAND					
Beall R	88	97	77	86	10
Butler R	77	83	68	69	13
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	8	7	9	43	10
Saltonstall R	90	97	82	85	2
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	56	73	32	–	37
Potter R	67	73	59	79	8
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	52	70	27	39	33
Thye R	87	97	73	73	6
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	52	57	45	31	33
Stennis D	69	90	41	46	31
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	56	73	32	42	27
Symington D	71	93	41	40	27
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	60	73	41	36	33
Murray D	33	47	14	37	17
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	75	70	82	54†	23
Hruska R	65	60	73	74†	25
NEVADA					
Bible D	65	73	55	–	27
Malone R	46	33	64	54	21
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	65	63	68	65	0
Cotton R	81	87	73	60†	10
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	88	100	73	59‡	12
Smith R	85	90	77	83	2
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	56	73	32	52	23
Chavez D	38	33	45	22	23
NEW YORK					
Ives R	79	97	55	73	15
Lehman D	63	80	41	33	37
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	60	77	36	36*	37
Scott D	65	83	41	–	27
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	21	23	18	29	63
Young R	52	60	41	45	37
OHIO					
Bender R	77	73	82	76†	6
Bricker R	73	63	86	66	10
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	56	63	45	22	37
Monroney D	69	87	45	38	29
OREGON					
Morse D	56	73	32	26	40
Neuberger D	62	80	36	–	35
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	75	87	59	72	15
Martin R	88	87	91	76	4
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	48	73	14	54	25
Pastore D	69	97	32	56	25
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	46	63	23	30	52
Thurmond D	60	77	36	–	37
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	62	60	64	73	19
Mundt R	65	73	55	63	25
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	38	47	27	38	38
Kefauver D	52	67	32	26	33
TEXAS					
Daniel D	58	73	36	44	37
Johnson D	37	43	27	55	21
UTAH					
Bennett R	88	90	86	83	4
Watkins R	79	73	86	76	6
VERMONT					
Aiken R	87	90	82	81	8
Flanders R	63	57	73	48	4
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	58	60	55	44	31
Robertson D	62	63	59	68	27
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	67	83	45	43	27
Magnuson D	54	63	41	37	29
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore D	63	80	41	29	27
Neely D	52	70	27	40	37
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	50	43	59	39	19
Wiley R	60	77	36	49	8
WYOMING					
Barrett R	67	63	73	81	21
O'Mahoney D	52	60	41	–	29

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How Representatives Supported And . . .

1. **Support Score, 1955.** Percentage of 41 Eisenhower–issue roll calls – both foreign and domestic – on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with President Eisenhower's position.

2. **Support Score, Foreign Policy, 1955.** Percentage of 12 Eisenhower–issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with President's position. ***(These 12 roll calls were included in the total of 41.)***

3. **Support Score, Domestic Affairs, 1955.** Percentage of 29 Eisenhower–issue roll calls on domestic matters on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with President's position. ***(These 29 roll calls were included in the total of 41.)***

4. **Support Score, 83rd Congress.** Percentage of 72 Eisenhower-issue roll calls – both foreign and domestic – of 1953–54 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with President's position.

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	34	25	38	46	61
1 Boykin D	37	58	28	47	32
7 Elliott D	56	67	52	65	41
2 Grant D	41	42	41	46	54
9 Huddleston D	56	75	48	–	41
8 Jones D	61	92	48	47	37
5 Rains D	54	67	48	56	46
4 Roberts D	49	67	41	39	27
6 Selden D	41	58	34	50	56
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	71	75	69	82	24
2 Udall D	63	100	48	–	29
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	54	92	38	61	37
4 Harris D	63	92	52	29	32
5 Hays D	56	67	52	65	22
2 Mills D	66	83	59	44	34
6 Norrell D	46	67	38	42	46
3 Trimble D	71	100	59	57	29
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	73	92	66	87	15
6 Baldwin R	68	83	62	–	32
2 Engle D	63	67	62	60	34
10 Gubser R	63	50	69	83	10
14 Hagen D	71	100	59	65	27
11 Johnson R	71	58	76	79	12
4 Mailliard R	66	67	66	74	15
8 Miller D	61	75	55	40	32
3 Moss D	63	75	59	64	37
29 Phillips R	63	25	79	65	29
1 Scudder R	61	42	69	81	34
5 Shelley D	29	42	24	53	24
27 Sheppard D	54	83	41	40	27
12 Sisk D	66	75	62	–	32
13 Teague R	80	75	83	–	20
28 Utt R	51	17	66	69	37
30 Wilson R	61	33	72	78	27
9 Younger R	80	100	72	86	15
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	51	67	45	57	29
21 Hiestand R	63	50	69	79	34
25 Hillings R	56	42	62	71	5
20 Hinshaw R	68	83	62	75	20
19 Holifield D	56	92	41	50	34
22 Holt R	54	58	52	86	20
18 Hosmer R	68	75	66	86	27
16 Jackson R	49	33	55	79	10
17 King D	66	92	55	67	32
24 Lipscomb R	66	58	69	79*	34
15 McDonough R	56	58	55	83	41
26 Roosevelt D	54	83	41	–	41
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	61	75	55	58	39
3 Chenoweth R	61	50	66	81	39
2 Hill R	59	58	59	81	32
1 Rogers D	59	67	55	65	41
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	63	42	72	81	32
1 Dodd D	61	58	62	43	32
4 Morano R	71	83	66	78	20
5 Patterson R	54	33	62	79	41
AL Sadlak R	54	50	55	81	29
2 Seely-Brown R	59	42	66	83	37
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	51	83	38	–	32
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	66	100	52	57	34
1 Cramer R	83	100	76	–	12
4 Fascell D	66	83	59	–	24
7 Haley D	49	58	45	58	46
5 Herlong D	51	75	41	50	29
8 Matthews D	63	100	48	58	37
6 Rogers D	51	83	38	–	46
3 Sikes D	51	67	45	42	39
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	34	42	31	–	49
10 Brown D	59	83	48	56	41
5 Davis D	37	42	34	42	59
4 Flynt D	32	17	38	–	66
3 Forrester D	44	50	41	51	56
9 Landrum D	41	33	45	35	59
7 Lanham D	54	50	55	44	46
2 Pilcher D	51	50	52	40*	41
1 Preston D	61	92	48	42	37
6 Vinson D	71	100	59	46	29
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	51	17	66	71	32
1 Pfost D	54	67	48	63	41
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	80	100	72	82	17
17 Arends R	83	92	79	89	15
19 Chiperfield R	44	42	45	69	17
25 Gray D	41	25	48	–	54
21 Mack D	51	67	45	50	34
15 Mason R	34	8	45	32	54
24 Price D	68	100	55	63	29
18 Velde R	56	42	62	64	29
20 Simpson R	56	67	52	69	37
22 Springer R	68	100	55	87	32
23 Vursell R	66	42	76	74	32
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	51	83	38	47*	37
12 Boyle D	63	92	52	–	34
13 Church R	56	67	52	75	44
1 Dawson D	32	33	31	36	24
8 Gordon D	63	92	52	29	29
10 Hoffman R	37	33	38	68	39
5 Kluczynski D	59	75	52	49	29
4 McVey R	41	25	48	58	51
3 Murray D	71	100	59	–	29
6 O'Brien D	68	92	59	56	29
2 O'Hara D	63	100	48	60	37
11 Sheehan R	54	67	48	57	37
9 Yates D	61	67	59	57	27
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	49	17	62	72	46
5 Beamer R	46	25	55	74	54
7 Bray R	49	17	62	71	49
11 Brownson R	73	75	72	81	20
3 Crumpacker R	68	75	66	79	27
8 Denton D	54	75	45	–	44
2 Halleck R	78	88	76	92	10
6 Harden R	78	83	76	90	22
10 Harvey R	78	67	83	69	22
1 Madden D	61	100	45	51	37
9 Wilson R	73	83	69	67	22
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	78	92	72	82	22
6 Dolliver R	66	83	59	47	27
3 Gross R	41	17	52	43	56
8 Hoeven R	51	50	52	67	34
7 Jensen R	44	25	52	63	49
4 LeCompte R	76	100	66	85	24
1 Schwengel R	68	92	59	–	22
2 Talle R	51	33	59	76	32
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	68	92	59	–	17
3 George R	54	33	62	79	27
5 Hope R	66	75	62	78	22
4 Rees R	59	42	66	78	39
2 Scrivner R	56	25	69	69	34
6 Smith R	39	8	52	49	54
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	63	92	52	46	37
1 Gregory D	63	92	52	49	24
2 Natcher D	54	75	45	68*	46
7 Perkins D	37	42	34	42	46
3 Robsion R	61	83	52	82	32
8 Siler R	49	0	69	–	34
5 Spence D	54	58	52	47	29
6 Watts D	49	75	38	54	39
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	66	83	59	58	29
4 Brooks D	54	75	45	32	39
1 Hebert D	51	42	55	36	29
8 Long D	59	75	52	40	41
6 Morrison D	24	42	17	33	32
5 Passman D	46	75	34	43	39
7 Thompson D	44	58	38	25	39
3 Willis D	41	58	34	22	49
MAINE					
1 Hale R	78	58	86	68	17
3 McIntire R	54	17	69	63	41
2 Nelson R	44	17	55	60	44
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R	76	58	80	83	22
4 Fallon D	63	92	52	51	20
7 Friedel D	61	92	48	56	34
3 Garmatz D	44	50	41	56	37
6 Hyde R	76	67	79	83	24
5 Lankford D	68	100	55	–	32
1 Miller R	78	83	76	78	17
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	78	75	79	82	22
2 Boland D	56	58	55	64	39
10 Curtis R	78	83	76	87	20
4 Donohue D	46	25	55	51	41
1 Heselton R	66	75	62	85	7
7 Lane D	46	33	52	57	49
8 Macdonald D	56	58	55	–	37
14 Martin R	78	92	72	–	12
12 McCormack D	71	100	59	53	29
9 Nicholson R	54	25	66	72	46
11 O'Neill D	71	92	62	57	27
3 Philbin D	49	33	55	43	46
5 Rogers R	56	33	66	86	44
13 Wigglesworth R	80	92	76	69	20
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R	41	8	55	57	51
8 Bentley R	61	25	76	65	17
10 Cederberg R	59	25	72	78	37
18 Dondero R	63	58	66	65	22
5 Ford R	88	92	86	92	12
6 Hayworth D	61	92	48	–	29
4 Hoffman R	39	0	55	44	51
3 Johansen R	51	17	66	–	44
11 Knox R	39	8	52	74	44
2 Meader R	63	58	66	75	15
9 Thompson R	49	17	62	68	46
7 Wolcott R	68	42	79	67	12
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	49	67	41	–	29
15 Dingell D	24	50	14	15	27
17 Griffiths D	54	75	45	–	34
16 Lesinski D	68	100	55	53	27
1 Machrowicz D	63	83	55	37	24
14 Rabaut D	66	92	55	53	29
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R	41	25	48	61	59
1 Andresen R	49	33	55	71	51
8 Blatnik D	61	100	45	47	29
5 Judd R	59	42	66	72	22
9 Knutson D	49	92	31	–	34
6 Marshall D	59	100	41	57	41
4 McCarthy D	61	67	59	54	29
2 O'Hara R	51	25	62	50	46
3 Wier D	41	67	31	44	51
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D	44	50	41	32	54
6 Colmer D	37	33	38	43	56
3 Smith D	68	100	55	49	29
2 Whitten D	44	50	41	40	49
4 Williams D	34	33	34	32	61
5 Winstead D	39	42	38	35	54
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D	66	92	55	51	27
9 Cannon D	61	100	45	51	34
8 Carnahan D	51	58	48	54	37
4 Christopher D	46	83	31	–	27
2 Curtis R	61	50	66	76	32
6 Hull D	59	75	52	–	37
10 Jones D	59	92	45	42	34
1 Karsten D	71	100	59	60	29
11 Moulder D	49	58	45	35	29
7 Short R	49	8	66	43	29
3 Sullivan D	63	92	52	56	37
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	61	25	76	–	29
1 Metcalf D	56	67	52	54	41
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	63	58	66	–	20
3 Harrison R	63	67	62	72	29

. . . Opposed President Eisenhower In 1955

5. Opposition Score, 1955. Percentage of 41 Eisenhower–issue roll calls – both foreign and domestic – of 1955 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in ***disagreement*** with President's position.

Headnote

** Not eligible for all 72 Eisenhower–issue roll calls of 83rd Congress; percentage scores are based on votes for which Representatives were eligible.*

41, 12, 29, 72 41

	1	2	3	4	5
4 Miller R	71	75	69	76	27
1 Weaver R	59	75	52	–	37
NEVADA					
AL Young R	49	42	52	86	22
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	78	92	72	–	17
1 Merrow R	59	67	55	79	34
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D	68	100	55	63	29
3 Auchincloss R	68	75	66	90	32
8 Canfield R	27	17	31	78	17
5 Frelinghuysen R	78	83	76	89	10
2 Hand R	44	8	59	61	39
12 Kean R	76	67	79	85	10
9 Osmers R	54	50	55	79	37
10 Rodino D	68	100	55	64	29
13 Sieminski D	49	50	48	56	34
4 Thompson D	66	92	55	–	27
14 Tumulty D	59	58	59	–	39
7 Widnall R	59	50	62	90	34
6 Williams D	63	100	48	68*	29
1 Wolverton R	56	42	62	85	41
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D	51	33	59	57	22
AL Fernandez D	63	75	59	57	34
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R	78	58	86	76	17
37 Cole R	71	42	83	72	15
2 Derounian R	85	92	83	81	10
26 Gamble R	59	50	62	78	7
27 Gwinn R	49	25	59	64	32
32 Kearney R	29	17	34	60	24
38 Keating R	68	83	62	79	32
33 Kilburn R	68	75	66	65	7
40 Miller R	41	25	48	71	37
30 O'Brien D	46	50	45	54	41
39 Ostertag R	73	83	69	85	27
42 Pillion R	73	92	66	69	24
41 Radwan R	41	42	41	75	12
43 Reed R	29	33	28	63	7
35 Riehlman R	59	67	55	81	22
28 St. George R	73	83	69	87	10
36 Taber R	59	33	69	76	39
31 Taylor R	49	33	55	46	32
1 Wainwright R	76	67	79	83	5
29 Wharton R	71	67	72	71	27
34 Williams R	63	8	86	75	37
New York City					
8 Anfuso D	51	92	34	–	27
5 Bosch R	56	33	66	76	34
24 Buckley D	37	58	28	6	22
11 Celler D	51	67	45	42	32
17 Coudert R	68	75	66	65	17
20 Davidson D	59	83	48	–	32
7 Delaney D	71	92	62	47	24
23 Dollinger D	56	92	41	42	27
18 Donovan D	61	92	48	49	27
12 Dorn R	71	92	62	83	22
22 Fino D	61	83	52	40	29
25 Fino R	68	67	69	58	24
6 Holtzman D	66	100	52	51	29
10 Kelly D	61	92	48	39	24
9 Keogh D	59	83	48	33	29
19 Klein D	54	83	41	39	34
4 Latham R	63	50	69	72	29
13 Multer D	61	92	48	42	37
16 Powell D	41	67	31	22	22
15 Ray R	71	83	66	86	29
14 Rooney D	66	92	55	46	29
21 Zelenko D	59	75	52	–	29
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D	32	25	34	42	66
3 Barden D	32	25	34	29	54
1 Bonner D	59	75	52	29	39
7 Carlyle D	34	33	34	35	54
5 Chatham D	32	25	34	29	20
4 Cooley D	54	75	45	46	22
8 Deane D	68	100	55	50	32
6 Durham D	49	58	45	43	39
2 Fountain D	59	75	52	43	39
10 Jonas R	49	33	55	76	49
11 Jones D	37	25	41	44	63
12 Shuford D	34	33	34	40	54
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R	32	25	34	54	63
AL Krueger R	41	58	34	60	27
OHIO					
9 Ashley D	66	92	55	–	29
14 Ayres R	73	92	66	86	15
13 Baumhart R	61	42	69	–	32
8 Betts R	51	17	66	76	41
22 Bolton, F.P. R.	76	92	69	76	17
11 Bolton, O.P. R.	20	17	21	87	5
16 Bow R	51	17	66	64	46
7 Brown R	54	17	69	68	44
5 Clevenger R	44	0	62	63	24
20 Feighan D	59	75	52	49	39
18 Hays D	39	33	41	49	46
15 Henderson R	46	17	59	–	46
2 Hess R	63	42	72	78	15
10 Jenkins R	63	50	69	69	34
19 Kirwan D	68	92	59	47	24
4 McCulloch R	44	33	48	69	29
17 McGregor R	41	8	55	60	12
23 Minshall R	71	67	72	–	27
6 Polk D	34	42	31	56	41
3 Schenck R	59	42	66	71	41
1 Scherer R	59	17	76	65	27
21 Vanik D	61	83	52	–	29
12 Vorys R	78	75	79	87	20
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D	71	100	59	37	29
1 Belcher R	54	33	62	74	39
2 Edmondson D	56	67	52	56	41
5 Jarman D	46	67	38	56	49
4 Steed D	51	42	55	46	32
6 Wickersham D	51	67	45	56	46
OREGON					
2 Coon R	56	25	69	71	37
4 Ellsworth R	56	50	59	68	22
3 Green D	56	83	45	–	44
1 Norblad R	61	58	62	63	17
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Buchanan D	46	58	41	47	32
17 Bush R	54	42	59	54	44
10 Carrigg R	56	42	62	76	34
25 Clark D	49	67	41	–	41
29 Corbett R	73	67	76	78	24
9 Dague R	66	58	69	75	34
28 Eberharter D	10	8	10	43	0
12 Fenton R	54	33	62	79	44
11 Flood D	46	33	52	–	49
27 Fulton R	61	75	55	76	29
23 Gavin R	49	17	62	68	49
7 James R	39	25	45	65	32
24 Kearns R	44	33	48	75	32
21 Kelley D	44	50	41	36	41
8 King R	49	17	62	67	32
13 McConnell R	59	50	62	75	20
26 Morgan D	44	50	41	36	51
16 Mumma R	24	17	28	78	20
19 Quigley D	54	67	48	–	37
14 Rhodes D	54	75	45	60	46
22 Saylor R	54	17	69	83	44
18 Simpson R	61	25	76	72	27
20 Van Zandt R	46	17	59	76	49
15 Walter D	51	58	48	63	20
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D	41	42	41	40	44
3 Byrne D	46	58	41	51	44
4 Chudoff D	39	50	34	43	46
2 Granahan D	44	50	41	49	44
5 Green D	29	17	34	37	39
6 Scott R	76	92	69	76	12
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D	59	50	62	36	39
1 Forand D	59	50	62	54	41
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D	32	25	34	37*	66
3 Dorn D	24	17	28	36	73
6 McMillan D	54	58	52	47	46
5 Richards D	51	67	45	37	34
2 Riley D	46	50	45	47	41
1 Rivers D	41	58	34	51	29
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	44	25	52	60	54
1 Lovre R	66	75	62	71	29
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	78	58	86	81	22
6 Bass D	56	83	45	–	39
8 Cooper D	68	100	55	60	32
9 Davis D	27	25	28	35	27
4 Evins D	56	92	41	43	32
3 Frazier D	49	83	34	46	39
7 Murray D	61	100	45	47	37
5 Priest D	68	92	59	53	29
1 Reece R	37	25	41	64	15
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	73	58	79	–	24
14 Bell D	34	42	31	–	46
2 Brooks D	68	100	55	54	32
17 Burleson D	56	83	45	44	44
AL Dies D	46	33	52	33	46
7 Dowdy D	41	42	41	32	56
21 Fisher D	41	25	48	37	56
3 Gentry D	39	25	45	49	61
13 Ikard D	68	100	55	43	32
20 Kilday D	51	50	52	39	37
15 Kilgore D	59	83	48	–	41
19 Mahon D	59	100	41	54	41
1 Patman D	68	92	59	37	29
11 Poage D	63	100	48	49	34
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	63	–
18 Rogers D	44	50	41	32	56
16 Rutherford D	46	67	38	–	51
6 Teague D	56	75	48	37	29
8 Thomas D	63	83	55	51	34
9 Thompson D	66	92	55	43	32
10 Thornberry D	73	100	62	57	27
12 Wright D	59	83	48	–	39
UTAH					
2 Dawson R	59	42	66	82	41
1 Dixon R	66	58	69	–	32
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R	61	42	69	76	15
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D	46	50	45	44	51
10 Broyhill R	80	92	76	83	15
3 Gary D	71	100	59	60	27
2 Hardy D	63	92	52	49	27
7 Harrison D	63	83	55	43	37
9 Jennings D	49	42	52	–	46
6 Poff R	61	42	69	78	39
1 Robeson D	49	33	55	37	49
8 Smith D	54	67	48	46	39
5 Tuck D	41	33	45	45*	51
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R	93	100	90	93	7
5 Horan R	61	50	66	78	20
3 Mack R	56	17	72	79	32
AL Magnuson D	66	100	52	61	32
1 Pelly R	76	100	66	81	20
6 Tollefson R	59	50	62	87	34
2 Westland R	63	58	66	81	27
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D	37	17	45	43	51
4 Burnside D	46	42	48	–	51
6 Byrd D	41	42	41	44	59
5 Kee D	34	25	38	36	49
1 Mollohan D	41	42	41	46	56
2 Staggers D	34	33	34	49	54
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R	83	83	83	82	17
2 Davis R	66	25	83	78	34
9 Johnson D	66	100	52	61*	32
7 Laird R	51	25	62	76	37
10 O'Konski R	27	8	34	40	59
5 Reuss D	68	92	59	–	32
1 Smith R	29	0	41	64	39
6 Van Pelt R	54	17	69	68	34
3 Withrow R	51	25	62	58	46
4 Zablocki D	73	100	62	63	27
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R	68	50	76	–	24

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PARTY UNITY

Republicans, Democrats Disagreed Less in 1955;

Bolters Cost Both Parties Some Victories

Republicans and Democrats got into fewer jaw-to-jaw quarrels than usual during the 1955 session of Congress. They clashed on only about one-third of the roll-call votes, according to Congressional Quarterly's analysis of Party Unity.

Democrats won more often than the Republicans on roll calls which split Congress along party lines.

Defections cost both parties victories.

Partisanship Declines

Fewer roll calls split the parties -- Republicans vs. Democrats -- in 1955 than in 1954.

Party-Unity roll calls of 1955:

	Total Roll Calls	Party-Unity Roll Calls	% of Party-Unity Roll Calls
Both chambers	163	57	35%
Senate	87	26	30
House	76	31	41

Party-Unity roll calls of 1954:

	Total Roll Calls	Party-Unity Roll Calls	% of Party-Unity Roll Calls
Both chambers	257	114	44%
Senate	181	85	47
House	76	29	38

Party-Unity Scoreboard

On Party-Unity roll calls, the majority of voting Democrats opposes the majority of voting Republicans. Therefore, one party wins and the other loses. Results of the 26 Senate and 31 House Party-Unity roll calls of 1955, and the 85 Senate and 29 House Party-Unity roll calls of 1954:

	Senate		House	
	1955	1954	1955	1954
GOP Won	14	59	10	19
GOP Lost	12	26	21	10
Democrats Won	12	26	21	10
Democrats Lost	14	59	10	19
GOP Voted Unanimously	2	10	1	1
Dems Voted Unanimously	4	10	1	1

Party Scores

Composites of Republican and Democratic scores for Party Unity and Opposition to Party, 1955 and 1954:

	Republican		Democrat	
	1955	1954	1955	1954
PARTY UNITY				
Both chambers	70%	76%	72%	66%
Senate	75	80	72	64
House	69	74	72	66

Definitions

Party-Unity Roll Calls -- Roll-call votes which split the parties, the majority of voting Democrats opposing the majority of voting Republicans. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are excluded.

Party-Unity Scores -- Percentage of Party-Unity roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score -- counting as missed "times at bat."

Opposition-to-Party Scores -- Percentage of Party-Unity roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score. A Member's Party-Unity and Opposition-to-Party scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all Party-Unity roll calls.

OPPOSITION TO PARTY				
Both chambers	19%	13%	19%	17%
Senate	16	10	16	19
House	19	14	19	16

FOREIGN POLICY

Republican and Democratic scores on Party-Unity roll calls in the field of foreign policy, 1955:

	Republican	Democrat
PARTY UNITY		
Both chambers	52%	58%
Senate	64	62
House	50	57
OPPOSITION TO PARTY		
Both chambers	31	30
Senate	25	25
House	31	31

Four of the 26 Senate votes, and six of the 31 House roll calls dealt with foreign policy.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Republican and Democratic scores on Party-Unity roll calls in the field of domestic affairs, 1955:

	Republican	Democrat
PARTY UNITY		
Both chambers	74%	75%
Senate	76	74
House	74	75
OPPOSITION TO PARTY		
Both chambers	16	16
Senate	14	14
House	16	16

Twenty-two of the 26 Senate votes, and 25 of the 31 House roll calls dealt with domestic affairs.

Who Draws Party Line?

On some roll calls, the parties take official stands after caucusing. Or the floor leaders may provide guidance. The Administration's position may help line up its party in Congress.

Even if the party leaders take an official stand, the party majority may not support them. For example, if Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) announces that President Eisenhower favors a bill, the majority of Republicans nevertheless may vote "nay." For purposes of CQ's Party-Unity analysis, actual votes draw party lines. In the illustration cited, the Republican line would be "nay;" any Republican voting "yea" would be counted as opposing his party.

On some roll calls, no official party position is stated and each Member is on his own. In these cases -- just as when an official party stand is known -- actual votes draw party lines for CQ's analysis.

REGIONAL SCORES

Party-Unity scores, by region, on the 26 Senate and 31 House roll calls of 1955:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	68%	74%	67%	70%
Senate	77	80	--	69
House	67	73	67	71
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	73%	79%	64%	86%
Senate	65	73	70	88
House	74	81	63	86

Opposition-to-Party scores, by region, 1955:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	20%	16%	21%	19%
Senate	13	12	--	21
House	21	17	21	19
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	14	12	28	6
Senate	14	10	20	8
House	13	12	29	6

(For states comprising each region, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p 52.)

Individual Scores

Highest individual scorers in Party Unity -- those who voted with their party majority most consistently -- 1955:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Knowland (Calif.)	100%	Mansfield (Mont.)	100%
Martin (Iowa)	96	Johnston (S.C.)	96
Bennett (Utah)	92	Douglas (Ill.)	92
Watkins (Utah)	92	McNamara (Mich.)	92
		Scott (N.C.)	92
		Sparkman (Ala.)	92

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Thompson (Mich.)	100%	Addonizio (N.J.)	100%
Bow (Ohio)	94	Karsten (Mo.)	100
Bush (Pa.)	94	Madden (Ind.)	100
Scudder (Calif.)	94	McCormack (Mass.)	100
Van Pelt (Wis.)	94	Murray (Ill.)	100
		O'Hara (Ill.)	100
		Rodino (N.J.)	100

Highest individual scorers in Opposition to Party -- those who voted against their party majority most consistently -- 1955:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Langer (N.D.)	85%	Byrd (Va.)	58%
Young (N.D.)	50	Robertson (Va.)	58
Case (S.D.)	27	Holland (Fla.)	50

Dworshak (Idaho)	27%	Stennis (Miss.)	38%
McCarthy (Wis.)	27	Ellender (La.)	35
Mundt (S.D.)	27	Frear (Del.)	35
Welker (Idaho)	27		

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Dorn (N.Y.)	52%	Gentry (Texas)	71%
Fulton (Pa.)	48	Jones (N.C.)	68
Holmes (Wash.)	48	Robeson (Va.)	65
Ayres (Ohio)	45	Alexander (N.C.)	58
Baldwin (Calif.)	45	Dies (Texas)	58
Merrow (N.H.)	45	Fisher (Texas)	58
Morano (Conn.)	45		
Pelly (Wash.)	45		

Dispersion

Distribution of Congressmen's 1955 Party-Unity scores among brackets of the percentage scale:

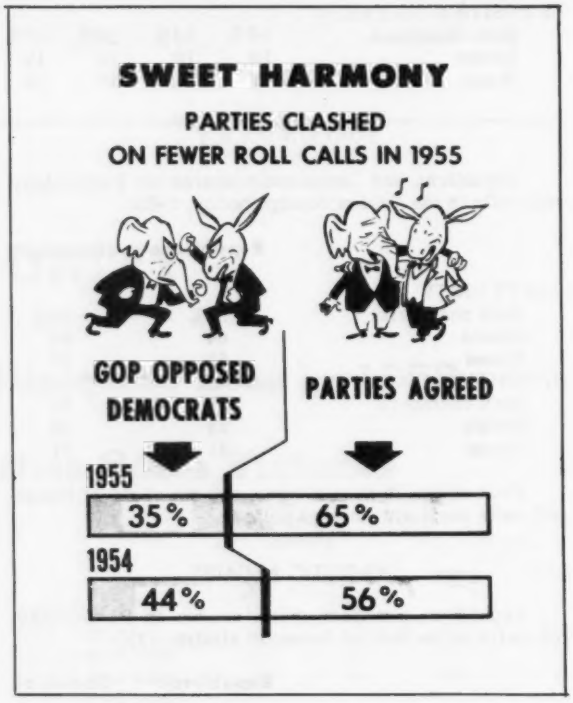
	SENATE		HOUSE	
%	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
100	1	1	1	7
90-99	3	5	12	36
80-89	16	14	41	47
70-79	13	8	58	45
60-69	7	10	42	36
50-59	5	5	28	36
40-49	1	3	13	15
30-39	0	3	6	6
20-29	0	0	2	1
10-19	1	0	0	1
0-9	0	0	0	1

Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illness and conflicting official duties. Among those who missed one or more 1955 Party-Unity roll calls -- thereby lowering their scores -- because of their own illness or illness or death in their families: Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Reps. John J. Bell (D Texas), John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Iris F. Blitch (D Ga.), Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio), Vera Buchanan (D Pa.), Gordon Canfield (R N.J.), Robert B. Chiperfield (R Ill.), Charles B. Deane (D N.C.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.), Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Joe Holt (R Calif.), Benjamin F. James (R Pa.), Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.), Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), Otto Krueger (R N.D.), J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), Walter M. Mumma (R Pa.), Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.), T. James Tumulty (D N.J.).

Toll of Defections

Bolters cost both parties victories on Party-Unity roll calls of 1955. If the bolters had followed the majority of their party, the party would have won some roll-call tests it lost.



CQ confined this analysis of defections to roll calls on which defectors constituted a small minority -- fewer than 25 percent of those voting.

Defections cost the Democrats four victories in the Senate, one in the House. The toll of defections for Republicans: Four losses in the Senate, eight in the House.

Illustration -- The Senate March 15 rejected, 44-50, an amendment to cut individual income taxes. (For voting, see chart, p. 119.) Republicans opposed the amendment, 1-45. They won. Democrats voted for the amendment, 43-5. They lost. The five Democrats who bucked their party's majority by voting "nay" constituted less than 25 percent of the total Democratic vote. If they had swung over to vote with the other 43 Democrats, instead of bolting, the tax-cut amendment would have been agreed to, 49-45. The Democrats would have won.

SENATE DEMOCRATIC LOSSES

Other Senate roll-call tests lost by the Democrats because a small minority bolted:

Rubber Plants -- The Senate rejected, 39-48, resolutions which would have vetoed the sale of three government synthetic rubber plants. Democrats voted for the resolutions -- against the sale -- 36-8. (For voting, see chart, p. 120.)

WOCs -- The Senate agreed, 46-45, to an amendment to restrict WOCs -- federal personnel serving without compensation -- to advisory functions in policy matters. Democrats opposed the amendment, 2-44. They favored a more stringent amendment. (For voting see chart, p. 131.)

Hall -- The Senate confirmed, 43-41, the nomination of John A. Hall as director of locomotive inspection

for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Democrats opposed confirmation, 8-35. (For voting, see chart, p. 134.)

SENATE REPUBLICAN LOSSES

Senate roll-call tests lost by the Republicans because a small minority bolted:

Postal Pay -- The Senate tabled (killed), 52-41, an amendment which would have substituted an Administration-backed postal pay raise formula for the larger increase favored by the Democrats. Republicans opposed the motion to table -- supporting the substitute amendment -- 9-38. (For voting, see chart, p. 121.)

Housing -- The Senate rejected, 38-44, an amendment which would have reduced the public housing authorization. Republicans voted for the amendment, 32-9. (For voting, see chart, p. 128.)

Marine Funds -- The Senate agreed, 40-39, to amendments to restore Administration cuts in Marine Corps appropriations. Republicans opposed the amendments, 3-37. (For voting, see chart, p. 129.)

Government in Business -- The Senate rejected, 33-48, an amendment which would have deleted a ban on transfer of certain Defense Department work to private industry. Republicans voted for the amendment -- against the ban -- 32-9. (For voting, see chart, p. 129.)

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LOSS

The House roll-call test lost by the Democrats because of defections:

Securities Probe -- The House rejected, 178-214, a resolution to authorize investigation of trading in federal government securities. Democrats voted for the investigation, 177-29. (For voting, see chart, p. 152.)

HOUSE REPUBLICAN LOSSES

House roll-call tests lost by the Republicans because of defections:

Tax Cut -- The House rejected, 205-210, a motion to return a tax bill to committee with orders to delete provisions which would have cut individual income taxes. Republicans voted for the motion -- against the tax cut -- 189-5. (For voting, see chart, p. 140.)

Veterans Education -- The House rejected, 154-227, a limitation on the fee paid educational institutions for reports on veterans. Republicans voted for the amendment, 137-40. (For voting, see chart, p. 144.)

Postal Pay -- The House agreed, 224-189, to an amendment to give postal workers a bigger raise than its committee recommended. Republicans voted against the amendment, 22-172. (For voting, see chart, p. 144.)

Peanuts -- The House rejected, 193-215, an amendment which would have eliminated peanuts from the list of basic farm commodities for price-support purposes. Republicans voted for the amendment, 178-14. (For voting, see chart, p. 146.)

Farm Price Supports -- The House rejected, 199-212, a motion to recommit (kill) a bill to substitute rigid for flexible price supports for basic commodities. Republicans voted for recommittal -- against rigid supports -- 175-19. (For voting, see chart, p. 146.)

Farm Price Supports -- The House passed the rigid supports bill, 206-201. Republicans voted against the bill, 21-172. (For voting, see chart, p. 146.)

New Formula

Party-Unity scores in this story were calculated under a revised formula which:

- Weighs only votes; the old formula included announced stands as well as votes.
- Bases a Member's score on all Party-Unity roll calls for which he was eligible; the old formula was based only on those Party-Unity roll calls on which a Member voted or announced his stand, so failures to vote did not lower his score.

Comparison of 1954 Party-Unity scores under the new and old formulas:

	REPUBLICAN		DEMOCRAT	
	New	Old	New	Old
Both chambers	76%	86%	66%	79%
Senate	80	90	64	76
House	74	84	66	81

The new scores for 1954 include three Party-Unity roll calls taken during the Senate session which condemned the conduct of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). The old scores covered only the regular 1954 session.

The Party-Voting computation used in 1954 as a complement to Party Unity has been dropped.

Government in Business -- The House rejected 184-202, an amendment which would have struck out a provision requiring committee approval before transfer of certain Defense Department work to private industry. Republicans voted for the amendment -- against the restriction -- 147-34. (For voting, see chart, p. 148.)

Housing -- The House agreed, 187-168, to a compromise conference committee version of the housing bill. Republicans voted against the bill, 34-131. (For voting, see chart, p. 164.)

On six additional Party-Unity roll calls, less than 25 percent of the losing party bolted, but the defections did not affect the outcome.

LEADING BOLTERS

A handful of Congressmen bolted consistently on the defection roll calls.

Virginia's Democratic Sens. Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson bolted on all four of the Senate roll calls lost by the Democrats because of defections by a small minority. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) voted with the Democratic majority on WOCs, but with the Republicans on the other three roll calls.

No House Republican bolted on all eight of the roll calls which the GOP lost through defections. Usher L. Burdick (N.D.) voted against the Republican majority on seven of the eight, opposing the Democrats only on the income tax cut. Four Republicans bolted on five of the eight roll calls: John B. Bennett (Mich.), Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.), Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.), and Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.).

How Representatives Supported . . .

1. **Party Unity, 1955.** Percentage of 31 Party-Unity roll calls — both foreign and domestic — on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the majority of his party. ***(A Party-Unity roll call is one which split the parties, the majority of voting Democrats opposing the majority of voting Republicans.)***

2. **Party Unity, Domestic Affairs, 1955.** Percentage of 25 Party-Unity roll calls in the field of domestic affairs on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the majority of his party. ***(These 25 roll calls were included in the total of 31.)***

Low Party-Unity scores may result from absence due to illness. Check list of Representatives who missed roll calls because of illness, p. 76, before drawing conclusions.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	58	72	86	29
1 Boykin D	55	56	38	29
7 Elliott D	87	96	79	10
2 Grant D	65	76	59	32
9 Huddleston D	74	80	–	23
8 Jones D	90	92	90	6
5 Rains D	77	88	83	23
4 Roberts D	52	56	55	26
6 Selden D	55	64	83	42
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	74	84	97	23
2 Udall D	94	92	–	6
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	58	52	34	35
4 Harris D	77	72	31	19
5 Hays D	77	84	62	6
2 Mills D	84	80	66	16
6 Norrell D	65	60	52	29
3 Trimble D	90	88	79	10
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	52	60	93	32
6 Baldwin R	55	60	–	45
2 Engle D	71	80	59	19
10 Gubser R	68	80	83	19
14 Hagen D	87	84	79	13
11 Johnson R	71	88	93	16
4 Mailliard R	42	52	48	39
8 Miller D	87	92	72	10
3 Moss D	90	100	72	10
29 Phillips R	84	80	83	3
1 Scudder R	94	96	79	3
5 Shelley D	52	60	76	3
27 Sheppard D	71	68	59	10
12 Sisk D	87	96	–	10
13 Teague R	74	80	–	23
28 Utt R	87	84	83	3
30 Wilson R	81	80	76	10
9 Younger R	68	84	97	23
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	81	84	76	13
21 Hiestand R	90	92	93	6
25 Hillings R	48	60	79	6
20 Hinshaw R	58	72	66	32
19 Holifield D	84	80	69	3
22 Holt R	74	80	86	6
18 Hosmer R	84	92	83	16
16 Jackson R	71	84	83	10
17 King D	94	92	83	6
24 Lipscomb R	87	88	90	10
15 McDonough R	74	72	76	26
26 Roosevelt D	90	96	–	10
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	81	88	72	19
3 Chenoweth R	90	88	90	10
2 Hill R	77	88	72	13
1 Rogers D	77	88	69	23
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	68	64	59	26
1 Dodd D	52	60	59	32
4 Morano R	52	64	55	45
5 Patterson R	61	56	52	29
AL Sadlak R	65	60	66	23
2 Seely-Brown R	65	60	55	26
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	81	80	–	10
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	74	68	90	26
1 Cramer R	74	92	–	23
4 Fascell D	77	76	–	13
7 Haley D	52	52	52	42
5 Herlong D	52	40	52	32
8 Matthews D	68	60	72	32
6 Rogers D	67*	58*	–	33*
3 Sikes D	74	72	55	26
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	58	68	–	29
10 Brown D	71	72	79	29
5 Davis D	42	52	62	52
4 Flynt D	52	64	–	39
3 Forrester D	45	56	76	55
9 Landrum D	45	56	76	55
7 Lanham D	68	80	90	26
2 Pilcher D	65	76	86	32
1 Preston D	71	68	62	16
6 Vinson D	81	76	41	19
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	87	96	93	3
1 Pfost D	87	96	83	13
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	81	100	83	19
17 Arends R	71	84	97	19
19 Chiperfield R	39	44	66	13
25 Gray D	74	88	–	26
21 Mack D	84	88	86	16
15 Mason R	74	68	59	0
24 Price D	97	96	93	0
14 Reed R	61	56	83	6
20 Simpson R	61	72	76	39
22 Springer R	61	76	66	39
18 Velde R	71	76	76	13
23 Versell R	87	88	66	3
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	81	80	83	3
12 Boyle D	94	96	–	3
13 Church R	74	84	76	26
1 Dawson D	58	68	66	0
8 Gordon D	87	84	86	0
10 Hoffman R	65	64	66	13
5 Kluczynski D	84	88	90	6
4 McVey R	71	68	90	19
3 Murray D	100	100	–	0
6 O'Brien D	90	92	86	3
2 O'Hara D	100	100	100	0
11 Sheehan R	48	60	52	39
9 Yates D	71	76	76	10
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	77	76	79	13
5 Beamer R	84	80	72	13
7 Bray R	58	52	62	39
11 Brownson R	74	92	72	23
3 Crumpacker R	61	76	79	35
8 Denton D	90	100	–	10
2 Halleck R	61	76	83	23
6 Harden R	77	88	79	23
10 Harvey R	74	88	79	26
1 Madden D	100	100	86	0
9 Wilson R	68	80	72	29
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	71	84	79	29
6 Dolliver R	55	60	72	23
3 Gross R	74	68	48	26
8 Hoeven R	65	80	69	23
7 Jensen R	77	72	66	23
4 LeCompte R	68	84	76	32
1 Schwengel R	58	72	–	39
2 Talle R	71	84	79	16
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	48	56	–	32
3 George R	74	84	76	13
5 Hope R	52	64	90	35
4 Rees R	84	84	93	16
2 Scrivner R	74	76	69	6
6 Smith R	74	72	79	13
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	94	96	66	6
1 Gregory D	68	60	62	13
2 Hatcher D	84	92	79	16
7 Perkins D	68	76	45	16
3 Robsion R	42	48	66	42
8 Siler R	55	60	–	10
5 Spence D	77	88	90	0
6 Watts D	68	68	76	19
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	84	80	83	16
4 Brooks D	71	68	34	29
1 Hebert D	52	60	41	29
8 Long D	77	76	45	23
6 Morrison D	55	64	21	13
5 Passman D	58	52	66	19
7 Thompson D	55	56	38	35
3 Willis D	58	64	34	39
MAINE				
1 Hale R	77	84	79	23
3 McIntire R	84	80	90	10
2 Nelson R	68	60	52	3
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R	87	92	83	10
4 Fallon D	68	64	48	13
7 Friedel D	90	92	86	3
3 Garmatz D	68	80	83	10
6 Hyde R	81	84	86	19
5 Lankford D	90	88	–	10
1 Miller R	74	88	90	26
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	87	96	97	13
2 Boland D	71	76	76	26
10 Curtis R	65	76	72	35
4 Donohue D	55	68	66	35
1 Heselton R	32	40	72	32
7 Lane D	61	76	72	35
8 Macdonald D	65	72	–	23
14 Martin R	65	80	–	29
12 McCormack D	100	100	90	0
9 Nicholson R	87	88	86	13
11 O'Neill D	74	72	79	19
3 Philbin D	61	72	59	35
5 Rogers R	58	48	62	42
13 Wigglesworth R	71	84	76	29
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R	58	48	45	39
8 Bentley R	74	92	66	6
10 Cederberg R	90	92	79	3
18 Dondero R	71	80	90	19
5 Ford R	68	80	93	32
6 Hayworth D	87	88	–	6
4 Hoffman R	84	84	66	3
3 Johansen R	87	92	–	6
11 Knox R	77	72	76	16
2 Meader R	68	80	79	16
9 Thompson R	100	100	69	0
7 Wolcott R	74	88	69	6
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	81	84	–	0
15 Dingell D	58	56	34	0
17 Griffiths D	77	84	–	0
16 Lesinski D	97	96	86	0
1 Machrowicz D	97	100	66	0
14 Rabaut D	97	96	90	3
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R	68	60	76	32
1 Andresen R	74	68	79	23
8 Blatnik D	87	84	86	0
5 Judd R	48	60	59	23
9 Knutson D	97	96	–	0
6 Marshall D	90	88	90	10
4 McCarthy D	87	88	76	3
2 O'Hara R	71	68	72	23
3 Wier D	90	92	72	3
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D	58	64	79	32
6 Colmer D	48	56	38	39
3 Smith D	77	72	76	13
2 Whitten D	68	76	79	26
4 Williams D	48	60	79	42
5 Winstead D	42	48	83	39
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D	97	96	79	0
9 Cannon D	87	84	90	13
8 Carnahan D	84	96	83	13
4 Christopher D	74	72	–	0
2 Curtis R	77	80	76	10
6 Hull D	87	88	–	10
10 Jones D	71	68	69	19
1 Karsten D	100	100	93	0
11 Moulder D	74	72	66	10
7 Short R	65	76	28	10
3 Sullivan D	97	100	93	3
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	81	84	–	6
1 Metcalf D	90	100	76	10
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	74	92	–	16
3 Harrison R	77	88	72	13

. . . And Opposed Their Parties in 1955

3. **Party Unity, 1954.** Percentage of 29 Party-Unity roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1954 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with the majority of his party. *(Computed under new formula. See p. 77.)*

4. **Opposition to Party, 1955.** Percentage of 31 Party-Unity roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1955 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in ***disagreement*** with the majority of his party.

Headnotes

* *Not eligible for all 31 Party-Unity roll calls of 1955; score is based on the 30 votes for which he was eligible.*

Low Party-Unity scores may result from absence due to illness. Check list of Representatives who missed roll calls because of illness, p. 76, before drawing conclusions.

	1	2	3	4
4 Miller R	71	84	76	29
1 Weaver R	61	76	–	32
NEVADA				
AL Young R	61	68	90	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	52	64	–	39
1 Merrow R	55	56	66	45
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D	100	100	86	0
3 Auchincloss R	77	84	79	16
8 Canfield R	32	24	62	13
5 Frelinghuysen R	68	84	79	29
2 Hand R	81	76	69	16
12 Kean R	68	84	69	23
9 Osmers R	74	72	76	16
10 Rodino D	100	100	86	0
13 Sieminski D	58	64	72	16
4 Thompson D	87	88	–	3
14 Tumulty D	84	96	–	13
7 Widnall R	74	76	76	13
6 Williams D	87	84	76	10
1 Wolverton R	61	56	66	35
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D	52	60	52	23
AL Fernandez D	65	68	52	35
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R	77	80	83	19
37 Cole R	74	88	62	3
2 Derounian R	68	84	90	23
26 Gamble R	65	80	86	16
27 Gwinn R	77	72	69	0
32 Kearney R	42	36	55	6
38 Keating R	71	80	76	29
33 Kilburn R	52	56	55	13
40 Miller R	77	76	86	13
30 O'Brien D	52	60	79	26
39 Ostertag R	71	80	90	29
42 Pillion R	58	72	79	32
41 Radwan R	35	44	69	23
43 Reed R	26	24	83	10
35 Riehlman R	52	52	93	16
28 St. George R	71	88	72	23
36 Taber R	84	80	79	13
31 Taylor R	61	56	48	10
1 Wainwright R	55	68	55	23
29 Wharton R	74	84	86	26
34 Williams R	90	88	83	6
New York City				
8 Anfuso D	68	64	–	0
5 Bosch R	90	92	79	6
24 Buckley D	48	52	21	0
11 Celler D	87	92	66	0
17 Coudert R	61	76	45	26
20 Davidson D	90	92	–	0
7 Delaney D	81	80	90	13
23 Dollinger D	87	88	66	0
18 Donovan D	71	68	72	23
12 Dorn R	45	56	59	52
22 Fino D	90	92	62	0
25 Fino R	55	52	31	42
6 Holtzman D	81	76	86	6
10 Kelly D	84	84	66	3
9 Keogh D	90	92	55	0
19 Klein D	87	92	45	0
4 Latham R	87	88	69	6
13 Multer D	90	92	76	0
16 Powell D	65	68	28	0
15 Ray R	68	80	90	32
14 Rooney D	90	92	100	3
21 Zelenko D	68	68	–	0
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D	42	52	62	58
3 Barden D	32	36	38	42
1 Bonner D	52	44	62	42
7 Carlyle D	45	56	55	48
5 Chatham D	19	20	3	35
4 Cooley D	65	56	66	19
8 Deane D	77	72	76	19
6 Durham D	48	48	55	39
2 Fountain D	74	72	83	26
10 Jonas R	84	84	76	13
11 Jones D	32	40	52	68
12 Shuford D	32	40	48	42
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R	52	40	38	42
AL Krueger R	45	56	52	26
OHIO				
9 Ashley D	90	92	–	3
14 Ayres R	48	60	79	45
13 Baumhart R	71	68	–	23
8 Betts R	90	92	90	6
22 Bolton, F.P. R	71	88	79	23
11 Bolton, O.P. R	23	28	90	3
16 Bow R	94	92	79	6
7 Brown R	87	84	90	10
5 Clevenger R	68	76	79	0
20 Feighan D	87	96	79	13
18 Hays D	65	80	83	26
15 Henderson R	87	84	–	10
2 Hess R	65	76	83	10
10 Jenkins R	87	88	97	6
19 Kirwan D	77	76	90	10
4 McCulloch R	68	68	79	6
17 McGregor R	55	60	72	3
23 Minshall R	77	84	–	19
6 Polk D	71	80	100	16
3 Schenck R	84	80	83	16
1 Scherer R	84	84	76	6
21 Vanik D	94	100	–	0
12 Vorys R	77	88	83	19
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D	90	88	76	6
1 Belcher R	81	80	62	10
2 Edmondson D	71	80	83	19
5 Jarman D	58	64	66	39
4 Steed D	68	84	83	19
6 Wickersham D	61	68	69	32
OREGON				
2 Coon R	87	88	93	10
4 Ellsworth R	77	92	86	6
3 Green D	87	92	–	10
1 Norblad R	52	52	72	16
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Buchanan D	68	72	97	10
17 Bush R	94	92	86	6
10 Carrigg R	68	68	62	26
25 Clark D	77	88	–	16
29 Corbett R	58	60	52	39
9 Dague R	87	88	79	10
28 Eberharter D	3	4	90	0
12 Fenton R	77	76	76	16
11 Flood D	77	92	–	16
27 Fulton R	45	48	55	48
23 Gavin R	84	84	72	13
7 James R	65	64	69	6
24 Kearns R	65	72	76	16
21 Kelley D	81	92	79	16
8 King R	87	88	79	3
13 McConnell R	65	72	90	3
26 Morgan D	84	96	55	16
16 Mumma R	35	24	83	3
19 Quigley D	81	88	–	19
14 Rhodes D	77	84	90	19
22 Saylor R	61	52	55	39
18 Simpson R	90	92	76	6
20 Van Zandt R	74	68	72	23
15 Walter D	42	44	66	32
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D	74	88	79	16
3 Byrne D	81	96	93	16
4 Chudoff D	81	96	72	16
2 Granahan D	74	92	90	16
5 Green D	52	64	62	16
6 Scott R	48	60	55	35
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D	68	80	69	29
1 Forand D	77	92	90	23
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D	55	68	76	42
3 Dorn D	52	64	66	45
6 McMillan D	58	64	62	42
5 Richards D	65	68	45	23
2 Riley D	52	60	59	42
1 Rivers D	55	60	34	16
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	81	76	66	19
1 Lovre R	65	80	79	32
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	65	60	55	32
6 Bass D	94	92	–	6
8 Cooper D	94	92	83	6
9 Davis D	52	64	21	16
4 Evins D	84	84	62	6
3 Frazier D	77	76	79	10
7 Murray D	68	60	59	32
5 Priest D	87	84	69	13
1 Reece R	39	36	76	6
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	87	96	–	13
14 Bell D	42	48	–	26
2 Brooks D	77	72	86	23
17 Burleson D	58	56	69	42
AL Dies D	32	40	52	58
7 Dowdy D	45	52	59	52
21 Fisher D	39	48	45	58
3 Gentry D	29	32	48	71
13 Ikard D	77	72	66	23
20 Kilday D	55	64	66	35
15 Kilgore D	74	68	–	26
19 Mahon D	81	76	72	19
1 Patman D	84	84	66	10
11 Poage D	74	68	59	26
4 Rayburn D	–	–	72	–
18 Rogers D	65	72	55	35
16 Rutherford D	68	68	–	32
6 Teague D	58	52	55	23
8 Thomas D	65	56	55	35
9 Thompson D	84	84	59	16
10 Thornberry D	87	84	90	13
12 Wright D	74	76	–	23
UTAH				
2 Dawson R	87	84	79	13
1 Dixon R	84	88	–	10
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R	52	60	83	19
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D	58	64	55	39
10 Broyhill R	58	72	90	42
3 Gary D	65	56	66	35
2 Hardy D	61	56	72	26
7 Harrison D	61	52	62	39
9 Jennings D	71	84	–	23
6 Poff R	84	80	86	16
1 Robeson D	32	40	59	65
8 Smith D	48	44	34	39
5 Tuck D	45	52	55	45
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R	52	64	83	48
5 Horan R	74	84	90	13
3 Mack R	71	80	83	16
AL Magnuson D	97	96	86	3
1 Pelly R	45	56	69	45
6 Tollefson R	55	52	76	35
2 Westland R	81	84	93	10
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D	65	80	79	29
4 Burnside D	74	88	–	26
6 Byrd D	68	80	72	23
5 Kee D	71	88	72	19
1 Mollohan D	84	100	86	16
2 Staggers D	68	80	86	23
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R	71	80	100	29
2 Davis R	90	88	100	10
9 Johnson D	94	92	79	6
7 Laird R	87	84	93	6
10 O'Konski R	52	40	52	42
5 Reuss D	97	100	–	3
1 Smith R	55	60	90	13
6 Van Pelt R	94	96	86	0
3 Withrow R	84	80	52	13
4 Zablocki D	97	96	79	3
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R	87	88	–	13

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Senate Party-Unity Scores

1. **Party Unity, 1955.** Percentage of 26 Party-Unity roll calls — both foreign and domestic — on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the majority of his party. *(A Party-Unity roll call is one which split the parties, the majority of voting Democrats opposing the majority of voting Republicans.)*

2. **Party Unity, Domestic Affairs, 1955.** Percentage of 22 Party-Unity roll calls in the field of domestic affairs on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the majority of his party. *(These 22 roll calls were included in the total of 26.)*

3. **Party Unity, 1954.** Percentage of 85 Party-Unity roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1954 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the majority of his party. *(Computed under new formula. See p. p. 77.)*

4. **Opposition to Party, 1955.** Percentage of 26 Party-Unity roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1955 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in **disagreement** with the majority of his party.

Headnotes

* *Members of House during regular session of 1954, and of Senate during session that condemned conduct of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.); 1954 scores are based on House voting records plus three Party-Unity roll calls in McCarthy session of Senate.*

† *Members of House in 1954; 1954 scores are based on House voting records.*

‡ *Not eligible for all 85 Party-Unity roll calls of 1954; score is based on the 58 votes for which he was eligible.*

Low Party-Unity scores may result from absence due to illness. Check list of Senators who missed roll calls because of illness, p. 76, before drawing conclusions.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill D	88	91	91	8
Sparkman D	92	100	56	8
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	85	95	81	12
Hayden D	81	86	56	15
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	81	82	80	12
McClellan D	69	68	51	19
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	100	100	94	0
Kuchel R	85	82	85	15
COLORADO				
Allott R	85	86	–	8
Millikin R	88	86	93	4
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	88	91	88	12
Purtell R	77	77	92	12
DELAWARE				
Frear D	42	45	45	35
Williams R	69	73	86	23
FLORIDA				
Holland D	50	50	39	50
Smathers D	73	68	48	8
GEORGIA				
George D	58	64	52	8
Russell D	50	45	72	15
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	73	77	87	27
Welker R	58	68	72	27
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	77	77	89	4
Douglas D	92	100	72	8
INDIANA				
Capehart R	77	82	61	19
Jenner R	62	64	78	15
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	88	86	94	0
Martin R	96	95	72†	0
KANSAS				
Carlson R	73	73	89	19
Schoeppel R	58	64	91	12
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	85	91	–	15
Clements D	69	77	82	12
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	58	55	47	35
Long D	77	73	71	19
MAINE				
Payne R	81	82	94	19
Smith R	69	68	91	23
MARYLAND				
Beall R	77	77	93	15
But'er R	73	68	87	15
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	31	27	61	4
Saltonstall R	85	86	89	12
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	92	95	–	8
Potter R	73	68	92	8
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	85	86	80	4
Thye R	81	77	72	19
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	54	50	41	27
Stennis D	62	64	66	38
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	85	95	85	12
Symington D	88	91	78	8
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	100	100	82	0
Murray D	38	36	88	0
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	81	86	34†	19
Hruska R	81	86	88*	19
NEVADA				
Bible D	73	73	–	23
Malone R	54	59	79	23
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	73	68	78	0
Cotton R	85	86	50*	0
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	88	91	–	12
Smith R	88	95	88	4
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	65	64	59	15
Chavez D	46	50	60	19
NEW YORK				
Ives R	69	68	81	23
Lehman D	88	95	80	12
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	81	77	55‡	19
Scott D	92	95	–	8
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	12	9	19	85
Young R	42	41	52	50
OHIO				
Bender R	81	82	72†	15
Bricker R	77	82	75	12
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	73	73	72	19
Monroney D	88	86	88	12
OREGON				
Morse D	81	91	–	15
Neuberger D	85	91	–	8
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	65	64	69	19
Martin R	85	91	98	4
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	69	73	61	15
Pastore D	69	73	58	19
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	96	95	86	4
Thurmond D	65	68	–	31
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	65	73	72	27
Mundt R	73	77	64	27
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	62	59	73	15
Kefauver D	73	77	52	12
TEXAS				
Daniel D	77	73	52	15
Johnson D	65	68	76	8
UTAH				
Bennett R	92	95	88	8
Watkins R	92	95	88	0
VERMONT				
Aiken R	73	73	85	23
Flanders R	65	73	48	12
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	38	32	29	58
Robertson D	42	36	40	58
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	77	82	88	8
Magnuson D	81	91	85	4
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	69	73	75	8
Neely D	88	91	79	8
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	58	59	41	27
Wiley R	58	59	42	15
WYOMING				
Barrett R	73	77	93	12
O'Mahoney D	77	86	–	8

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BIPARTISAN SUPPORT

Did bipartisanship characterize the 1955 session of Congress? Yes, by contrast with 1954. Republicans clashed with Democrats on fewer roll-call votes.

What's the outlook for 1956? Bipartisanship may be strained by election year politics, perhaps by a decline in President Eisenhower's unifying influence.

Which issues split the parties in 1955? Domestic issues more than foreign policy; major roll calls more than routine votes.

Who were the dissenters? Midwestern Republicans, southern Democrats bucked the majority most frequently on bipartisan votes.

Bipartisanship Increases

Did bipartisanship characterize the 1955 session of Congress? Yes, by contrast with 1954:

	Senate	House	Both Chambers
1955			
Total roll calls	87	76	163
Bipartisan roll calls	61	45	106
Percent bipartisan	70%	59%	65%
1954			
Total roll calls	181	76	257
Bipartisan roll calls	96	47	143
Percent bipartisan	53%	62%	56%

FOREIGN VS. DOMESTIC

Which issues split the parties in 1955? Republicans clashed with Democrats more frequently on domestic issues than on foreign policy:

	Senate	House	Both Chambers
FOREIGN POLICY			
Total roll calls	42	15	57
Bipartisan roll calls	38	9	47
Percent bipartisan	90%	60%	82%
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS			
Total roll calls	45	61	106
Bipartisan roll calls	23	36	59
Percent bipartisan	51%	59%	56%

New Formula

Bipartisan-Support scores in this story were calculated under a revised formula which:

- Weighs only votes; the old formula included announced stands as well as votes.
- Bases a Member's score on all bipartisan roll calls for which he was eligible; the old formula was based only on those bipartisan roll calls on which a Member voted or announced his stand, so failures to vote did not lower his score.

Definitions

Bipartisan Roll Calls -- Roll-call votes on which the majority of voting Democrats agrees with the majority of voting Republicans. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are included.

Bipartisan-Support Scores -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.

Bipartisan-Opposition Scores -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in opposition to the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if Member announces his stand, lower his score. A Member's Bipartisan Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all bipartisan roll calls.

Party Scores

Which party did more to support bipartisanship? Democrats by a narrow margin in 1955, Republicans by a narrow margin in 1954:

	Republican		Democrat	
	1955	1954	1955	1954
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT				
Both chambers	71%	77%	77%	68%
Senate	73	76	72	65
House	70	78	79	69
BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION				
Both chambers	16	9	11	14
Senate	11	11	13	17
House	18	8	10	12

FOREIGN POLICY

Republican and Democratic scores on bipartisan roll calls in the field of foreign policy, 1955:

	Republican	Democrat
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT		
Both chambers	71%	77%
Senate	74	73
House	68	80
BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION		
Both chambers	15	11
Senate	9	12
House	20	10

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Republican and Democratic scores on bipartisan roll calls in the field of domestic affairs, 1955:

	Republican	Democrat
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT		
Both chambers	70%	78%
Senate	72	71
House	70	79

BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION		
Both chambers	17%	11%
Senate	13	14
House	17	10

REGIONAL SCORES

Which regions backed the bipartisan majority most consistently in 1955? In the Senate, eastern Republicans and midwestern Democrats; in the House, westerners of both parties:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	73%	76%	72%	66%
Senate	80	73	--	67
House	71	77	72	66
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	75	80	77	80
Senate	65	74	73	78
House	76	84	79	80

Which regions opposed the bipartisan majority most consistently? Midwestern Republicans, southern Democrats:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both chambers	12%	12%	18%	21%
Senate	7	12	--	13
House	14	12	18	23
DEMOCRATS				
Both chambers	9	7	13	9
Senate	11	8	15	12
House	9	6	13	8

(For states comprising each region, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 52.)

Individual Scores

Who backed the bipartisan majority most consistently? Highest scorers in Bipartisan Support, 1955:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Payne (Maine)	95%	Holland (Fla.)	97%
Bennett (Utah)	93	Hayden (Ariz.)	95
Case (N.J.)	92	Barkley (Ky.)	93
Millikin (Colo.)	92	Monroney (Okla.)	93
		Pastore (R.I.)	92

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Baldwin (Calif.)	96%	Aspinall (Colo.)	98%
Dague (Pa.)	96	Lankford (Md.)	98
Fenton (Pa.)	93	McCormack (Mass.)	98
McDonough (Calif.)	93	Trimble (Ark.)	98
Rogers (Mass.)	93		

Who were the leading dissenters? Highest scorers in Bipartisan Opposition, 1955:

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Langer (N.D.)	43%	Byrd (Va.)	33%
Williams (Del.)	36	Johnston (S.C.)	31
Jenner (Ind.)	31	Russell (Ga.)	28
Welker (Idaho)	30	Thurmond (S.C.)	28
Curtis (Neb.)	28		
Dworshak (Idaho)	28		

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Hoffman (Mich.)	56%	Gentry (Texas)	42%
Smith (Kan.)	51	Jones (N.C.)	36
Gross (Iowa)	47	Alexander (N.C.)	29
Mason (Ill.)	47	Bailey (W.Va.)	29
Johansen (Mich.)	44	Dies (Texas)	29
Taber (N.Y.)	44	Dorn (S.C.)	29
		Flynt (Ga.)	29
		Tuck (Va.)	29

Dispersion

In what range did the bulk of the scores lie? Distribution of Bipartisan-Support scores among 10 brackets of the percentage scale, 1955:

	SENATE		HOUSE	
%	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
90-99	7	5	13	39
80-89	11	13	49	89
70-79	11	13	50	55
60-69	10	9	47	35
50-59	3	6	25	8
40-49	5	2	9	3
30-39	0	0	6	0
20-29	0	0	2	1
10-19	0	1	2	0
0-9	0	0	0	1

No one scored 100 percent.

Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illness and conflicting official duties. Among those who missed one or more 1955 bipartisan roll calls -- thereby lowering their scores -- because of their own illness or illness or death in their families: Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.); Reps. John J. Bell (D Texas), John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Iris F. Blitch (D Ga.), Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio), Vera Buchanan (D Pa.), Gordon Canfield (R N.J.), Robert B. Chiperfield (R Ill.), Charles B. Deane (D N.C.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.), Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.), Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Joe Holt (R Calif.), Benjamin F. James (R Pa.), Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.), Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), Otto Krueger (R N.D.), J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), Walter M. Mumma (R Pa.), Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.), Fred Schwengel (R Iowa), T. James Tumulty (D N.J.).

Senate Bipartisan-Support Scores

1. **Bipartisan Support, 1955.** Percentage of 61 bipartisan roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with the bipartisan majority. ***(A bipartisan roll call is one on which the majority of voting Democrats agrees with the majority of voting Republicans.)***

2. **Bipartisan Support, Foreign Policy, 1955.** Percentage of 38 bipartisan roll calls in the field of foreign policy on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with the bipartisan majority. ***(These 38 roll calls were included in the total of 61.)***

3. **Bipartisan Support, Domestic Affairs, 1955.** Percentage of 23 bipartisan roll calls in the field of domestic affairs on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with the bipartisan majority. ***(These 23 roll calls were included in the total of 61.)***

4. **Bipartisan Support, 1954.** Percentage of 96 bipartisan roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- of 1954 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with the bipartisan majority. ***(Computed under new formula. See. p. 81.)***

5. **Bipartisan Opposition, 1955.** Percentage of 61 bipartisan roll calls -- both foreign and domestic -- of 1955 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in ***disagreement*** with the bipartisan majority.

Headnotes

* ***Members of House during regular session of 1954, and of Senate during session that condemned conduct of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.); 1954 scores are based on House voting records plus seven bipartisan roll calls in McCarthy session of Senate.***

† ***Members of House in 1954; 1954 scores are based on House voting records.***

‡ ***Not eligible for all 96 bipartisan roll calls of 1954; 1954 score is based on the 52 votes for which he was eligible.***

(Low Bipartisan-Support scores may result from absence due to illness. Check list of Senators who missed roll calls because of illness, p. 82, before drawing conclusions.)

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
Hill D	85	92	74	66	11
Sparkman D	84	89	74	46	10
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	64	58	74	59	20
Hayden D	95	92	100	75	2
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	61	55	70	54	11
McClellan D	69	63	78	59	10
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	90	95	83	88	10
Kuchel R	87	89	83	78	5
COLORADO					
Allott R	72	68	78	-	0
Millikin R	92	97	83	90	3
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	72	79	61	79	10
Purtell R	85	89	78	76	2
DELAWARE					
Frear D	51	55	43	72	18
Williams R	57	66	43	75	36
FLORIDA					
Holland D	97	100	91	93	3
Smathers D	82	97	57	70	10
GEORGIA					
George D	67	71	61	70	3
Russell D	59	58	61	58	28
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	70	68	74	82	28
Welker R	49	50	48	50	30
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	74	82	61	76	3
Douglas D	80	92	61	55	18
INDIANA					
Capehart R	69	66	74	44	2
Jenner R	41	37	48	55	31
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	74	84	57	91	3
Martin R	84	92	70	53†	2
KANSAS					
Carlson R	85	95	70	92	10
Schoeppel R	46	47	43	79	10
KENTUCKY					
Barkley D	93	95	91	-	5
Clements D	75	76	74	85	3
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	80	76	87	64	20
Long D	74	66	87	76	25
MAINE					
Payne R	95	100	87	95	5
Smith R	84	89	74	100	2
MARYLAND					
Beall R	89	95	78	78	5
Butler R	85	84	87	70	7
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	15	16	13	61	3
Saltonstall R	85	92	74	82	5
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	77	79	74	-	15
Potter R	69	74	61	84	10
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	70	74	65	65	13
Thye R	90	95	83	84	0
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	57	55	61	35	25
Stennis D	84	89	74	73	16
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	72	71	74	64	10
Symington D	89	95	78	74	7
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	85	82	91	69	5
Murray D	46	47	43	56	8
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	66	66	65	32†	28
Hruska R	61	55	70	63*	26
NEVADA					
Bible D	84	79	91	-	8
Malone R	46	26	78	70	16
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	57	61	52	54	5
Cotton R	74	74	74	52*	7
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	92	97	83	-	7
Smith R	89	95	78	75	2
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	77	82	70	79	2
Chavez D	56	39	83	47	8
NEW YORK					
Ives R	85	97	65	82	10
Lehman D	75	76	74	59	23
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	80	84	74	67‡	15
Scott D	84	89	74	-	3
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	44	32	65	54	43
Young R	67	61	78	69	23
OHIO					
Bender R	77	76	78	68†	5
Bricker R	64	61	70	68	11
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	72	68	78	59	18
Monroney D	93	95	91	66	3
OREGON					
Morse D	70	76	61	58	21
Neuberger D	80	79	83	-	13
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	80	84	74	67	7
Martin R	77	76	78	79	10
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	67	76	52	82	5
Pastore D	92	100	78	81	5
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	66	63	70	63	31
Thurmond D	69	74	61	-	28
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	62	55	74	83	13
Mundt R	74	76	70	80	18
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	54	53	57	65	16
Kefauver D	61	58	65	38	16
TEXAS					
Daniel D	79	76	83	71	15
Johnson D	48	39	61	89	2
UTAH					
Bennett R	93	92	96	91	0
Watkins R	77	68	91	89	3
VERMONT					
Aiken R	90	92	87	93	5
Flanders R	62	61	65	45	2
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	52	63	35	49	33
Robertson D	64	68	57	81	25
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	84	82	87	71	8
Magnuson D	70	66	78	66	11
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore D	79	79	78	56	13
Neely D	75	79	70	60	11
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	59	47	78	44	15
Wiley R	70	76	61	48	2
WYOMING					
Barrett R	66	63	70	88	21
O'Mahoney D	62	55	74	-	7

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How Representatives Backed, Opposed...

1. **Bipartisan Support, 1955.** Percentage of 45 bipartisan roll calls — both foreign and domestic — on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the bipartisan majority. *(A bipartisan roll call is one on which the majority of voting Democrats agrees with the majority of voting Republicans.)*

2. **Bipartisan Support, Foreign Policy, 1955.** Percentage of nine bipartisan roll calls in the field of foreign policy on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in **agreement** with the bipartisan majority. *(These nine roll calls were included in the total of 45.)*

(Low Bipartisan-Support scores may result from absence due to illness. Check list of Representatives who missed roll calls because of illness, p. 82, before drawing conclusions.)

	1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	82	56	89	68	18
1 Boykin D	60	67	58	70	0
7 Elliott D	84	89	83	89	11
2 Grant D	84	67	89	68	11
9 Huddleston D	93	100	92	-	7
8 Jones D	89	100	86	85	11
5 Rains D	89	100	86	68	7
4 Roberts D	76	100	69	62	11
6 Selden D	87	100	83	89	11
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	84	89	83	85	9
2 Udall D	73	89	69	-	9
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	80	89	78	89	7
4 Harris D	87	89	86	49	11
5 Hays D	82	89	81	85	4
2 Mills D	91	67	97	70	9
6 Norrell D	73	56	78	72	16
3 Trimble D	98	100	97	87	2
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	80	100	75	91	7
6 Baldwin R	96	100	94	-	4
2 Engle D	93	100	92	72	4
10 Gubser R	56	33	61	70	9
14 Hagen D	89	100	86	94	7
11 Johnson R	80	78	81	77	7
4 Mailliard R	76	78	75	60	7
8 Miller D	78	67	81	70	4
3 Moss D	91	100	89	87	9
29 Phillips R	60	56	61	72	33
1 Scudder R	82	78	83	85	9
5 Shelley D	64	67	64	83	2
27 Sheppard D	73	89	69	74	4
12 Sisk D	91	100	89	-	9
13 Teague R	89	100	86	-	9
28 Utt R	56	33	61	64	29
30 Wilson R	73	67	75	81	9
9 Younger R	73	89	69	94	20
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	73	67	75	62	4
21 Hiestand R	80	67	83	81	13
25 Hillings R	62	67	61	60	7
20 Hinshaw R	67	56	69	77	4
19 Holifield D	89	89	89	62	9
22 Holt R	76	89	72	81	7
18 Hosmer R	80	78	81	89	7
16 Jackson R	49	44	50	64	11
17 King D	93	89	94	79	4
24 Lipscomb R	91	100	89	83	7
15 McDonough R	93	100	92	89	4
26 Roosevelt D	80	89	78	-	9
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	98	100	97	85	2
3 Chenoweth R	82	89	81	98	9
2 Hill R	84	89	83	83	9
1 Rogers D	93	89	94	89	4
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	82	89	81	79	11
1 Dodd D	71	89	67	55	9
4 Morano R	84	89	83	83	4
5 Patterson R	80	78	81	62	11
AL Sadlak R	69	78	67	79	11
2 Seely-Brown R	78	89	75	87	18
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	69	78	67	-	7
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	89	100	86	77	11
1 Cramer R	91	100	89	-	7
4 Fascell D	91	89	92	-	7
7 Haley D	84	67	89	70	16
5 Herlong D	71	44	78	72	11
8 Matthews D	87	100	83	91	11
6 Rogers D	78	67	81	-	18
3 Sikes D	73	44	81	55	13
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	73	67	75	-	18
10 Brown D	89	100	86	89	11
5 Davis D	80	78	81	74	13
4 Flynt D	62	22	72	-	29
3 Forrester D	80	89	78	79	20
9 Landrum D	84	67	89	62	16
7 Lanham D	84	89	83	74	9
2 Pilcher D	82	89	81	62	7
1 Preston D	84	89	83	55	4
6 Vinson D	93	100	92	55	4
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	56	44	58	79	36
1 Pfost D	87	89	86	55	7
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	82	100	78	79	16
17 Arends R	82	100	78	83	9
19 Chiperfield R	56	78	50	83	11
25 Gray D	71	33	81	-	18
21 Mack D	71	78	69	79	11
15 Mason R	36	22	39	43	47
24 Price D	96	100	94	94	4
14 Reed R	69	44	75	72	11
20 Simpson R	76	56	81	85	18
22 Springer R	89	100	86	96	11
18 Velde R	71	56	75	70	9
23 Vursell R	62	67	61	83	31
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	80	89	78	70	4
12 Boyle D	91	100	89	-	9
13 Church R	73	67	75	85	27
1 Dawson D	64	67	64	47	4
8 Gordon D	89	89	89	81	4
10 Hoffman R	62	56	64	72	11
5 Kluczynski D	89	89	89	77	4
4 McVey R	67	33	75	87	20
3 Murray D	93	100	92	-	7
6 O'Brien D	96	100	94	77	4
2 O'Hara D	89	100	86	91	11
11 Sheehan R	76	56	81	60	13
9 Yates D	84	89	83	74	9
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	67	44	72	81	27
5 Beamer R	76	56	81	77	22
7 Bray R	73	44	81	79	24
11 Brownson R	56	56	56	87	31
3 Crumpacker R	64	67	64	87	29
8 Denton D	91	100	89	-	4
2 Halleck R	71	78	69	89	9
6 Harden R	89	100	86	98	11
10 Harvey R	71	56	75	70	27
1 Madden D	87	100	83	70	9
9 Wilson R	73	100	67	81	18
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	91	89	92	96	9
6 Dolliver R	78	100	72	66	11
3 Gross R	51	33	56	77	47
8 Hoeven R	71	56	75	77	22
7 Jensen R	62	56	64	72	27
4 LeCompte R	76	100	69	77	24
1 Schwengel R	73	78	72	-	13
2 Talle R	76	56	81	87	18
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	76	100	69	-	7
3 George R	69	78	67	87	22
5 Hope R	67	67	67	89	16
4 Rees R	62	67	61	83	36
2 Scrivner R	62	44	67	70	27
6 Smith R	42	11	50	60	51
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	96	100	94	60	4
1 Gregory D	73	78	72	74	9
2 Natcher D	91	100	89	96	9
7 Perkins D	69	56	72	55	11
3 Robsion R	84	100	81	87	9
8 Siler R	53	11	64	-	36
5 Spence D	87	89	86	85	2
6 Watts D	78	89	75	94	13
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	87	78	89	81	2
4 Brooks D	80	56	86	40	7
1 Hebert D	67	44	72	64	9
8 Long D	80	56	86	49	18
6 Morrison D	47	44	47	40	2
5 Passman D	78	78	78	74	11
7 Thompson D	73	56	78	40	9
3 Willis D	76	78	75	36	13
MAINE					
1 Hale R	76	78	75	79	16
3 McIntire R	76	44	83	81	16
2 Nelson R	51	33	56	68	29
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R	91	100	89	94	9
4 Fallon D	82	100	78	66	7
7 Friedel D	91	100	89	87	4
3 Garmatz D	80	89	78	83	4
6 Hyde R	89	100	86	91	9
5 Lankford D	98	100	97	-	2
1 Miller R	87	89	86	77	9
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	91	100	89	91	9
2 Boland D	87	78	89	81	7
10 Curtis R	89	89	89	89	7
4 Donohue D	71	67	72	70	11
1 Heselton R	51	56	50	91	11
7 Lane D	78	78	78	83	16
8 Macdonald D	84	78	86	-	7
14 Martin R	82	100	78	-	9
12 McCormack D	98	100	97	68	2
9 Nicholson R	71	33	81	77	29
11 O'Neill D	87	100	83	79	4
3 Philbin D	69	67	69	66	18
5 Rogers R	93	78	97	91	4
13 Wigglesworth R	89	100	86	85	11
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R	73	33	83	70	22
8 Bentley R	60	44	64	55	24
10 Cederberg R	69	56	72	74	27
18 Dondero R	62	56	64	85	24
5 Ford R	82	100	78	94	13
6 Hayworth D	78	100	72	-	16
4 Hoffman R	27	11	31	62	56
3 Johansen R	56	33	61	-	44
11 Knox R	62	33	69	74	22
2 Meader R	64	78	61	81	16
9 Thompson R	60	44	64	72	33
7 Wolcott R	69	78	67	77	13
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	64	56	67	-	7
15 Dingell D	27	22	28	26	2
17 Griffiths D	82	100	78	-	11
16 Lesinski D	82	100	78	78	7
1 Machrowicz D	84	89	83	47	4
14 Rabaut D	89	89	89	81	4
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R	69	44	75	81	31
1 Andresen R	73	67	75	85	27
8 Blatnik D	76	89	72	64	9
5 Judd R	87	89	86	79	7
9 Knutson D	62	78	58	-	4
6 Marshall D	78	100	72	81	20
4 McCarthy D	80	67	83	89	7
2 O'Hara R	73	44	81	77	27
3 Wier D	62	44	67	66	27
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D	73	67	75	64	22
6 Colmer D	60	56	61	66	27
3 Smith D	89	100	86	79	9
2 Whitten D	59	56	72	70	22
4 Williams D	71	44	78	60	27
5 Winstead D	69	67	69	62	24
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D	84	89	83	74	9
9 Cannon D	82	100	78	87	13
8 Carnahan D	82	89	81	89	4
4 Christopher D	69	78	67	-	9
2 Curtis R	53	67	50	68	29
6 Hull D	84	67	89	-	13
10 Jones D	78	100	72	77	7
1 Karsten D	96	100	94	94	4
11 Moulder D	58	44	61	62	4
7 Short R	56	33	61	45	20
3 Sullivan D	93	100	92	87	4
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	69	56	72	-	20
1 Metcalf D	89	89	89	72	9
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	49	33	53	-	29
3 Harrison R	62	67	61	79	24

. . . Majority on Bipartisan Roll-Call Votes

3. **Bipartisan Support, Domestic Affairs, 1955.** Percentage of 36 bipartisan roll calls in the field of domestic affairs on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with the bipartisan majority. ***(These 36 roll calls were included in the total of 45.)***

4. **Bipartisan Support, 1954.** Percentage of 47 bipartisan roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1954 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in ***agreement*** with the bipartisan majority. ***(Computed under new formula. See p. 81.)***

5. **Bipartisan Opposition, 1955.** Percentage of 45 bipartisan roll calls — both foreign and domestic — of 1955 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in ***disagreement*** with the bipartisan majority.

(Low Bipartisan-Support scores may result from absence due to illness. Check list of Representatives who missed roll calls because of illness, p. 82, before drawing conclusions.)

	1	2	3	4	5
4 Miller R	73	67	75	81	24
1 Weaver R	62	67	61	-	33
NEVADA					
AL Young R	75	89	72	94	9
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	78	78	78	-	11
1 Merrow R	89	78	92	94	0
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D	91	100	89	85	4
3 Auchincloss R	91	100	89	91	9
8 Canfield R	31	33	31	77	7
5 Frelinghuysen R	73	89	69	96	16
2 Hand R	51	22	58	72	29
12 Kean R	78	89	75	85	13
9 Osmers R	73	78	72	85	9
10 Rodino D	91	100	89	87	4
13 Sieminski D	87	78	89	72	7
4 Thompson D	84	100	81	-	9
14 Tumulty D	82	89	81	-	11
7 Widnall R	87	89	86	87	7
6 Williams D	82	100	78	87	9
1 Wolverton R	76	78	75	94	18
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D	69	33	78	74	7
AL Fernandez D	84	89	83	89	4
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R	73	100	67	91	16
37 Cole R	62	78	58	74	22
2 Derounian R	78	100	72	94	16
26 Gamble R	42	56	39	68	13
27 Gwinn R	42	56	39	64	36
32 Kearney R	38	22	42	64	7
38 Keating R	80	100	75	87	16
33 Kilburn R	58	89	50	64	20
40 Miller R	50	56	61	68	7
30 O'Brien D	80	89	75	85	9
39 Ostertag R	84	100	81	96	16
42 Pillion R	82	100	78	64	9
41 Radwan R	58	67	56	79	7
43 Reed R	18	11	19	74	4
35 Riehlman R	82	100	78	79	4
28 St. George R	58	78	53	79	20
36 Taber R	49	78	42	66	44
31 Taylor R	60	56	61	53	9
1 Wainwright R	62	89	56	72	24
29 Wharton R	67	56	69	81	22
34 Williams R	58	22	67	81	38
New York City					
8 Anfuso D	67	89	61	-	0
5 Bosch R	64	56	67	83	24
24 Buckley D	56	57	53	9	4
11 Celler D	73	78	72	64	9
17 Coudert R	69	89	64	66	16
20 Davidson D	80	86	78	-	7
7 Delaney D	84	100	81	81	4
23 Dollinger D	73	89	69	57	9
18 Donovan D	73	100	67	68	7
12 Dorn R	82	100	78	89	9
22 Fine D	78	57	81	55	4
25 Fino R	52	29	56	68	20
6 Holtzman D	75	100	69	77	9
10 Kelly D	78	78	78	57	4
9 Keogh D	78	89	75	43	2
19 Klein D	71	78	69	45	9
4 Latham R	78	100	72	77	13
13 Multer D	82	100	78	66	11
16 Powell D	58	78	53	21	11
15 Ray R	80	89	78	96	18
14 Rooney D	89	100	86	72	4
21 Zelenko D	69	67	69	-	4
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D	67	56	59	64	29
3 Barden D	56	33	61	45	18
1 Bonner D	80	67	83	53	11
7 Carlyle D	78	67	81	53	16
5 Chatham D	40	22	44	21	7
4 Cooley D	69	44	75	77	7
8 Deane D	93	100	92	77	4
6 Durham D	76	67	78	64	9
2 Fountain D	82	78	83	77	11
10 Jonas R	64	56	67	85	29
11 Jones D	64	44	69	68	36
12 Shuford D	67	67	67	64	24
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R	62	44	67	66	29
AL Krueger R	56	33	61	57	22
OHIO					
9 Ashley D	82	100	78	-	11
14 Ayres R	82	89	81	77	7
13 Baumhart R	76	78	75	-	18
8 Betts R	67	33	75	83	22
22 Bolton, F.P. R	87	100	83	94	7
11 Bolton, O.P. R	27	33	25	94	4
16 Bow R	56	22	64	72	40
7 Brown R	60	44	64	83	38
5 Clevenger R	40	11	47	74	38
20 Feighan D	93	100	92	66	4
18 Hays D	64	78	61	68	13
15 Henderson R	69	44	75	-	22
2 Hess R	71	67	72	85	9
10 Jenkins R	76	89	72	94	16
19 Kirwan D	89	89	89	81	2
4 McCulloch R	53	44	56	79	29
17 McGregor R	33	22	36	62	29
23 Minshall R	91	100	89	-	9
6 Polk D	55	33	61	89	11
3 Schenck R	73	89	69	85	27
1 Scherer R	51	33	55	70	27
21 Vanik D	89	100	86	-	4
12 Vorys R	69	100	61	94	27
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D	93	100	92	53	2
1 Belcher R	87	56	94	79	7
2 Edmondson D	87	100	83	83	4
5 Jarman D	87	100	83	83	9
4 Steed D	84	89	83	81	7
6 Wickersham D	91	100	89	87	2
OREGON					
2 Coon R	64	44	69	81	31
4 Ellsworth R	80	89	78	83	4
3 Green D	87	100	83	-	9
1 Norblad R	73	89	58	55	11
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Buchanan D	64	67	64	79	2
17 Bush R	84	78	86	85	11
10 Carrigg R	87	78	89	79	7
25 Clark D	82	100	78	-	9
29 Corbett R	87	100	83	91	11
9 Dague R	96	100	94	85	4
28 Eberharter D	9	11	8	79	0
12 Fenton R	93	78	97	94	7
11 Flood D	91	67	97	-	7
27 Fulton R	80	100	75	81	7
23 Gavin R	84	44	94	83	16
7 James R	51	33	56	70	2
24 Kearns R	64	56	67	74	7
21 Kelley D	76	78	75	60	11
8 King R	49	33	53	74	20
13 McConnell R	73	100	67	87	7
26 Morgan D	71	78	69	53	18
16 Mumma R	16	22	14	87	9
19 Quigley D	80	89	78	-	7
14 Rhodes D	78	100	72	89	20
22 Saylor R	58	44	61	85	38
18 Simpson R	67	67	67	66	11
20 Van Zandt R	80	56	86	83	18
15 Walter D	80	89	78	79	2
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D	69	67	69	60	9
3 Byrne D	76	100	69	79	11
4 Chudoff D	69	78	67	70	13
2 Granahan D	73	89	69	74	9
5 Green D	42	22	47	68	2
6 Scott R	78	100	72	57	9
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D	87	89	86	85	9
1 Forand D	91	89	92	85	9
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D	73	56	78	53	27
3 Dorn D	69	44	75	62	29
6 McMillan D	87	67	92	68	9
5 Richards D	80	89	78	45	9
2 Riley D	82	89	81	62	9
1 Rivers D	53	67	50	51	4
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	69	44	75	77	29
1 Lovre R	76	67	78	83	18
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	84	100	81	83	9
6 Bass D	78	67	81	-	16
8 Cooper D	89	100	86	91	11
9 Davis D	58	44	61	43	0
4 Evins D	69	78	67	72	16
3 Frazier D	76	89	72	77	13
7 Murray D	76	100	69	62	22
5 Priest D	91	89	92	85	4
1 Reece R	38	33	39	72	13
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	67	56	69	-	29
14 Bell D	90	44	64	-	18
2 Brooks D	91	100	89	85	7
17 Burleson D	78	100	72	83	22
AL Dies D	64	44	69	62	29
7 Dowdy D	67	56	69	64	27
21 Fisher D	76	44	83	57	22
3 Gentry D	56	33	61	70	42
13 Ikard D	93	100	92	77	4
20 Kilday D	89	89	89	83	7
15 Kilgore D	78	67	81	-	22
19 Mahon D	87	100	83	87	13
1 Patman D	91	100	89	64	7
11 Poage D	87	100	83	79	9
4 Rayburn D	-	-	-	94	-
18 Rogers D	78	67	81	62	22
16 Rutherford D	84	67	89	-	13
6 Teague D	67	56	69	64	11
8 Thomas D	87	56	94	70	9
9 Thompson D	91	100	89	62	2
10 Thornberry D	93	100	92	87	7
12 Wright D	96	100	94	-	4
UTAH					
2 Dawson R	89	89	89	87	11
1 Dixon R	89	100	86	-	11
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R	71	67	72	89	7
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D	73	67	75	70	27
10 Broyhill R	82	78	83	87	11
3 Gary D	91	100	89	81	7
2 Hardy D	82	100	78	77	4
7 Harrison D	78	67	81	60	20
9 Jennings D	80	67	83	-	16
6 Poff R	73	89	69	89	27
1 Robeson D	73	67	75	51	27
8 Smith D	67	56	69	51	22
5 Tuck D	67	56	69	62	29
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R	91	100	89	98	9
5 Horan R	76	89	72	72	7
3 Mack R	73	44	81	89	24
AL Magnuson D	84	100	81	91	11
1 Pelly R	89	100	86	83	7
6 Tollefson R	78	78	78	89	9
2 Westland R	89	100	86	85	7
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D	64	44	69	66	29
4 Burnside D	82	67	86	-	13
6 Byrd D	71	78	69	77	18
5 Kee D	73	67	75	66	11
1 Mollohan D	80	67	83	77	16
2 Staggers D	71	67	72	79	18
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R	82	100	78	77	18
2 Davis R	64	56	67	74	36
9 Johnson D	82	100	78	87	13
7 Laird R	53	44	56	72	33
10 O'Konski R	44	11	53	66	36
5 Reuss D	89	100	86	-	11
1 Smith R	38	11	44	74	33
6 Van Pelt R	56	33	61	74	33
3 Withrow R	64	44	69	74	27
4 Zablocki D	87	100	83	89	11
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R	73	78	72	-	16

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VOTING RECORDS

Lawmakers Voted, Went on Record on Most 1955 Tests, But Absenteeism May Have Affected Key Decisions

Congress turned out in force for 1955 roll-call votes. On the average, Members voted on nearly nine of every 10 roll calls. Democrats had slightly higher Voting-Participation scores than Republicans.

Even when they didn't vote, most Congressmen went On The Record by announcing their stands.

But absenteeism still took its toll. Absentees probably would have reversed the outcomes of several roll calls.

Scores

Composite scores for Voting Participation and On The Record, based on 87 Senate and 76 House roll-call votes of 1955, and on 260 Senate and 147 House roll-call votes of the 83rd Congress, 1953-54:

BY PARTY

	Republican		Democrat	
	1955	1953-54	1955	1953-54
VOTING PARTICIPATION				
Both chambers	88%	88%	89%	83%
Senate	86	88	86	82
House	88	88	90	84
ON THE RECORD				
Both chambers	92	92	94	89
Senate	94	93	96	89
House	91	91	93	88

BY REGIONS, 1955

	Republican			
	East	West	South	Midwest
VOTING PARTICIPATION				
Both chambers	86%	89%	89%	88%
Senate	88	88	--	83
House	86	89	89	89
ON THE RECORD				
Both chambers	91%	92%	91%	92%
Senate	97	95	--	92
House	90	92	91	92

	Democrat			
	East	West	South	Midwest
VOTING PARTICIPATION				
Both chambers	85%	88%	91%	90%
Senate	77	83	88	92
House	86	92	92	90
ON THE RECORD				
Both chambers	91	95	95	93
Senate	95	96	96	98
House	90	95	94	93

BY YEARS

Combined Senate and House scores for Voting Participation:

	Republican	Democrat	Both Parties
1955	88%	89%	88%
1954	87	82	84
1953	89	86	87
1951-52	83	81	82

Combined Senate and House scores for On The Record:

	Republican	Democrat	Both Parties
1955	92%	94%	93%
1954	91	87	89
1953	92	90	91
1952	87	83	85

WEEK-END COMMUTERS

Congressional absenteeism tends to be greater on Fridays, Saturdays, and Mondays than in midweek. Congressmen often take long week ends to visit their

constituencies. Voting-Participation scores for 1955 reflected this tendency but to a more limited degree than might be expected. Apparently, Congressmen tried to stay in Washington when week-end roll calls were scheduled. About one-third of the session's roll-call votes were taken on Fridays, Saturdays, and Mondays.

Voting Participation scores for 1955 on the 53 House and Senate roll-call votes taken on week ends, and on the 110 midweek roll calls:

	Friday Through Monday Votes	Tuesday Through Thursday Votes
Republicans	86%	88%
Democrats	87	90
Both Parties	87	89

LEADERSHIP SCORES

Scores of party leaders, 1955:

	Voting Participation	On The Record
SENATE		
Majority Leader Johnson	56%	97%
Majority Whip Clements	79	97
Minority Leader Knowland	100	100
Minority Whip Saltonstall	92	100
HOUSE		
Majority Leader McCormack	100	100
Majority Whip Albert	96	97
Minority Leader Martin	92	92
Minority Whip Arends	91	93

Dispersion

Distribution of Congressmen's 1955 Voting-Participation and On-The-Record scores among brackets of the percentage scale:

VOTING PARTICIPATION

	SENATE		HOUSE	
%	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
100	2	2	17	24
90-99	19	25	103	122
80-89	14	9	45	57
70-79	8	8	24	16
60-69	4	2	8	6
50-59	0	1	0	4
40-49	0	1	3	1
30-39	0	0	1	0
20-29	0	1	2	0
10-19	0	0	0	0
0-9	0	0	0	1

On 32 of the 87 Senate roll calls, 86 or more of the 96 Senators voted.

On 32 of the 76 House roll calls, 400 or more of the 435 Representatives voted.

Definitions

Voting Participation -- Percentage of roll-call votes on which Congressman votes "yea" or "nay." Failures to vote "yea" or "nay" lower scores -- even if the Congressman votes "present," enters a pair, announces his stand in the Congressional Record, or answers the CQ Poll. Only votes of "yea" or "nay" directly affect the outcome of a roll call. Voting Participation is the closest approach to an attendance record, but it is only an approximation. A Congressman may be present and nevertheless decline to vote "yea" or "nay" -- usually because he has entered a pair with an absent Member.

On The Record -- Percentage of roll-call votes on which Congressman makes his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll. Scores are lowered by votes of "present" and by general pairs -- as well as by complete silence on the issue. Votes of "present" and general pairs are not expressions of opinion. On The Record does not measure the effectiveness of a Congressman in determining the outcome of roll calls, but it does show how frequently he tells his constituents and the general public where he stands on specific issues. Even if he must be absent, a Congressman can go On The Record.

Pairs are used to cancel out the effect of absences. A Congressman who expects to be absent for a roll call pairs off with another Congressman, both of them agreeing not to vote. A live pair concerns one or several specific issues. A Congressman who would vote "yea" pairs with a Congressman who would vote "nay." Thus, both announce their stands. A general pair is a more arbitrary matching of absent Congressmen, not involving announcement of their stands. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 734.)

The CQ Poll gives absent Congressmen the opportunity to announce their stands on roll calls. On important roll calls, CQ sends out ballots asking Congressmen how they would have voted if they had been present.

ON THE RECORD

	SENATE		HOUSE	
%	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
100	13	14	26	33
90-99	25	31	115	143
80-89	6	4	44	40
70-79	3	0	12	10
60-69	0	0	1	3
50-59	0	0	2	2
40-49	0	0	2	0
30-39	0	0	1	0
20-29	0	0	0	0
10-19	0	0	0	0
0-9	0	0	0	0

Highs and Lows

Highest and lowest individual scorers, Voting Participation, 1955:

HIGHEST SCORERS

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Knowland (Calif.)	100%	Holland (Fla.)	100%
Payne (Maine)	100	Stennis (Miss.)	100
Case (N.J.)	99	Barkley (Ky.)	99
Dworshak (Idaho)	99	Douglas (Ill.)	99
		Lehman (N.Y.)	99

HOUSE

Republican	Democrat
17 scored 100%	24 scored 100%

LOWEST SCORERS

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Schoeppel (Kan.)	60%	Kennedy (Mass.)	23%
Bridges (N.H.)	66	Murray (Mont.)	49
Malone (Nev.)	67	Johnson (Texas)	56
Flanders (Vt.)	68	Chavez (N.M.)	64
Wiley (Wis.)	72	George (Ga.)	69

HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Reed (N.Y.)	28%	Eberharter (Pa.)	7%
Bolton,O.P. (Ohio)	29	Dingell (Mich.)	41
Mumma (Pa.)	30	Chatham (N.C.)	50
Canfield (N.J.)	41	Green (Pa.)	54
Kearney (N.Y.)	46	Buckley (N.Y.)	55

Highest and lowest scorers, On The Record, 1955:

HIGHEST SCORERS

SENATE

Republican	Democrat
13 scored 100%	14 scored 100%

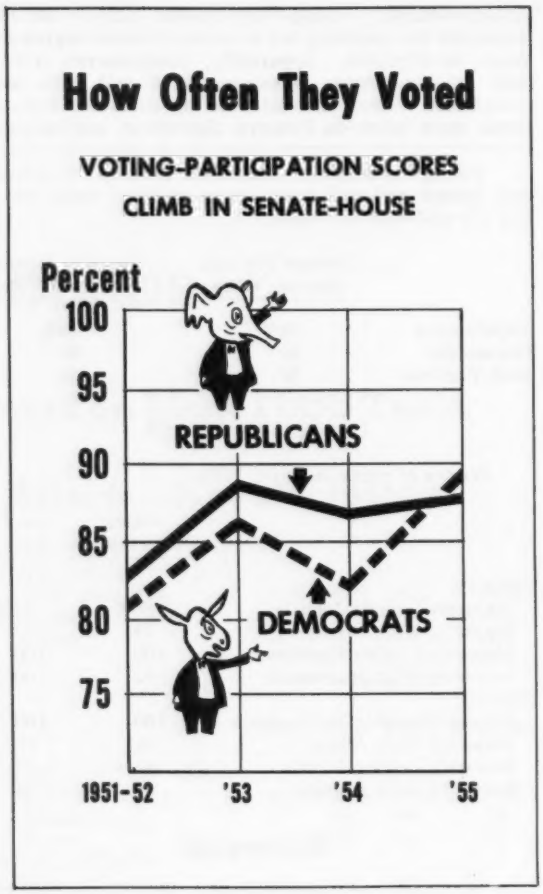
HOUSE

Republican	Democrat
26 scored 100%	33 scored 100%

LOWEST SCORERS

SENATE

Republican		Democrat	
Jenner (Ind.)	75%	Chavez (N.M.)	83%
Bridges (N.H.)	78	Gore (Tenn.)	83
Wiley (Wis.)	78	Kennedy (Mass.)	84
Malone (Nev.)	82	Russell (Ga.)	85
Hickenlooper (Iowa)	83		



HOUSE

Republican		Democrat	
Bolton, O.P. (Ohio)	38%	Eberharter (Pa.)	54%
Reed (N.Y.)	45	Dingell (Mich.)	57
Canfield (N.J.)	46	Green (Pa.)	64
Mumma (Pa.)	57	Morrison (La.)	66
Reece (Tenn.)	59	Chatham (N.C.)	68

Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illness and conflicting official duties. Among those who missed one or more 1955 roll calls because of their own illness or illness or death in their families: Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.); Reps. John J. Bell (D Texas), John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Iris F. Blitch (D Ga.), Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio), Vera Buchanan (D Pa.), Gordon Canfield (R N.J.), Robert B. Chiperfield (R Ill.), Charles B. Deane (D N.C.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.), Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.), Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), John W. Heselton (R Mass.), Joe Holt (R Calif.), Benjamin F. James (R Pa.), Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.), Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), Otto Krueger (R N.D.),

J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), Walter M. Mumma (R Pa.), Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.), Fred Schwengel (R Iowa), and T. James Tumulty (D N.J.).

Toll of Absenteeism

Absenteeism sometimes affects the outcome of roll-call votes.

The nation's voters gave Democrats control of the 1955 Senate by a margin of two votes, 49-47, and of the House by 28 votes, 231-203. (The House had 232 Democrats, but the Speaker customarily does not vote except to create or break a tie.)

On some roll calls, Republican absenteeism gave the Democrats a bigger margin than they were entitled to. For example the Senate voted May 25 on a major amendment to the highway bill. Forty-eight Democrats and 43 Republicans voted. GOP absences gave the Democrats a margin of five votes instead of the two to which they were entitled. The Democrats enjoyed a "bonus" of three votes.

On some roll calls, Democratic absenteeism reduced the Democratic margin below two votes or wiped out the margin. For example, the Senate voted March 24 on an amendment to a cotton-acreage bill. Forty-four Democrats and 46 Republicans voted. Two more Republicans than Democrats voted, instead of the converse, so the Republicans enjoyed a "bonus" of four votes.

BONUS VOTES

Bonus votes had the greatest potential significance on the 26 Senate and 31 House roll calls which split the parties -- the majority of Democrats disagreeing with the majority of Republicans. On the 26 Senate roll calls, Democratic absences gave the Republicans a total of 48 bonus votes, and Republican absences gave the Democrats a total of eight bonus votes. Thus, the GOP enjoyed a net bonus of 40 votes -- an average of 1.5 votes per roll call -- to which it was not entitled under the lineup elected by the voters. On the 26 roll calls, the Democrats averaged only one-half vote more than the Republicans, instead of maintaining a margin of two votes.

On the 31 House roll calls, Democratic absences gave the Republicans a total of 53 bonus votes, and Republican absences gave the Democrats a total of 138 bonus votes. The Democrats enjoyed a net bonus of 85 votes -- an average of 2.8 votes per roll call. On the 31 roll calls, the Democrats averaged 30.8 more votes than the Republicans, instead of maintaining a margin of only 28 votes.

"BONUS" ROLL CALLS

On four roll calls of 1955, the outcome probably would have been reversed if absenteeism had not given one party or the other bonus votes:

June 28, the Senate rejected an amendment which would have appropriated $21 million for development of an atomic-powered merchant vessel, as requested by President Eisenhower. (For voting, see chart p. 130.) Forty-three Democrats and 40 Republicans voted; since three more Democrats than Republicans voted, the Democrats enjoyed a bonus of one vote. Republicans voted for the amendment, 40-0, the Democrats against, 1-42. The amendment was rejected, 41-42. If one more Republican had voted, the Democratic margin would have been reduced to two votes. Assuming that the additional Republican would have voted for the amendment, like the other Republicans, the total vote would have been 42-42. Presumably, Vice President Richard M. Nixon would have voted "yea," breaking the tie. The Senate would have agreed to the amendment instead of rejecting it.

Aug. 1, the Senate recommitted the conference report on a bill (S 2391) to extend the Defense Production Act, ordering deletion of provisions which would have required "WOCs" to file financial statements. WOCs are persons who work for the federal government without compensation. (For voting, see chart, p. 135.) Thirty-three Democrats and 37 Republicans voted, so the Republicans enjoyed a bonus of six votes. Democrats voted against the recommittal motion, 0-33, but it was agreed to, 36-34. If six absent Democrats had voted against recommittal, the motion would have been rejected, 36-40 -- reversing the outcome. (The bill as finally enacted contained provisions requiring a revised form of financial statement by WOCs.)

Feb. 17, the House rejected, 191-193, a proposal which would have permitted floor amendments to the reciprocal trade extension bill (HR 1). The bill had been brought to the floor under a rule barring amendments which "protectionists" planned to offer. (For voting, see chart, p. 138.) Votes were cast by 216 Democrats and 168 Republicans. Instead of a margin of 28 votes, the Democrats had a margin of 48 -- or a bonus of 20 votes. Republicans voted, 109-59, to permit floor amendments to HR 1. If 20 absent Republicans had voted the same way, the proposal to permit floor amendments would have been agreed to, 211-193 -- reversing the outcome.

Feb. 17, the House adopted, 193-192, a closed rule (H Res 142), barring floor amendments to HR 1. (For voting, see chart, p. 138.) Votes were cast by 216 Democrats and 169 Republicans, so the Democrats enjoyed a bonus of 19 votes. Republicans voted against the rule, 65-104. If 19 absent Republicans had voted against the rule, it would have been rejected, 193-211 -- reversing the outcome.

TWO TIES POSSIBLE

The bonus factor probably would have resulted in ties on one Senate and one House roll call of 1955. The outcomes would not have been reversed.

Although the Democrats controlled both houses of Congress during 1955, Democratic absences placed the Republicans temporarily in the majority on 27 of the 87 Senate roll calls. In the House, where the margin of Democratic control was wider, the Republicans were never in the majority -- although they sometimes wiped out part of the Democratic margin.

Theoretically, absentees could have reversed the outcomes of 28 of the 163 roll calls of 1955. For example, the Senate June 20 voted, 40-39, to increase appropriations for the Marine Corps in order to forestall a cut in manpower recommended by the President. (For voting, see chart, p. 129.) If the 17 absentees had voted solidly against the fund increase, it would have been rejected, 40-56 -- reversing the outcome.

It is unrealistic to assume that all absentees would have voted with the losers on each roll call. The point, however, is that absentees could have reversed the outcomes of 10 Senate and 18 House roll calls. At least a few of the closest roll calls probably would have been reversed if the absentees had voted -- some "yea" and some "nay."

When 'Yeas' and 'Nays' Were Called . . .

1. **Voting Participation, 1955.** Percentage of 76 roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay."

2. **On The Record, 1955.** Percentage of 76 roll calls on which Representative made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll.

3. **Voting Participation, 83rd Congress.** Percentage of 147 roll calls, 1953-54, on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay."

4. **On The Record, 83rd Congress.** Percentage of 147 roll calls, 1953-54, on which Representative made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	95	96	96	97
1 Boykin D	70	78	74	82
7 Elliott D	96	100	92	95
2 Grant D	96	97	86	88
9 Huddleston D	99	99	–	–
8 Jones D	99	99	96	98
5 Rains D	97	97	86	91
4 Roberts D	83	92	79	86
6 Selden D	97	100	99	99
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	95	95	93	96
2 Udall D	89	95	–	–
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	89	91	93	95
4 Harris D	97	99	73	76
5 Hays D	86	88	91	95
2 Mills D	100	100	97	98
6 Norrell D	91	93	97	97
3 Trimble D	100	100	99	100
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	86	89	95	97
6 Baldwin R	100	100	–	–
2 Engle D	95	99	86	91
10 Gubser R	74	82	87	88
14 Hagen D	97	97	97	97
11 Johnson R	87	93	87	89
4 Mailliard R	82	87	80	84
8 Miller D	88	91	82	88
3 Moss D	100	100	95	96
29 Phillips R	91	91	86	88
1 Scudder R	93	93	90	93
5 Shelley D	62	79	80	86
27 Sheppard D	79	84	80	89
12 Sisk D	99	99	–	–
13 Teague R	97	99	–	–
28 Utt R	87	93	89	92
30 Wilson R	86	89	87	93
9 Younger R	92	95	94	96
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	84	92	81	89
21 Hiestand R	95	96	94	95
25 Hillings R	63	76	81	86
20 Hinshaw R	79	79	81	82
19 Holifield D	93	99	79	84
22 Holt R	82	86	91	95
18 Hosmer R	92	93	92	93
16 Jackson R	68	79	82	90
17 King D	99	99	92	95
24 Lipscomb R	97	97	87*	88*
15 McDonough R	99	99	96	96
26 Roosevelt D	93	95	–	–
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	100	100	99	99
3 Chenoweth R	95	96	99	99
2 Hill R	92	93	88	88
1 Rogers D	99	100	98	99
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	93	95	91	95
1 Dodd D	82	84	73	84
4 Morano R	92	92	88	89
5 Patterson R	91	92	80	84
AL Sadlak R	83	92	90	93
2 Seely-Brown R	93	96	93	95
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	82	86	–	–
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	100	100	100	100
1 Cramer R	97	99	–	–
4 Fascell D	95	100	–	–
7 Haley D	97	99	86	91
5 Herlong D	83	89	88	94
8 Matthews D	99	99	98	99
6 Rogers D	97‡	100‡	–	–
3 Sikes D	92	93	78	84
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	89	92	–	–
10 Brown D	100	100	100	100
5 Davis D	93	93	91	91
4 Flynt D	91	96	–	–
3 Forrester D	100	100	94	95
9 Landrum D	100	100	86	89
7 Lanham D	93	97	91	93
2 Pilcher D	92	95	83*	88*
1 Preston D	88	93	78	85
6 Vinson D	99	99	69	80
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	91	95	98	99
1 Pfost D	96	96	97	99
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	99	99	93	95
17 Arends R	91	93	97	98
19 Chiperfield R	61	79	82	84
25 Gray D	93	93	–	–
21 Mack D	89	93	78	85
15 Mason R	79	87	71	80
24 Price D	99	100	97	99
14 Reed R	75	84	68	81
20 Simpson R	96	96	97	97
22 Springer R	100	100	92	93
18 Velde R	82	84	83	89
23 Vursell R	92	92	84	84
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	84	87	79*	84*
12 Boyle D	99	99	–	–
13 Church R	100	100	95	96
1 Dawson D	64	74	61	67
8 Gordon D	91	95	80	93
10 Hoffman R	75	86	76	85
5 Kluczynski D	92	96	84	88
4 McVey R	88	91	77	84
3 Murray D	100	100	–	–
6 O'Brien D	97	97	90	95
2 O'Hara D	100	100	99	99
11 Sheehan R	88	93	73	82
9 Yates D	88	91	80	87
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	92	95	94	95
5 Beamer R	97	99	92	94
7 Bray R	97	97	95	95
11 Brownson R	91	92	96	97
3 Crumpacker R	95	95	97	98
8 Denton D	97	99	–	–
2 Halleck R	82	84	96	99
6 Harden R	100	100	99	99
10 Harvey R	99	100	86	89
1 Madden D	97	97	85	89
9 Wilson R	93	93	86	87
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	100	100	94	95
6 Dolliver R	84	88	59	62
3 Gross R	99	100	99	99
8 Hoeven R	91	92	88	92
7 Jenson R	93	93	86	88
4 LeCompte R	100	100	90	91
1 Schwengel R	91	95	–	–
2 Talle R	91	91	99	99
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	82	92	–	–
3 George R	89	92	99	99
5 Hope R	84	92	89	90
4 Rees R	99	99	100	100
2 Scrivner R	86	88	86	86
6 Smith R	91	93	93	94
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	100	100	74	78
1 Gregory D	82	87	88	90
2 Natcher D	100	100	100*	100*
7 Perkins D	82	86	77	81
3 Robsion R	89	99	89	91
8 Siler R	79	86	–	–
5 Spence D	84	87	91	92
6 Watts D	89	93	88	91
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	93	95	88	91
4 Brooks D	92	93	70	76
1 Hebert D	78	91	58	83
8 Long D	99	99	79	84
6 Morrison D	57	66	51	66
5 Passman D	84	88	94	95
7 Thompson D	86	88	70	72
3 Willis D	92	92	68	72
MAINE				
1 Hale R	95	96	83	84
3 McIntire R	92	95	86	94
2 Nelson R	76	82	77	82
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R	99	99	100	100
4 Fallon D	86	89	84	86
7 Friedel D	95	97	95	99
3 Garmatz D	82	89	91	96
6 Hyde R	99	100	94	97
5 Lankford D	100	100	–	–
1 Miller R	97	97	95	97
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	100	100	95	95
2 Boland D	95	96	91	93
10 Curtis R	97	100	95	97
4 Donohue D	86	87	76	80
1 Heselton R	63	72	97	99
7 Lane D	95	95	89	91
8 Macdonald D	89	93	–	–
14 Martin R	92	92	–	–
12 McCormack D	100	100	84	91
9 Nicholson R	100	100	100	100
11 O'Neill D	92	96	86	90
3 Philbin D	91	92	71	78
5 Rogers R	99	99	95	97
13 Wigglesworth R	100	100	75	82
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R	96	96	89	91
8 Bentley R	83	91	79	84
10 Cederberg R	95	96	89	92
18 Dondero R	88	92	88	90
5 Ford R	97	99	97	97
6 Hayworth D	93	95	–	–
4 Hoffman R	84	91	86	88
3 Johansen R	97	99	–	–
11 Knox R	88	91	88	89
2 Meader R	82	82	90	90
9 Thompson R	96	96	91	92
7 Wolcott R	82	83	81	82
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	75	87	–	–
15 Dingell D	41	57	34	56
17 Griffiths D	87	91	–	–
16 Lesinski D	92	93	87	90
1 Machrowicz D	92	93	71	80
14 Rabaut D	96	97	80	88
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R	100	100	96	96
1 Andresen R	99	100	96	96
8 Blatnik D	86	92	83	86
5 Judd R	84	96	88	94
9 Knutson D	79	79	–	–
6 Marshall D	99	100	98	98
4 McCarthy D	88	95	86	91
2 O'Hara R	97	97	76	79
3 Wier D	91	93	84	88
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D	93	95	98	99
6 Colmer D	87	93	87	90
3 Smith D	95	97	91	93
2 Whitten D	92	92	93	95
4 Williams D	95	97	90	94
5 Winstead D	88	91	94	94
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D	95	97	84	86
9 Cannon D	97	97	94	97
8 Carnahan D	91	92	89	95
4 Christopher D	76	83	–	–
2 Curtis R	84	86	90	93
6 Hull D	97	97	–	–
10 Jones D	87	88	89	90
1 Karsten D	100	100	99	99
11 Moulder D	71	82	76	82
7 Short R	75	88	70	78
3 Sullivan D	99	99	95	97
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	88	95	–	–
1 Metcalf D	99	99	92	94
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	83	89	–	–
3 Harrison R	88	91	90	90

. . . House Democrats Topped Republicans

Headnotes

* *Not eligible for all 147 roll calls of 83rd Congress; percentage scores are based on votes for which Representatives were eligible.*

‡ *Not eligible for all 76 roll calls of 1955; percentage score is based on the 75 votes for which he was eligible.*

	1	2	3	4
4 Miller R	99	99	92	95
1 Weaver R	95	97	–	–
NEVADA				
AL Young R	79	79	100	100
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	89	92	–	–
1 Merrow R	93	95	87	88
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D	97	99	97	97
3 Auchincloss R	97	100	99	100
8 Canfield R	41	46	90	92
5 Frelinghuysen R	92	93	97	99
2 Hand R	87	89	85	90
12 Kean R	91	97	97	97
9 Osmers R	86	88	88	92
10 Rodino D	97	99	95	95
13 Sieminski D	86	92	87	94
4 Thompson D	92	97	–	–
14 Tumulty D	95	96	–	–
7 Widnall R	91	96	91	94
6 Williams D	93	95	89*	91*
1 Wolverton R	95	97	97	99
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D	75	89	90	93
AL Fernandez D	93	95	91	92
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R	92	92	88	92
37 Cole R	82	95	82	86
2 Derounian R	92	95	95	97
26 Gamble R	66	71	76	80
27 Gwinn R	78	84	75	80
32 Kearney R	46	74	64	77
38 Keating R	97	100	97	100
33 Kilburn R	72	80	77	84
40 Miller R	76	84	82	88
30 O'Brien D	84	91	84	87
39 Ostertag R	100	100	99	99
42 Pillion R	91	92	80	82
41 Radwan R	62	80	92	98
43 Reed R	28	45	95	95
35 Riehlman R	79	82	88	91
28 St. George R	84	87	89	90
36 Taber R	95	96	93	95
31 Taylor R	70	84	55	76
1 Wainwright R	83	91	82	87
29 Wharton R	93	95	90	92
34 Williams R	96	97	92	95
New York City				
8 Anfuso D	67	87	–	–
5 Bosch R	92	92	93	94
24 Buckley D	55	70	20	47
11 Celler D	84	88	76	88
17 Coudert R	86	88	66	80
20 Davidson D	88	92	–	–
7 Delaney D	91	92	85	88
23 Dollinger D	84	88	77	84
18 Donovan D	86	87	81	83
12 Dorn R	93	93	99	100
22 Fino D	86	89	71	82
25 Fino R	88	88	77	81
6 Holtzman D	86	89	88	91
10 Kelly D	84	88	77	84
9 Keogh D	84	91	69	82
19 Klein D	83	89	64	79
4 Latham R	92	95	82	87
13 Multer D	92	95	88	93
16 Powell D	67	78	39	52
15 Ray R	99	99	100	100
14 Rooney D	93	95	94	98
21 Zelenko D	71	82	–	–
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D	97	97	97	97
3 Barden D	74	75	69	76
1 Bonner D	92	93	81	87
7 Carlyle D	93	95	84	89
5 Chatham D	50	68	39	62
4 Cooley D	79	80	83	87
8 Deane D	97	99	86	90
6 Durham D	86	88	73	77
2 Fountain D	96	97	96	97
10 Jonas R	95	96	99	99
11 Jones D	100	100	98	99
12 Shuford D	84	92	92	94
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R	92	92	87	90
AL Krueger R	75	86	79	86
OHIO				
9 Ashley D	93	95	–	–
14 Ayres R	91	93	88	89
13 Baumhart R	93	97	–	–
8 Betts R	92	95	99	99
22 Bolton, F.P. R.	93	95	86	94
11 Bolton, O.P. R.	29	38	96	99
16 Bow R	97	97	95	97
7 Brown R	97	97	90	97
5 Clevenger R	74	75	91	93
20 Feighan D	99	99	83	87
18 Hays D	83	88	84	90
15 Henderson R	93	95	–	–
2 Hess R	78	87	89	95
10 Jenkins R	92	93	95	95
19 Kirwan D	89	92	90	92
4 McCulloch R	79	83	87	93
17 McGregor R	61	74	85	90
23 Minshall R	99	99	–	–
6 Polk D	75	88	95	99
3 Schenck R	100	100	86	90
1 Scherer R	83	87	80	89
21 Vanik D	93	95	–	–
12 Vorys R	96	96	99	99
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D	96	97	86	88
1 Belcher R	92	92	90	91
2 Edmondson D	91	93	97	97
5 Jarman D	96	96	95	97
4 Steed D	89	93	95	96
6 Wickersham D	93	93	95	96
OREGON				
2 Coon R	96	96	96	97
4 Ellsworth R	84	84	84	87
3 Green D	96	99	–	–
1 Norblad R	78	84	76	80
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Buchanan D	71	86	97	98
17 Bush R	97	97	78	84
10 Carrigg R	93	95	86	90
25 Clark D	92	92	–	–
29 Corbett R	97	97	93	96
9 Dague R	99	100	93	95
28 Eberharter D	7	54	95	97
12 Fenton R	97	97	99	100
11 Flood D	96	97	–	–
27 Fulton R	89	92	91	91
23 Gavin R	99	99	97	99
7 James R	61	66	80	87
24 Kearns R	75	76	90	93
21 Kelley D	91	95	86	89
8 King R	78	82	89	90
13 McConnell R	75	79	90	93
26 Morgan D	93	95	64	71
16 Mumma R	30	57	97	98
19 Quigley D	92	92	–	–
14 Rhodes D	97	99	98	99
22 Saylor R	97	97	97	99
18 Simpson R	86	87	80	87
20 Van Zandt R	97	99	99	99
15 Walter D	79	82	83	88
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D	83	83	74	83
3 Byrne D	91	91	92	95
4 Chudoff D	88	89	80	88
2 Granahan D	86	88	88	91
5 Green D	54	64	71	83
6 Scott R	86	88	77	80
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D	96	97	63	73
1 Forand D	100	100	93	95
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D	99	99	86*	91*
3 Dorn D	97	97	84	88
6 McMillan D	97	97	87	87
5 Richards D	88	95	62	73
2 Riley D	92	97	81	86
1 Rivers D	63	70	64	72
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	99	99	86	91
1 Lovre R	95	95	93	95
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	95	95	86	88
6 Bass D	96	96	–	–
8 Cooper D	100	100	99	99
9 Davis D	62	79	57	76
4 Evins D	87	89	85	86
3 Frazier D	88	95	88	90
7 Murray D	99	99	87	88
5 Priest D	97	99	90	93
1 Reece R	49	59	80	86
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	97	97	–	–
14 Bell D	74	76	–	–
2 Brooks D	99	99	98	98
17 Burleson D	100	100	96	97
AL Dies D	92	95	73	86
7 Dowdy D	95	96	94	96
21 Fisher D	97	97	82	84
3 Gentry D	99	99	99	99
13 Ikard D	99	99	93	93
20 Kilday D	93	95	71	72
15 Kilgore D	100	100	–	–
19 Mahon D	100	100	98	99
1 Patman D	96	97	84	87
11 Poage D	97	97	92	93
4 Rayburn D	–	–	90	92
18 Rogers D	100	100	92	93
16 Rutherford D	99	99	–	–
6 Teague D	79	80	79	80
8 Thomas D	97	99	95	95
9 Thompson D	96	96	82	86
10 Thornberry D	100	100	93	95
12 Wright D	99	99	–	–
UTAH				
2 Dawson R	100	100	95	97
1 Dixon R	97	97	–	–
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R	75	92	93	94
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D	99	99	94	95
10 Broyhill R	96	97	96	97
3 Gary D	99	100	100	100
2 Hardy D	87	93	93	94
7 Harrison D	99	100	92	94
9 Jennings D	95	99	–	–
6 Poff R	100	100	98	98
1 Robeson D	99	99	95	95
8 Smith D	88	88	91	93
5 Tuck D	93	97	88*	92*
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R	100	100	100	100
5 Horan R	84	86	86	88
3 Mack R	93	96	98	99
AL Magnuson D	97	97	96	99
1 Pelly R	93	95	88	93
6 Tollefson R	88	88	93	93
2 Westland R	93	100	87	91
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D	93	95	91	95
4 Burnside D	97	99	–	–
6 Byrd D	89	92	93	96
5 Kee D	87	93	82	86
1 Mollohan D	97	97	84	88
2 Staggers D	89	93	92	97
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R	100	100	97	100
2 Davis R	100	100	99	100
9 Johnson D	97	97	99*	100*
7 Laird R	89	93	97	97
10 O'Konski R	86	88	82	83
5 Reuss D	100	100	–	–
1 Smith R	70	83	93	97
6 Van Pelt R	91	92	92	93
3 Withrow R	93	93	92	93
4 Zablocki D	99	99	92	97
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R	93	95	–	–

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Senate Voting-Participation Scores

1. **Voting Participation, 1955.** Percentage of 87 roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay."

2. **On The Record, 1955.** Percentage of 87 roll calls on which Senator made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll.

3. **Voting Participation, 83rd Congress.** Percentage of 260 roll calls, 1953-54, on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay." Covers regular sessions only; omits 10 roll calls taken during session which condemned conduct of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

4. **On The Record, 83rd Congress.** Percentage of 260 roll calls, 1953-54, on which Senator made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll.

Headnotes

* *Not eligible for all 260 roll calls of 83rd Congress; percentage scores are based on votes for which Senator was eligible.*

† *Members of House in 83rd Congress; 83rd Congress scores are based on House voting records.*

‡ *Member of House in 83rd Congress; 83rd Congress score is based on House voting record. Not eligible for all 147 House roll calls of 83rd Congress; percentage score is based on the 71 votes for which he was eligible.*

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill D	97	99	90	94
Sparkman D	95	98	70	83
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	87	95	83	92
Hayden D	97	99	89	91
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	78	93	80	88
McClellan D	82	92	77	82
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	100	100	96	99
Kuchel R	94	100	88	92
COLORADO				
Allott R	78	97	–	–
Millikin R	94	97	96	97
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	87	100	91	95
Purtell R	87	94	92	95
DELAWARE				
Frear D	71	93	81	90
Williams R	93	98	97	98
FLORIDA				
Holland D	100	100	97	99
Smathers D	89	97	90	94
GEORGIA				
George D	69	90	73	79
Russell D	80	85	81	87
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	99	99	100	100
Welker R	80	87	78	89
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	78	91	85	90
Douglas D	99	99	87	97
INDIANA				
Capehart R	78	84	64	77
Jenner R	74	75	77	88
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	80	83	98	98
Martin R	89	99	69†	78†
KANSAS				
Carlson R	94	100	94	96
Schoeppel R	60	89	89	97
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	99	100	–	–
Clements D	79	97	94	97
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	98	99	80	87
Long D	98	100	92	99
MAINE				
Payne R	100	100	99	100
Smith R	87	100	100	100
MARYLAND				
Beall R	93	99	91	96
Butler R	91	98	90	94
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	23	84	81	92
Saltonstall R	92	100	92	95
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	94	100	–	–
Potter R	79	92	93	95
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	85	98	87	94
Thye R	93	98	93	96
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	82	94	57	71
Stennis D	100	100	94	95
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	86	98	84	90
Symington D	95	98	87	93
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	93	99	91	95
Murray D	49	90	80	92
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	95	100	63†	70†
Hruska R	91	100	88†	90†
NEVADA				
Bible D	93	99	–	–
Malone R	67	82	92	96
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	66	78	68	81
Cotton R	82	95	71†	73†
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	99	100	65‡	75‡
Smith R	91	100	88	95
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	79	91	85	87
Chavez D	64	83	62	74
NEW YORK				
Ives R	94	100	83	88
Lehman D	99	99	85	87
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	97	100	74*	94*
Scott D	91	99	–	–
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	90	92	87	88
Young R	91	97	86	92
OHIO				
Bender R	86	99	84†	89†
Bricker R	79	89	83	88
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	91	100	65	78
Monroney D	98	100	89	93
OREGON				
Morse D	93	99	86	95
Neuberger D	93	100	–	–
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	86	93	75	85
Martin R	87	92	94	97
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	76	98	92	94
Pastore D	94	99	89	93
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	98	100	92	94
Thurmond D	97	98	–	–
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	80	92	93	94
Mundt R	94	99	92	95
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	72	83	90	93
Kefauver D	79	94	59	76
TEXAS				
Daniel D	93	98	80	90
Johnson D	56	97	98	98
UTAH				
Bennett R	95	100	97	100
Watkins R	84	91	94	97
VERMONT				
Aiken R	95	99	98	99
Flanders R	68	95	56	85
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	89	97	70	75
Robertson D	92	100	88	92
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	90	100	97	99
Magnuson D	83	100	87	95
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	87	95	78	85
Neely D	90	100	88	95
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	77	94	60	81
Wiley R	72	78	66	75
WYOMING				
Barrett R	86	93	97	98
O'Mahoney D	74	94	–	–

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84th CONGRESS... 1st SESSION LEGISLATIVE RECORD

How A Bill Is Passed

Public Laws

Roll-Call Vote Charts

Legislative Categories

CQ

How a Bill Is Passed

Note: Parliamentary terms used below are defined in the Glossary, which follows.

Introduced — Any House Member may introduce any one of several types of bills and resolutions by handing it to the clerk of the House, or placing it in a box called the hopper. A Senator first gains recognition of the presiding officer to announce the introduction of a bill. Then his bill is "read" twice, though in practice only the title usually is given.

As the next step in either the House or Senate, the bill is numbered, labeled with the sponsor's name, and sent to the Government Printing Office so that copies can be made for subsequent study and action. One bill sometimes carries several Senators' names; this practice does not extend to the House where each bill carries the name of one sponsor only. However, other Members may file identical measures. Bills written in the executive branch and proposed as Administration measures usually are introduced by the chairmen of the Congressional committees that have jurisdiction over the subjects involved.

House bills are prefixed with "HR," followed by a number; Senate bills are prefixed "S"

Joint resolutions, which also can become law, are designated "H J Res" or "S J Res," depending upon their house of origin. Joint resolutions generally are used for temporary legislation and are the customary form for proposed amendments to the Constitution. They go through the same legislative process as do regular bills, though a Constitutional amendment must be approved by a two-thirds vote in each house and is not signed by the President.

Concurrent resolutions and simple House and Senate resolutions do not become law and are adopted, as a rule, under an abbreviated procedure, as compared to that governing bills and joint resolutions.

Referred — Following introduction, a bill is referred by the House parliamentarian on the Speaker's order, or by the Senate President, to the appropriate committee. Sponsors may indicate their preferences for referral, although custom and chamber rule generally govern this. An exception is the referral of private bills, sent to whatever group is designated by their sponsors. Bills are technically considered "read for the first time" when referred to House committees.

Committee Action — When a bill reaches a committee it is placed upon that group's calendar. At that time it comes under the sharpest Congressional focus. Its chances for passage are quickly determined — and most bills fall by the legislative roadside. For example, only 781 out of several thousand public bills introduced in the 83rd Congress finally became public law. The others died beneath the press of more urgent measures pending, either in committee or on the floor of Congress, or were rejected at some stage in the legislative process.

The first committee action taken on a bill usually is a request for comment on it by interested agencies of the government. The Committee chairman may assign the bill to a subcommittee for study and hearings, or it may be considered by the full committee. Hearings may be public, closed (executive session), or both. A subcommittee, after considering a bill, reports to the full committee its recommendations for action and any proposed amendments.

The full committee then votes on its recommendation to the House or Senate. This is called reporting the bill. Occasionally a committee may report a bill unfavorably; most of the time a report calls for favorable action on the legislation (since the committee can often effectively "kill" legislation by simply failing to take any action).

Frequently, the committee proposes amendments to the bill. If they are substantial and the legislation is complicated, the committee may order a "clean bill" introduced, which will embody the proposed amendments. The original bill then is put aside and the "clean bill," with a new number, is reported to the floor.

The chamber must approve, alter, or reject the committee amendments before the bill itself can be put to a vote.

Committee Report — Whenever a committee reports a bill, either favorably or unfavorably, it explains its reasons in a written statement, called a report, which accompanies the bill. Often committee members opposing a measure issue a dissenting minority report. Sometimes a committee refuses to act on a bill, equivalent to killing it. Where a committee majority agrees to bottle up a bill, the measure can be withdrawn from the group's purview only by a discharge petition requiring signatures of 218 House members on House bills, or by passage of a special resolution in the Senate. Discharge attempts rarely succeed.

Floor Action

After a bill is reported back to the house where it originated, it is placed on the calendar. There are several legislative calendars in the House, only one in the Senate. Non-controversial bills often are passed on the "call of the calendar." In the House such bills may be placed on the Consent Calendar; if there is no objection voiced to a bill on that calendar when it is called, the measure is passed without debate. When the Senate calendar is called, each Senator is limited to five minutes' debate on each bill.

Debate — A bill is brought to debate by varying procedures. If a routine measure, it may await the call of the calendar. If it is urgent or important, it can be taken up in the Senate by unanimous consent, or by a majority vote. The Policy Committee of the majority party in the Senate schedules the bills that it wants taken up for debate.

In the House, precedence is granted if a special rule is obtained from the Rules Committee. Such rules often are debated and voted upon in the same fashion as regular bills. They are important because they specify how long the bill may be debated, and whether it may be amended from the floor. If floor amendment is banned, the bill is considered under a so-called "gag rule" which permits only committee members to alter its language, subject to chamber acceptance. This is the usual practice on tax bills.

When a bill is debated under an open rule, amendments may be offered from the floor. Committee amendments are always taken up first, but may be changed, as may all amendments up to the second degree, i. e., a changed amendment cannot be further altered. Substitute motions, however, are permissable.

Duration of debate in the House depends on whether the bill is before the Committee of the Whole or under discussion by the House proper. In the former, the amount of time agreed on for general debate is equally divided between proponents and opponents. At the end of this general discussion, the bill is read "for the second time," section by section, for amendment. Debate on each amendment is limited to five minutes. Persons debating bills considered in the House proper are allowed one hour apiece. Senate debate is usually unlimited. It can be halted only by unanimous consent, or by "cloture" which requires a two-thirds vote.

Vote — Voting on bills may occur repeatedly before they are finally approved

or rejected. The House votes both on the rule for the bill, and various amendments to it. Voting on amendments often is a more illuminating test of a bill's support than the final tally. While many votes on subsections of bills are bitterly and closely contested, many of the losers often join the winners on passage of the bill itself "for the record." Often Congressmen approve final passage of bills after vigorously supporting amendments which would have scuttled them if adopted.

The House and Senate vote both by untabulated voice votes, and a recorded roll call of their names, to which they answer Yea or Nay. The House also uses a standing vote, called a division, and a teller vote, when members file up the center aisle past counters. The Senate also has a division, or standing, vote. The House totals on standing and teller votes are announced, though not each Member's vote. The numerical count is not given on a standing vote in the Senate.

After amendments to a bill have been voted upon, a vote may be taken on a motion to recommit the bill to committee. If carried, this vote removes the bill from the chamber's calendar. If unsuccessful, the bill then is "read for the third time." An actual reading usually is dispensed with, although an opponent of a bill can delay this move by objecting, and asking for a full reading of an engrossed (certified in final form) copy of the bill. After the "third reading," the vote on final passage is taken.

The final action vote may be followed by a motion to reconsider, and this motion itself may be followed by a move to lay the motion on the table. Usually, those voting for the bill's passage vote for the tabling motion, thus safeguarding the final passage action. With that, the bill has been formally passed by the chamber. While a motion to reconsider a Senate vote is pending on a bill, the measure cannot be sent to the House. Once a bill has been passed by either chamber, it becomes, officially, an "act," though it continues generally to be referred to as a bill.

Transmitted — After a bill is passed it is sent to the opposite chamber. This body may then take one of several steps. It may pass the bill as is — accepting the other chamber's amendments. It may send the bill to committee for scrutiny or alteration, or reject the entire bill, advising the opposite house of its actions. Or it may simply ignore the bill submitted while it completes work on its own version of the legislation. Frequently, one chamber may approve a version of a bill that is greatly at variance with the version already passed by the other house, and then substitute its amendments for the language of the other, retaining only the latter's bill designation.

Often the opposite chamber makes only minor changes. If these are readily agreed to by the other house, the bill then is routed to the White House for signing. However, if the opposite chamber basically alters the bill submitted to it, the measure usually is "sent to conference."

Final Actions

Conference — A conference undertakes to harmonize any House bill and Senate bill which relate to the same subject, but which clash in their respective legislative provisions. The conference is staffed by interested senior members appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, from the committees which managed the bills. This charges the members of one house who are most familiar with the bill with the duty of maintaining their chamber's position in the face of amending actions by the conferees (or "managers") of the other house. The number of conferees appointed from each chamber usually is three or five, but may range higher on complex and lengthy legislation.

Theoretically, conferees are not allowed to write new legislation in reconciling the two bills before them, but this curo sometimes is by-passed. Many bills have been put into a palatable compromise form only after new language was provided by the conferees.

Frequently the ironing out of difficulties in Senate and House bills takes days or even weeks. Conferences on knotty appropriations bills sometimes are particularly drawn out.

As a conference proceeds, conferees reconcile their differences, but generally they grant concessions only insofar as they remain sure that the chamber they represent will accept the compromises. Once in a while uncertainty over this, or the positive refusal of a chamber to back down on a disputed amendment, results in an impasse, and the bills die in conference, even though each was approved by its sponsoring chamber.

Conferees sometimes go back to their respective chambers for further instructions, when they report certain portions in disagreement. Then the chamber concerned can either "recede and concur" in the amendment of the other house, or "insist on its amendment."

Conference Report — When the conferees have reached agreement, they prepare a conference report, explaining why they did — or did not — retain some amendments, and cut out others. The reports are the justifications, to their respective houses, of the actions of the conferees, and the explanations, in document form, must be submitted to each house. Conference reports, with an explanation by the House conferees, are always printed in the House. In the Senate an explanation is often made orally by one of the conferees.

The conference report must be approved by each house. Consequently, approval of the report is approval of the compromise bill worked out. In the order of voting on conference reports, the chamber which asked for a conference yields the other chamber the opportunity to vote first.

Signed — After a bill has been passed by both chambers, either in its original form or its compromise form after a conference, it is enrolled on parchment paper and sent around the Capitol for various official signatures. The Secretary of the Senate and others certify that the printing is correct. The Speaker of the House then signs it, followed by the Vice President in his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate.

The parchment document is then sent to the White House, where it becomes law when signed by the President. If he does not sign it within ten days (excluding Sundays) and Congress is in session, the bill becomes law without his signature.

Vetoes — However, should Congress adjourn before the 10 days expire, and the President has failed to sign the measure, it does not become law. This procedure is called the pocket veto. Occasionally a President vetoes a bill by refusing to sign it and returning it to the Congress with a message stating his reasons. The message is sent to the chamber which originated the bill. If no action is taken there on the message, the bill affected dies. Frequently, however, Congress attempts to override the President's veto. This requires a two-thirds vote to make the bill law, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." Debate can precede this vote, with motions permitted to lay the message on the table, postpone action on it, or refer it to committee. If the President's veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses, the bill becomes law. Otherwise it is dead, and can be revived only by reintroduction and routing through the process all bills undergo.

When bills are passed finally and signed, or passed over a veto, they are given law numbers, in numerical order as they become law. There are two series of numbers, one for public and one for private laws, starting at the number "1" for each two-year term of Congress. They are then identified by law number and by Congress—i.e., Public Law 250, 83rd Congress, Private Law 21, 83rd Congress.

GLOSSARY OF CONGRESSIONAL TERMS

Act -- The term for legislation which has passed both houses of Congress and has been signed by the President or passed over his veto, thus becoming law.

Also, used technically for a bill that has been passed by one house and engrossed.

Adjournment sine die -- Adjournment without definitely fixing a day for reconvening; literally "adjournment without day." Marks the official end of a Congressional session.

Adjournment to a Day Certain -- Adjournment under a motion or resolution which fixes the next time of meeting. Neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the concurrence of the other. A session of Congress is not ended by adjournment to a day certain.

Amendment -- Proposal of a Congressman to alter the language or stipulations in a bill or act. It is usually printed, debated, and voted upon in the same manner as a bill.

Appeal -- A Congressman's challenge of a ruling or decision made by the presiding officer of the Senate or House. The Congressman appeals to Members of the Chamber to override the decision. If carried by a majority vote, the appeal nullifies the chair's ruling.

Appropriation Bill -- Grants the actual monies approved by authorization bills, but not necessarily to the total permissible under the authorization bill. Normally an appropriation bill originates in the House, and is not acted on until its authorization measure is enacted. In addition to general appropriation bills, there are two specialized types. (See Deficiency and Supplemental.)

Authorization Bill -- Authorizes a program, specifies its general aim and conduct, and puts a ceiling on monies that can be used to finance it. Usually enacted before appropriation bill is passed. (See Contract Authorization.)

Bills -- Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated as HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate) according to the house in which they originate and by a number assigned in the order in which they were introduced, from the beginning of each two-year Congressional term. "Public bills" deal with general questions, and become Public Laws if approved by Congress and signed by the President. "Private bills" deal with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc., and become Private Laws if approved and signed.

The introduction of a bill, and its referral to an appropriate committee for action follows the process given in "How a Bill Is Passed." (See also Concurrent Resolution, Joint Resolution, Resolution, in this Glossary.)

Bills Introduced -- In the Senate, any number of Senators may join in introducing a single bill. In the House, no more than one Member's name may appear on a bill. The result is that in the House many duplicate bills are introduced, only one of which is passed. Thus, a Member may have his name on a bill introduced but not on an identical bill passed. In case of identical bills introduced, the bill selected for passage is usually that sponsored by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction, or the senior Member of the group of sponsors.

Many bills in reality are committee bills and are introduced under the name of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as a formality. All appropriation bills fall into this category, as do many other bills, particularly those dealing with complicated, technical subjects. A committee frequently holds hearings on a number of related bills, and may agree on one of them or on an entirely new bill. (See Clean Bill.)

Bills Referred -- When introduced, a bill is referred to the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject with which the bill is concerned. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Bills are referred by the Speaker in the House and the Presiding Officer in the Senate. Appeals may be made from their decisions.

Budget -- The document sent to Congress by the President in January of each year estimating government revenue and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year and recommending appropriations in detail. The President's Budget Message forms the basis for Congressional hearings and legislation on the year's appropriations. (See also Legislative Budget.)

Calendar -- An agenda or list of pending business before committees or either chamber. The House uses five legislative calendars. (See Consent, Discharge, House, Private and Union Calendar.)

In the Senate, all legislative matters reported from committee go on a single calendar. They are listed there in order, but may be called up irregularly by the Majority Leader either by a motion to do so, or by obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate. Frequently the Minority Leader is consulted to assure unanimous consent. Only cloture can limit debate on bills thus called up. (See Call of the Calendar.)

The Senate also uses one non-legislative calendar, for treaties, etc. (See Executive Calendar.)

Calendar Wednesday -- In the House on Wednesdays, committees may be called in the order in which they appear in Rule X of the House Manual, for the purpose of bringing up any of their bills from the House or the Union Calendars, except bills which are privileged. General debate is limited to two hours. Bills called up from the Union Calendar are considered in Committee of the Whole. Calendar Wednesday is not observed during the last two weeks of a session, and may be dispensed with at other times -- by a two-thirds vote. It usually is dispensed with.

Call of the Calendar -- Senate bills which are not brought up for debate by a motion or a unanimous consent agreement are brought before the Senate for action when the calendar listing them in order is "called." Bills

considered in this fashion are usually non-controversial and debate is limited to five minutes for each Senator on a bill or on amendments to it.

Chamber -- Meeting place for the total membership of either the House or the Senate, as distinguished from the respective committee rooms.

Clean Bill -- Frequently after a committee has finished a major revision of a bill, one of the committee members, usually the chairman, will assemble the changes plus what is left of the original bill into a new measure and introduce it as a "clean bill". The new measure, which carries a new number, is then sent to the floor for consideration. This often is a timesaver, as committee-recommended changes do not have to be considered one at a time by the chamber.

Cloture -- The process by which debate can be limited in the Senate, other than by unanimous consent. A motion for cloture can apply to any measure before the Senate except a proposal to change the chamber's rules of procedure. It requires 16 Senators' signatures for introduction, and 64 votes for passage -- 2/3 of the Senate membership. The motion is voted upon by a yea and nay roll call one hour after the Senate meets on the second day following introduction of the motion. If voted, cloture limits each Senator to one hour of debate.

Committee -- A subdivision of the House or Senate which prepares legislation for action by the parent chamber, or makes investigations as directed by the parent chamber. There are several types of committees. (See Standing, and Select or Special.) Most standing committees are divided into subcommittees, which study legislation, hold hearings, and report their recommendations to the full committee. Only the full committee can report legislation for action by the House or Senate.

Committee of the Whole -- The working title of what is formally "The Committee of the Whole House (of Representatives) on the State of the Union." Unlike other committees, it has no fixed membership. It is comprised of any 100 or more House members who participate -- on the floor of the chamber -- in debating or altering legislation before the body. Such measures, however, must first have passed through the regular committees and be on the calendar.

Technically, the Committee of the Whole considers only bills directly or indirectly appropriating money, authorizing appropriations, or involving taxes or charges on the public. Actually, the Committee of the Whole often considers other types of legislation. Because the Committee of the Whole need number only 100 Congressmen, a quorum is more readily attained, and business is expedited. None of the group's votes can be the time-consuming roll calls which require yeas and nays for the record.

When the full House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, it supplants the Speaker with a "chairman." The measure is debated or amended, with non-roll-call votes as needed. When the Committee completes its action on the measure, it dissolves itself by "rising." The Speaker returns, and the full House hears the erstwhile chairman of the committee report that group's recommendations. The full House then acts upon them.

At this time Members may demand a roll-call vote on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

Concurrent Resolution -- A concurrent resolution, designated H Con Res or S Con Res, must be passed by both houses but does not require the signature of the President and does not have the force of law. Concurrent resolutions generally are used to make or amend rules applicable to both houses or to express the sentiment of the two houses. A concurrent resolution, for example, is used to fix the time for adjournment of a Congress. It might also be used to convey the congratulations of Congress to another country on the anniversary of its independence.

Conference -- A meeting between the representatives of the House and Senate to reconcile differences between the two houses over provisions of a bill. Members of the conference committee are appointed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate and are called "managers" for their respective chambers. A majority of the managers for each house must reach agreement on the provisions of the bill (often a compromise between the versions of the two chambers) before it can be sent up for floor action in the form of a "conference report." There it cannot be amended, and if not approved by both chambers, the bill goes back to conference. Elaborate rules govern the conduct of the conferences. All bills which are passed by House and Senate in slightly different form need not be sent to conference; either chamber may "concur" in the other's amendments.

Congressional Record -- The daily, printed account of proceedings in both House and Senate chambers, with debate, statements, and the like reported verbatim. Committee activities are not covered, excepting their reports to the parent body. Highlights of legislative and committee action are embodied in a Digest section of the Record, and Congressmen are entitled to have their extraneous remarks printed in its Appendix. They may edit and revise remarks made on the floor, and frequently do, so that quotations reported by the press are not always found in the Record.

Consent Calendar -- Members of the House may place on this calendar any bill on the Union or House calendar which is considered to be non-controversial. Bills on the consent calendar are normally called on the first and third Mondays of each month. On the first occasion when a bill is called in this manner, consideration may be blocked by the objection of any Member. On the second time, if there are three objections, the bill is stricken from the consent calendar; if less than three Members object, the bill is given immediate consideration.

A bill on the consent calendar may be postponed in another way. A Member may ask that the measure be passed over "without prejudice." In that case, no objection is recorded against the bill, and its status on the Consent calendar remains unchanged.

A bill stricken from the Consent calendar remains on the Union or House calendar.

Contract Authorizations -- Found in both authorization and appropriation bills, these authorizations are stop-gap provisions which permit the federal government to let contracts or obligate itself for future payments

from funds not yet appropriated. The assumption is that funds will be available for payment when contracted debts come due.

Correcting the Record -- Rules prohibit Members from changing their votes after the result has been announced. But frequently, hours, days, or months after a vote has been taken, a Member announces that he was "incorrectly recorded" and requests -- and almost always receives -- unanimous consent to have the vote corrected in the permanent edition of the Congressional Record. This occurs more frequently in the House than in the Senate. Errors in the text of the Record may be corrected in the same manner.

Custody of the Papers -- To reconcile differences on a bill between the House and Senate, a conference may be arranged. The chamber in "custody of the papers" -- the engrossed bill, engrossed amendments, messages of transmittal -- is the only body empowered to request the conference. That body then has the advantage of acting last on the conference report when it is submitted.

Deficiency Appropriation -- An appropriation to cover the difference between an agency's regular appropriation and the amount deemed necessary for it to operate for the full fiscal year. Regular appropriations normally are passed in one fiscal year for the ensuing fiscal year. Deficiency appropriations are for use in the same fiscal year in which they are passed. (See Supplemental Appropriation.)

Dilatory Motion -- A motion, usually made upon a technical point, for the purpose of killing time and preventing action on a bill. The rules outlaw dilatory motions, but enforcement is largely within the discretion of the presiding officer.

Discharge a Committee -- Relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a measure before it. This is rarely a successful procedure, attempted more often in the House than in the Senate.

In the House, if a committee does not report a bill within 30 days after the bill was referred to it, any Member may file a discharge motion. This motion, treated as a petition, needs the signatures of 218 members. After the required signatures have been obtained, there is a delay of seven days. Then, on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except during the last six days of a session, any Member who has signed the petition may be recognized to move that the committee be discharged. Debate on the motion to discharge is limited to 20 minutes, and, if the motion is carried, consideration of the bill becomes a matter of high privilege.

If a resolution to consider a bill (see Rule) is held up in the Rules Committee for more than seven legislative days, any Member may enter a motion to discharge the Committee. The motion is handled like any other discharge petition in the House.

Occasionally, to expedite non-controversial legislative business, a committee is discharged upon unanimous consent of the House, and a petition is not required. (For Senate procedure, see Discharge Resolution.)

Discharge Calendar -- The House calendar to which motions to discharge committees are referred when they have the necessary 218 signatures and are awaiting action.

Discharge Petition -- In the House, a motion to discharge a committee from considering a bill. The motion, or petition, requires signatures of 218 House members. (See Discharge a Committee.)

Discharge Resolution -- In the Senate, a special motion any Senator may introduce to relieve a committee from consideration of a bill before it. The resolution can be called up on motion for approval or disapproval, in the same manner as other matters of Senate business. (For House procedure, see Discharge a Committee.)

Division Vote -- Same as Standing Vote. (See below.)

Enacting Clause -- Key phrase in bills saying, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives . . ." A successful motion to strike it from legislation kills the measure.

Engrossed Bill -- The final copy of a bill as passed by one chamber, with the text as amended by floor action and certified to by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.

Enrolled Bill -- The final copy of a bill which has been passed in identical form by both chambers. It is certified to by an officer of the house of origin (House Clerk or Senate Secretary) and then sent on for signatures of the House Speaker, the Senate President, and the U.S. President. An enrolled bill is printed on parchment.

Executive Calendar -- This is an additional, non-legislative calendar, in the Senate, on which Presidential documents such as treaties and nominations are listed.

Executive Document -- A document, usually a treaty, sent to the Senate by the President for consideration or ratification. These are identified for each session of Congress as Executive A, 84th Congress, 1st Session; Executive B, etc. They are referred to committee in the same manner as other measures. Unlike legislative documents, however, treaties do not die at the end of a Congress, but remain "live" proposals until acted on by the Senate or withdrawn by the President.

Executive Resolution -- A Senate resolution dealing with executive business rather than legislative, i.e., with the handling of a treaty or nomination. A motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a nomination would be made in an Executive Resolution, instead of an ordinary Senate Resolution.

Executive Session -- Meeting of a Senate or a House committee which only the group's members are privileged to attend. Frequently witnesses appear before committees meeting in executive session, and other Congressmen may be invited, but the public and press are not allowed.

Expenditure -- The actual spending of money as distinguished from the appropriation of it. Expenditures are made by the disbursing officers of the Administration; appropriations are made only by Congress. The two are rarely identical in any fiscal year; expenditures may represent money appropriated one, two or more years previously.

Filibuster -- A time-delaying tactic used by a minority in an effort to prevent a vote on a bill which probably would pass if brought to a vote. The most common method is to take advantage of the Senate's rules permitting unlimited debate, but other forms of parliamentary maneuvering may be used. The stricter rules in the House make filibusters more difficult, but they are attempted from time to time through devices such as repeated demands for quorum calls.

Fiscal Year -- Financial operations of the government are carried out in a 12-month fiscal year, beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The fiscal year carries the date of the calendar year in which it ends.

Floor Manager -- A Member, usually representing sponsors of a bill, who attempts to steer it through debate and revision to a final vote in the chamber. Floor managers are frequently chairmen or ranking members of the committee that reported the bill. Managers are responsible for apportioning the time granted supporters of the bill for debating it. The Minority Leader or the ranking minority member of the committee often apportions time for the opposition.

Frank -- A Congressman's facsimile signature on envelopes, used in lieu of stamps for his official outgoing mail, thus postage - free. Also the privilege of sending mail postage-free.

Germane -- Pertaining to the subject matter of the measure at hand. All House amendments must be germane to the bill. The Senate requires that amendments be germane only when they are to general appropriation bills, to those being considered under cloture, or often when proceeding under an agreement to limit debate.

Hearings -- Committee sessions for hearing witnesses. At hearings on legislation, witnesses usually include specialists, government officials and spokesmen for persons affected by the bills under study. Hearings related to special investigations bring forth a variety of witnesses. Committees sometimes use their subpena power to summon reluctant witnesses. The public and press may attend "open" hearings, but are barred from "closed" or "executive" hearings.

The committee announces its hearings, from one day to many weeks in advance, and may invite certain persons to testify. Persons who request time to testify may be turned down by the committee but most requests are honored.

Hopper -- Box on House Clerk's desk where bills are deposited on introduction.

House -- The House of Representatives, as distinct from the Senate, although each body is a "house" of Congress.

House Calendar -- Listing for action by the House of Representatives of public bills which do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

Immunity -- Constitutional privilege of Congressmen to make verbal statements on the floor and in committee for which they cannot be sued or arrested for slander or libel. Also, freedom from arrest while traveling to or from sessions of Congress or on official business. Congressmen in this status may be arrested only for treason, felonies or a breach of the peace, as defined by Congressional manuals.

Joint Committee -- A committee composed of a specified number of members of both House and Senate. Usually a joint committee is investigative in nature. There are a few standing joint committees, such as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Joint Resolution -- A joint resolution, designated H J Res or S J Res, requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved. There is no real difference between a bill and a joint resolution. The latter is generally used in dealing with limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a specific purpose or the granting of Congressional approval for executive actions -- for example, international executive agreements.

Joint resolutions also are used to propose amendments to the Constitution. These do not require Presidential signature, but become a part of the Constitution when three-fourths of the states have ratified them.

Journal -- The official record of the proceedings of the House and Senate. The Journal records the actions taken in each chamber, but unlike the Congressional Record, it does not include the verbatim report of speeches, debate, etc.

Law -- An Act of Congress which has been signed by the President, or passed over his veto by the Congress. Laws are listed by number; for example, the Housing Act of 1954 (HR 7839) became Public Law No. 560.

Legislative Budget -- An appraisal by Congress of federal spending and income for the year ahead. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, 1946, pp. 362, 531) directs four committees -- House Appropriations and Ways and Means and Senate Appropriations and Finance -- to study the President's budget recommendations each year, then by Feb. 15, report their own recommendations. The law directs that the report be accompanied by a concurrent resolution adopting the budget and fixing a limit on the year's appropriations. In practice, however, Congress has not complied with this law.

Legislative Day -- The "day" extending from the time either house meets after an adjournment until the time it next adjourns. Because the House normally adjourns from day to day, legislative days and calendar days usually coincide. But in the Senate, a legislative day may, and frequently does, extend over several calendar days.

Lobby -- A group seeking to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. Originally the term referred to persons frequenting the lobbies or corridors of legislative chambers in order to speak to lawmakers.

The exact definition of a lobby and the activity of lobbying is a matter of opinion. By some definitions, lobbying is limited to attempts at direct influence by personal interview and persuasion. Under other definitions, lobbying includes attempts at indirect influence,

such as stirring members of a group to write or visit Congressmen, or attempting to create a climate of opinion favorable to a desired legislative action.

The right to attempt to influence legislation is based on the First Amendment to the Constitution, which says Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people "to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Majority Leader -- Chief strategist and floor spokesman for the party in nominal control in either chamber. He is elected by his party colleagues and is virtually program director for his chamber, since he usually speaks for its majority.

Majority Whip -- In effect, the assistant majority leader, in House or Senate. His job is to help marshal majority forces in support of party strategy.

Manual -- The official handbook in each house prescribing its organization, procedures and operations in detail. The Senate Manual contains standing rules, orders, laws and resolutions affecting Senate business; the House Manual is the equivalent for the lower chamber. Both volumes contain previous codes under which Congress functioned and from which it continues to derive precedents. Committee powers are outlined. The rules set forth in the Manuals may be changed by elaborate chamber actions also specified by the Manuals.

Marking up a Bill -- Going through a measure, usually in committee, taking it section by section, revising language, penciling in new phrases,, etc. If the bill is extensively revised, the new version may be introduced as a separate bill, with a new number. (See Clean Bill.)

Minority Leader -- Floor leader for minority party. (See Majority Leader.)

Minority Whip -- Performs duties of whip for minority party. (See Majority Whip.)

Morning Hour -- The time set aside at the beginning of each legislative day for the consideration of regular routine business. The "hour" is of indefinite duration in the House, where it is rarely used. In the Senate it is the first two hours of a session following an adjournment, as distinguished from a recess. The morning hour can be terminated earlier if the morning business has been completed. This business includes such matters as messages from the President, communications from the heads of departments, messages from the House, the presentation of petitions and memorials, reports of standing and select committees, and the introduction of bills and resolutions.

During the first hour of the morning hour in the Senate, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill on the calendar is in order except by unanimous consent. During the second hour, motions can be made but must be decided without debate.

Motion -- Request by a Congressman for any one of a wide array of parliamentary actions. He "moves" for a certain procedure, or the consideration of a measure or a vote, etc. The precedence of motions, and whether they are debatable, is set forth in the House and Senate Manuals.

Nominations -- Appointments to office by the executive branch of the government, subject to Senate confirmation. Although most nominations win quick Senate approval, some are controversial and become the topic of hearings and debate. Sometimes Senators object to appointees for patronage reasons -- for example, when a nomination to a local federal job is made without consulting the Senators of the state concerned. Then a Senator may use the stock objection that the nominee is "personally obnoxious" to him. Usually other Senators join in blocking such an appointment out of courtesy to their colleague.

One Minute Speeches -- Addresses by House members at the beginning of a legislative day. The speeches may cover any subject, but are limited strictly to one minute's duration.

Override a Veto -- If the President disapproves a bill and sends it back to Congress with his objections, Congress may override his veto by a two-thirds vote in each chamber. The Constitution requires a yea-and-nay roll call. The question put to each house is: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" (See also Pocket Veto and Veto.)

Pair -- A "gentlemen's agreement" between two lawmakers on opposite sides to withhold their votes on roll calls so their absence from Congress will not affect the outcome of record voting. If passage of the measure requires a two-thirds majority, a pair would require two Members favoring the action to one opposed to it.

Two kinds of pairs -- special and general -- are used; neither is counted in vote totals. The names of lawmakers pairing on a given vote and their stands, if known, are printed in the Congressional Record.

The special pair applies to one or a series of roll-call votes on the same subject. On special pairs lawmakers usually specify how they would have voted.

A general pair in the Senate, now rarely used in that chamber, applies to all votes on which the Members pairing are on opposite sides, and it lasts for the length of time pairing Senators agree on. It usually does not specify a Senator's stand on a given vote.

The general pair in the House differs from the other pairs. No agreement is involved and the pair does not tie up votes. A Representative expecting to be absent may notify the House Clerk he wishes to make a "general" pair. His name then is paired arbitrarily with that of another Member desiring a general pair, and the list is printed in the Congressional Record. He may or may not be paired with a Member taking the opposite position. General pairs in the House give no indication of how a Congressman would have voted. (See Record Vote and Stand.)

Pocket Veto -- The act of the President in withholding his approval of a bill after Congress has adjourned. When Congress is in session, a bill becomes law without the President's signature if he does not act upon it within ten days, excluding Sundays, from the time he gets it. But if Congress adjourns within that ten-day period, the bill is killed without the President's formal veto.

Point of Order -- An objection raised by a Congressman that the chamber is departing from rules governing

its conduct of business. The objector cites the rule violated, the chair sustaining his objection if correctly made. Order is restored by the chair's suspending proceedings of the chamber until it conforms to the prescribed "order of business." Members sometimes raise a "point of no order" -- when there is noise and disorderly conduct in the chamber.

President of the Senate -- Presiding officer of the upper chamber, normally the Vice President of the U.S. In his absence, a President pro tempore (President for the time being) presides.

Previous Question -- In this sense, a "question" is an "issue" before the House for a vote and the issue is "previous" when some other topic has superseded it in the attention of the chamber. A motion for the previous question, when carried, has the effect of cutting off all extraneous debate and forcing a vote on the subject originally at hand. If, however, the previous question is moved and carried before there has been any debate on the subject at hand and the subject is debatable, then 40 minutes of debate is allowed before the vote. The previous question is sometimes moved on a non-debatable question in order to prevent amendments. The motion for the previous question is a debate-limiting device and is not in order in the Senate.

Private Calendar -- Private House bills dealing with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc. When it is before the chamber, two Members may block a private bill, which then is recommitted to committee.

Backers of a private bill thus recommitted have another recourse. The measure can be put into an "omnibus claims bill" -- several private bills rolled into one. As with any bill, no part of an omnibus claims bill may be deleted without a vote. When a private bill goes back to the floor in this form, it can be defeated only by a majority of those present.

Privilege -- Privilege relates to the rights of Congressmen and to the relative priority of the motions and actions they may make in their respective chambers. The two are distinct. "Privileged questions" concern legislative business. "Questions of privilege" concern legislators themselves. (See below.)

Privileged Questions -- The order in which bills, motions and other legislative measures may be considered by Congress is governed by strict priorities. A motion to table, for instance, is more privileged than a motion to recommit. Thus, a motion to recommit can be superseded by a motion to table, and a vote would be forced on the latter motion only. A motion to adjourn, however, would take precedence over this one, and is thus considered of the "highest privilege."

Pro Forma Amendment -- See Strike Out the Last Word.

Questions of Privilege -- These are matters affecting members of Congress individually or collectively.

Questions affecting the rights, safety, dignity and integrity of proceedings of the House or Senate as a whole are questions of privilege of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

Congressmen singly involve questions of "personal privilege." A Member's rising to a question of personal privilege is given precedence over almost all other proceedings. An annotation in the House Rules points out that the privilege of the Member rests primarily on the Constitution, which gives him a conditional immunity from arrest and an unconditional freedom to speak in the House.

Quorum -- The number of Members whose presence is necessary for the transaction of business. In the Senate and House it is a majority of the membership (when there are no vacancies, this is 49 in the Senate and 218 in the House.). A quorum is 100 in the Committee of the Whole House. If a point of order is made that a quorum is not present, the only business in order is either a motion to adjourn or a motion to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absentees.

Readings of Bills -- Traditional parliamentary law required bills to be read three times before they were passed. This custom is of little modern significance except in rare instances. Normally the bill is considered to have its first reading when it is introduced and printed, by title, in the Congressional Record. Its second reading comes when floor consideration begins. (This is the most likely point at which there is an actual reading of the bill, if there is any.) The third reading (usually by title) takes place when action has been completed on amendments.

Recess -- Distinguished from adjournment in that a recess does not end a legislative day and therefore does not interfere with unfinished business. The rules in each house set forth certain matters to be taken up and disposed of at the beginning of each legislative day. The House, which operates under much stricter rules than the Senate, usually adjourns from day to day. The Senate often recesses.

Recommit to Committee -- A simple motion, made on the floor after deliberation on a bill, to return it to the committee which reported it. If approved, recommittal usually is considered a death blow to the bill. In the House a motion to recommit can be made only by a Member opposed to the bill, and in recognizing a Member to make the motion, the Speaker gives the minority party preference over the majority.

A motion to recommit may include instructions to the committee to report the bill again with specific amendments or by a certain date. Or the instructions may be to make a particular study with no definite deadline for final action.

Reconsider a Vote -- A motion to reconsider the vote by which an action was taken has the effect, until it is disposed of, of suspending the action. In the Senate the motion can be made only by a Member who voted on the prevailing side of the original question, or by a Member who did not vote at all. In the House it can be made only by a Member on the prevailing side.

A common practice after close votes in the Senate is a motion to reconsider followed by a motion to table the motion to reconsider. On this motion to table, Senators vote as they voted on the original question to enable the motion to table to prevail. The matter is then finally closed and further motions to reconsider are not entertained. In the House, as a routine precaution, a motion

to reconsider usually is made every time a measure is passed. Such a motion almost always is tabled immediately, thus shutting off the possibility of future reconsideration except by unanimous consent.

Motions to reconsider must be entered in the Senate within the next two days of actual session after the original vote has been taken. In the House they must be entered either on the same day or on the next succeeding day the House is in session.

Record Vote -- This is a roll call of the entire chamber membership, to which each Member on the floor must answer "yea", "nay", or, if he does not wish to vote, "present." The Constitution requires yea-and-nay votes on the question of overriding a veto. In other cases, they can be obtained by the demand of one-fifth of the Members present. In the House, the yeas-and-nays are required automatically whenever a Member objects to a non-record vote taken when a quorum was not present, if the question is one which requires a quorum. The yeas-and-nays are not taken in the Committee of the Whole.

Report -- Both a verb and a noun, as a Congressional term. A committee which has been examining a bill referred to it by the parent chamber "reports" its finding and recommendations to the chamber when the committee returns the measure. The process is called "reporting" a bill.

A "report" is the document setting forth the committee's explanation of its action. House and Senate reports are numbered separately and are designated S Rept or H Rept. Conference reports are numbered and designated in the same way as regular House reports.

Most reports favor a bill's passage. Adverse reports are occasionally submitted, but more often, when a committee disapproves a bill, it simply fails to report it at all. When a committee report is not unanimous, the dissenting committeemen may file a statement of their views, called Minority Views and referred to as a Minority Report. Sometimes a bill is reported without recommendation.

Rescission -- An item in an appropriation bill rescinding, or cancelling, funds previously appropriated but not spent.

Resolution -- A simple resolution, designated H Res or S Res, deals with matters entirely within the prerogatives of one house or the other. It requires neither passage by the other chamber nor approval by the President, and does not have the force of law. Most resolutions deal with the rules of one house. They also are used to express the sentiments of a single house, as condolences to the family of a deceased member or to give "advice" on foreign policy or other executive business. (Also see Concurrent and Joint Resolutions.)

Rider -- A provision tacked on to a bill which its sponsor hopes to get through more easily by including in other legislation. Riders become law if the bills embodying them do. Riders providing for legislation in appropriations bills are outstanding examples, though technically they are banned.

Rule -- The term has two specific Congressional meanings. A rule may be a standing order governing the conduct of House or Senate business and listed in the chamber's book of rules. The rules deal with duties of officers, order of business, admission to the floor, voting procedures, etc.

In the House, a rule also may be a decision made by its Rules Committee about the handling of a particular bill on the floor. The Committee may determine under which standing rule a bill shall be considered, or it may provide a "special rule" in the form of a resolution. If the resolution is adopted by the House, the temporary rule becomes as valid as any standing rule, and lapses only after action has been completed on the measure to which it pertains.

A special rule sets the time limit on general debate. It may also waive points of order against provisions of the bill in question or against specified amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. It may even forbid all amendments or all amendments except, in some cases, those proposed by the legislative committee which handled the bill. In this instance it is known as a "closed" or "gag" rule as opposed to an "open" rule which puts no limitation on floor action, thus leaving the bill open to alteration.

Select or Special Committee -- A committee set up for a special purpose and a limited time by resolution of either House or Senate. Most special committees are investigative in nature.

Slip Laws -- The first official publication of a bill that has been enacted into law. Each is published separately in unbound single-sheet or pamphlet form. It usually takes two to three days from the date of Presidential approval to the time when slip laws become available.

Speaker -- The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, elected by its Members.

Special Session -- A session of Congress after it has adjourned sine die, completing its regular session. Special sessions are convened by the President of the U. S. under his Constitutional powers.

Stand -- A lawmaker's position, for or against, on a given issue or vote. He can make known his stand on a roll-call vote by answering "yea" or "nay," by "pairing" for or against, or by "announcing" his position to the House or Senate. Members also may go on record by answering the Congressional Quarterly Poll of unrecorded Congressmen on important roll calls. (See Pair, and Record Vote, above.)

Standing Committee -- A group permanently provided for by House or Senate rules. The standing committees at present are specified by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which broadly defines their respective jurisdictions.

Standing Vote -- A non-record vote used in both House and Senate. A standing vote, also called a division vote, is taken as follows: Members in favor of a proposal stand and are counted by the presiding officer; then Members opposed stand and are counted. There is no record of how individual Members voted. In the House, the presiding officer announces the number for and

against. In the Senate, usually only the result is announced.

Statutes-at-Large -- A chronological arrangement of the laws enacted in each session of Congress. Though indexed, the laws are not arranged by subject matter nor is there an indication of how they affect previous law. (See U.S. Code.)

Strike From the Record -- Remarks made on the House floor may offend some Member, who moves that the offending words be "taken down" for the Speaker's cognizance, and then expunged from the verbatim report to be carried in the Congressional Record.

Strike Out the Last Word -- A move whereby House Members are entitled to speak for a fixed time on a measure then being debated by the chamber. A Member gains recognition from the chair by moving to strike out the last word of the amendment or section of the bill then under consideration. The motion is pro forma, and customarily requires no vote.

Strike the Enacting Clause -- Each bill before Congress starts off with the phrase: "Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That . . ." A Member wishing to kill a bill frequently will move from the floor to "strike the enacting clause" -- that first sentence -- from the bill. If the action carries and the enacting clause is stricken, the bill cannot, of course, be enacted into law.

Substitute -- A motion, an amendment, or an entire bill introduced in place of pending business. Passage of a substitute measure kills the original measure by supplanting it. A substitute may be amended.

Supplemental Appropriation -- An appropriation supplemental to the regular appropriation, but not a deficiency measure. Supplemental appropriations normally are passed after the regular appropriation, but supposedly before the fiscal year to which they apply. Deficiencies are passed in the same fiscal year to which they apply. This distinction is not always adhered to.

Table a Bill -- The motion to "lay on the table" is not debatable in either house, and is usually a method of making a final, adverse disposition of a matter. In the Senate, however, different language is sometimes used. The motion is worded to let a bill "lie on the table," perhaps for subsequent "picking up." This motion is more flexible, merely keeping the bill pending for later action, if desired.

Teller Vote -- In the House, Members file past tellers and are counted as for or against a measure, but they are not recorded individually. The teller vote is not used in the Senate. In the House, tellers are ordered upon demand of one-fifth of a quorum. This is 44 in the House, 20 in Committee of the Whole.

Treaties -- Executive proposals which must be submitted to the Senate for approval of two-thirds of the Senators present. Before they act on such foreign policy matters, Senators may refer them to committee for scrutiny. Treaties are read three times and debated in the chamber much as are legislative proposals.

Unanimous Consent -- Synonymous with Without Objection. (See below.)

Union Calendar -- Bills which directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue are placed on this House calendar according to the date reported from committee.

U.S. Code -- A consolidation and codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States arranged by subject under 50 Titles, the first six dealing with general or political subjects, and the other 44 alphabetically arranged from Agriculture to War and National Defense. The Code is now revised every six years and a supplement is published after each session of Congress.

Veto -- Disapproval by the President of a bill or joint resolution, other than one proposing an amendment to the Constitution. When Congress is in session, the President must veto a bill within 10 days, excluding Sundays, after he has received it; otherwise it becomes law with or without his signature. When the President vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of its origin with a message stating his objections. The veto then becomes a question of high privilege. (See Override a Veto.)

When Congress has adjourned, the President may pocket veto a bill by failing to sign it. (See Pocket Veto.)

Voice Vote -- In either House or Senate, Members answer "aye" or "no" in chorus and the presiding officer decides the result. The term also is used loosely to indicate action by unanimous consent or without objection.

Without Objection -- Used in lieu of a vote on noncontroversial motions, amendments, or bills, which may be passed in either the House or the Senate if no Member voices an objection.

Public Laws of the 84th Congress

(First Session)

The 390 public laws enacted by the first session of the 84th Congress are listed below in numerical order and described briefly.

For a complete listing of all public business transacted during the session, see the breakdown of Bills Acted On at the end of each category -- Agriculture, Appropriations, etc. These category listings carry public laws, public business transacted through simple or concurrent resolutions which by their nature do not become law, and public bills which received partial action but were not completed to law.

A complete listing, by category, of public Bills Introduced begins on page 558.

PL 1 (HR 2369) -- Provide for correction of clerical error in the Internal Revenue Code by restoring penalties for narcotic law violations.

PL 2 (S J Res 4) -- Provide for continuation in office of certain members of the Commission on Governmental Operations.

PL 3 (HR 2091) -- Make urgent deficiency appropriations, fiscal 1955.

PL 4 (H J Res 159) -- Authorize the President to employ the Armed Forces of the U.S. for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and related positions and territories of that area.

PL 5 (HR 2010) -- Extend time of final report of Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

PL 6 (S J Res 14) -- Extend an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 Olympic games in Detroit, Mich.

PL 7 (HR 587) -- Provide that persons serving in the Armed Forces on Jan. 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, to Jan. 31, 1965.

PL 8 (S 145) -- Provide for increased durum wheat acreage.

PL 9 (HR 3828) -- Increase the salaries of justices and judges of U.S. courts, U.S. attorneys, and Members of Congress.

PL 10 (S J Res 42) -- Increase by $1.5 billion the FHA mortgage insurance authority.

PL 11 (S 829) -- Authorize armed forces personnel to participate in certain international amateur sports competitions.

PL 12 (S 456) -- Regulate use of fishing nets in Alaskan waters.

PL 13 (H J Res 252) -- Make additional appropriation for the Department of Justice, fiscal 1955.

PL 14 (S 942) -- Repeal law providing a revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold.

PL 15 (H J Res 250) -- Amend Public Law 10 (83d Cong.) to permit acquisition by Members of House of Representatives of more than two electric typewriters.

PL 16 (HR 2576) -- Amend the Reorganization Act, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before June 1, 1957.

PL 17 (S 913) -- Eliminate the need for renewal of oaths of office upon change of status of employees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

PL 18 (HR 4259) -- Provide a one-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates.

PL 19 (S 691) -- Reopen negotiations for the sale of the copolymer plant at Baytown, Texas.

PL 20 (HR 4720) -- Provide incentives for members of the uniformed services by increasing certain pay and allowances.

PL 21 (HR 4951) -- Direct a redetermination of the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year.

PL 22 (HR 4941) -- Amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 so as to enable the Department of State to continue the integration of its personnel into the Foreign Service Officer Corps and to improve employment conditions of such personnel.

PL 23 (HR 4436) -- Make provision for sale of water from the Clark Hill Reservoir to the city of McCormick, S.C.

PL 24 (HR 4903) -- Make Second Supplemental appropriations, fiscal 1955.

PL 25 (S 752) -- Amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to eliminate the requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from CCC stocks.

PL 26 (H J Res 184) -- Designate the 1st day of May, 1955 as Loyalty Day.

PL 27 (HR 2839) -- Provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to county committees.

PL 28 (HR 4356) -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice allotment history.

PL 29 (HR 4647) -- Amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

PL 30 (H J Res 107) -- Permit federal release of reversionary rights in certain acreage to Vineland School District, Kern County, Calif.

PL 31 (S 1722) -- Authorize AEC to construct its principal office building in the D.C. area.

PL 32 (S 948) -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Alaska and the U.S.

PL 33 (S 37) -- Amend the act increasing the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service in order to make such increase permanent.

PL 34 (HR 1816) -- Declare certain tidewaters in Fort Point Channel in the city of Boston to be nonnavigable.

PL 35 (HR 4936) -- Authorize free subsistence and quarters to employees of Corps of Engineers engaged on floating-plant operations.

PL 36 (HR 1602) -- Authorize transfer of certain property by state of Arizona and town of Tempe, Ariz.

PL 37 (S 1094) -- Clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act relative to enactment date.

PL 38 (HR 2225) -- Provide permanent certificates for local-service air carriers.

PL 39 (HR 2679) -- Extend to additional lands the act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and within Coconino National Forest, Ariz.

PL 40 (HR 5239) -- Make Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration appropriations, fiscal 1956.

PL 41 (S 1763) -- Provide for a 30-day extension and final liquidation of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

PL 42 (HR 1573) -- Repeal sec. 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, effective with respect to 1955 and subsequent crops, relating to restrictions on agricultural conservation payments.

PL 43 (HR 1831) -- Protect innocent purchasers of converted fungible goods from claims by the CCC.

PL 44 (HR 2581) -- Promote national defense by authorizing construction of certain aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

PL 45 (S 1413) -- Authorize appropriation for operation of Commission of Fine Arts.

PL 46 (S 1006) -- Authorize reciprocal fire-protection agreements between government agencies and public or private organizations.

PL 47 (HR 2682) -- Provide for exploration, location, and entry of mineral lands within the Papago Indian Reservation.

PL 48 (H J Res 310) -- Make second Urgent Deficiency appropriations, fiscal 1955.

PL 49 (S 14) -- Authorize conveyance of portion of Camp Mabry, Texas to the state of Texas.

PL 50 (S 148) -- Authorize conveyance of Camp Dodge, Polk County, Iowa, to the state of Iowa.

PL 51 (HR 4876) -- Make appropriations for departments of Treasury and Post Office and U.S. Tax Court, fiscal 1956.

PL 52 (S 653) -- Provide for conveyance of Jackson Barracks, La., to state of Louisiana.

PL 53 (S 734) -- Provide penalties for threats against President or Vice President and President-elect or Vice President-elect.

PL 54 (S 1133) -- Authorize payment for losses incurred in July, 1954 in treatment of infected swine.

PL 55 (S 941) -- Authorize federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

PL 56 (S 1650) -- Authorize the territory of Alaska to obtain advances from the Federal Unemployment Act.

PL 57 (S 1727) -- Authorize certain administrative expenses in the Treasury Department.

PL 58 (HR 4052) -- Continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act of 1941.

PL 59 (S J Res 18) -- Provide for reappointment of Dr. Jerome Hunsaker as citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

PL 60 (HR 3885) -- Authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts.

PL 61 (HR 3322) -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, so as to improve the administration of the program for the utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes.

PL 62 (HR 3879) -- Amend the act of 1945, pertaining to the Columbia River at Bonneville, Ore.

PL 63 (HR 625) -- Provide for adjustment of tolls on bridge across Des Moines River at St. Francisville, Mo.

PL 64 (HR 4646) -- Remove the requirement as to verifying under oath certain certificates of vessel inspection.

PL 65 (HR 4817) -- Make provision relating to time limitations on the payment of money orders.

PL 66 (HR 5223) -- Continue through June 30, 1956, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap.

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PL 67 (HR 5224) -- Authorize certain early discharges of enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard.

PL 68 (S 2061) -- Increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department.

PL 69 (S J Res 51) -- Extend an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 winter Olympic games at Squaw Valley, Calif.

PL 70 (S 153) -- Amend the Rural Electrification Act regarding allocation of electrification funds.

PL 71 (S 414) -- Provide for preliminary examination and survey of New England coastal areas to determine possible means of preventing property damage and loss of life due to hurricane winds and tides.

PL 72 (HR 3825) -- Make retrocession to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of jurisdiction over certain land in the vicinity of Fort Devens, Mass.

PL 73 (HR 4294) -- Amend the U.S. Code concerning interchange of supplies between the armed forces.

PL 74 (HR 4725) -- Provide for retroactive repeal of sections 452 and 462 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to prepaid income and reserves for estimated expenses.

PL 75 (S J Res 6) -- Create the Boston National Historic Sites Commission.

PL 76 (S 265) -- Amend acts authorizing agricultural entries under nonmineral land laws of certain mineral lands in order to increase the limitation with respect to desert entries made under such acts to 320 acres.

PL 77 (S 266) -- Authorize transfer of certain federally owned land to the state of Wyoming.

PL 78 (HR 5085) -- Make Interior Department appropriations, fiscal 1956.

PL 79 (S 528) -- Extend time for construction of toll bridge across Rainy River at Baudette, Minn.

PL 80 (S 755) -- Authorize conveyance of certain warhousing projects to the cities of Warwick and Hampton, Va.

PL 81 (S 998) -- Provide for the conveyance of certain lands by the U.S. to the city of Woodward, Okla.

PL 82 (S 1398) -- Strengthen the investigation provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act.

PL 83 (HR 5100) -- Amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify the entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care.

PL 84 (HR 5106) -- Amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under the same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing.

PL 85 (HR 5177) -- Authorize transfer of certain land in Richland County, S.C.

PL 86 (HR 1) -- Extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements and reduce tariffs.

PL 87 (S 1419) -- Lower the age requirements with respect to optional retirement of persons serving in the Coast Guard who served in the former Lighthouse Service.

PL 88 (S 654) -- Extend the authority of the VA Administrator to make direct loans, and to make additional type of direct loans thereunder.

PL 89 (HR 5398) -- Increase the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

PL 90 (HR 4659) -- Correct inequities in pay schedules of dispatchers in the post-office motor-vehicle service.

PL 91 (HR 5695) -- Continue through June 30, 1958, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper.

PL 92 (HR 5089) -- Extend the time for filing application for payment by certain disabled veterans on automobiles or other conveyances.

PL 93 (HR 4359) -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property to the city of Richmond, Calif.

PL 94 (S 67) -- Adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the federal government.

PL 95 (S 600) -- Amend title 18 of U.S. Code relating to mailing of obscene matter.

PL 96 (S J Res 60) -- Direct a study and report by the Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls.

PL 97 (HR 208) -- Authorize negotiation of Arkansas River compact between Arkansas and Oklahoma.

PL 98 (HR 2984) -- Authorize construction, maintenance, and operation of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande at Los Ebanos, Texas.

PL 99 (HR 3878) -- Amend the Flood Control Act of 1941 pertaining to emergency flood-control work.

PL 100 (HR 4573) -- Authorize construction, maintenance, and operation of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande at Rio Grande City, Texas.

PL 101 (HR 5841) -- Repeal the fee stamp requirement in the Foreign Service and amend section 1728 of the Revised Statutes.

PL 102 (HR 5842) -- Repeal service charge for authenticating copies of records in State Department.

PL 103 (HR 4426) -- Amend the act of 1922 relating to installation of telephones in certain private residences for federal use.

PL 104 (HR 5860) -- Authorize certain officers and employees of the Department of State and Foreign Service to carry firearms.

PL 105 (HR 4650) -- Regulate the sale and use of fireworks in the Canal Zone.

PL 106 (HR 6410) -- Authorize construction of building for Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution.

PL 107 (S J Res 62) -- Dedicate the Custis-Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery as a permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee.

PL 108 (S 35) -- Permit the shipment by mail of live scorpions.

PL 109 (H J Res 232) -- Authorize erection of a memorial gift from the government of Venezuela.

PL 110 (HR 6499) -- Make general government matters appropriations, fiscal 1956.

PL 111 (HR 2126) -- Extend the saline water conversion program.

PL 112 (HR 5240) -- Make independent offices appropriations, fiscal 1956.

PL 113 (S 666) -- Extend the period of authorization of appropriations for hospital center and facilities in D.C.

PL 114 (S J Res 67) -- Authorize sale of certain vessels to Philippine citizens and provide for the rehabilitation of interisland commerce.

PL 115 (S 1718) -- Provide certain clarifying and technical amendments to Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954.

PL 116 (HR 2973) -- Convey land in Macon County to Georgia State Board of Education.

PL 117 (S 1582) -- Extend for two years the period for making emergency agricultural loans.

PL 118 (HR 3005) -- Extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act for four years and extend the Doctors Draft Act for two years.

PL 119 (S J Res 85) -- Provide for a 30-day extension of certain housing programs, the Small Business Act of 1953, and the Defense Production Act of 1950.

PL 120 (H J Res 365) -- Make additional appropriation of $12,000 for House of Representatives folding room, fiscal 1955.

PL 121 (HR 6367) -- Make Commerce Department appropriations, fiscal 1956.

PL 122 (S 2266) -- Extend the Missing Persons Act until July 1, 1956.

PL 123 (H J Res 366) -- Make temporary appropriations for fiscal 1956 for those government agencies whose 1956 appropriations have not yet been enacted, and provide for increased pay costs.

PL 124 (HR 6992) -- Extend for one year the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit.

PL 125 (HR 6871) -- Extend for one year war risk hazard and detention benefits.

PL 126 (HR 5560) -- Extend for three years the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into U.S. under government orders.

PL 127 (S 1747) -- Increase the public benefits from the national park system by facilitating the management of museum properties relating thereto.

PL 128 (HR 1825) -- Create a federal commission to formulate plans for the construction in D.C. of a civic auditorium.

PL 129 (HR 5923) -- Authorize appropriations for completing construction of the Inter-American Highway.

PL 130 (HR 103) -- Provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies.

PL 131 (HR 6239) -- Make District of Columbia appropriations, fiscal 1956.

PL 132 (S 1755) -- Fix the interest rate on certain disaster loans at 3 percent.

PL 133 (HR 5502) -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies, fiscal 1956.

PL 134 (S 391) -- Provide for the bonding of certain officers and employees of the D.C. government.

PL 135 (HR 3659) -- Increase the criminal penalties under the Sherman Act.

PL 136 (HR 4221) -- Authorize certain officers of federal penal institutions to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

PL 137 (HR 4954) -- Amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the U.S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws and to establish a uniform statute of limitations.

PL 138 (S 2090) -- Authorize foreign aid program. (Mutual Security Act of 1955.)

PL 139 (S 727) -- Adjust the salaries of judges of the D.C. municipal court of appeals, municipal court, juvenile court, and the Tax Court.

PL 140 (HR 619) -- Provide that all U.S. currency shall bear the inscription "In God We Trust."

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PL 141 (HR 6795) -- Authorize appropriation for AEC for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion.

PL 142 (S 107) -- Provide for conveyance of a portion of Fort Devens Military Reservation to Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PL 143 (S 1725) -- Repeal two provisions of law requiring that certain military personnel shall be paid monthly.

PL 144 (S 804) -- Amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 regarding advance payments to members of uniformed services.

PL 145 (S 800) -- Repeal the act limiting the date of filing claims for retainer pay with respect to members of Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve.

PL 146 (S 802) -- Amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act regarding removal of requirement for final physical examination.

PL 147 (S 933) -- Facilitate the settlement of the accounts of deceased members of the uniformed services.

PL 148 (S 1007) -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, regarding interstate compacts.

PL 149 (S 1137) -- Extend the authority for the enlistment of aliens in the regular army.

PL 150 (S 1290) -- Provide for the construction of certain government buildings in D.C.

PL 151 (S 1469) -- Declare a portion of the waterway at Bridgeport, Conn., a nonnavigable stream.

PL 152 (S 1300) -- Declare a certain portion of the waterway at Greenwich, Conn., a nonnavigable stream.

PL 153 (S 1571) -- Authorize voluntary extensions of enlistments in the Army, Navy, and Air Force for periods of less than one year.

PL 154 (S 1633) -- Make provision relating to a constitutional convention in Alaska.

PL 155 (S 1993) -- Authorize installation of additional elevators in Senate wing of the Capitol.

PL 156 (S 2135) -- Provide for suspension of certain benefits in the case of members of the reserve components of the armed services ordered to extended active duty in time of war.

PL 157 (HR 6042) -- Make Defense Department appropriations, fiscal 1956.

PL 158 (HR 245) -- Amend act relative to construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in Alaska.

PL 159 (S 928) -- Amend the Water Pollution Control Act so as to provide for the control of air pollution.

PL 160 (S J Res 77) -- Provide for modification of project for Ferrells Bridge Reservoir, Texas.

PL 161 (HR 6829) -- Authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations.

PL 162 (HR 7066) -- Provide for conservation of anthracite coal resources through flood control and mine drainage.

PL 163 (HR 6766) -- Make public works appropriations, fiscal 1956.

PL 164 (S 1318) -- Authorize construction of a highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Texas and Okla.

PL 165 (S 609) -- Provide rewards for information concerning illegal entry of atomic and nuclear materials and weapons.

PL 166 (HR 4915) -- Extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen.

PL 167 (HR 5891) -- Amend the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands.

PL 168 (S 1139) -- Extend the existing authority for the loan of a small aircraft carrier to the government of France.

PL 169 (S 1250) -- Declare Pike Creek above the easterly side of the highway bridge at 6th Avenue in the city of Kenosha, Wis., a nonnavigable stream.

PL 170 (HR 4585) -- Simplify the procedures governing the mailing of certain religious publications.

PL 171 (S 1464) -- Acquire certain rights-of-way and timber-access roads.

PL 172 (HR 6419) -- Redefine the terms "stepchild" and "stepparent" for the purposes of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act.

PL 173 (HR 4753) -- Amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to change the standard therein from two to three years with respect to the past affiliation of individuals conducting the management of certain organizations.

PL 174 (HR 122) -- Amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to include onions.

PL 175 (HR 4754) -- Amend the AMVETS charter to redefine eligibility of membership.

PL 176 (HR 4946) -- Amend title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, relative to unemployment compensation.

PL 177 (HR 5300) -- Establish City of Refuge National Historical Park in Hawaii.

PL 178 (HR 3813) -- Amend the American Legion charter to redefine eligibility of membership.

PL 179 (HR 4046) -- Abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska.

PL 180 (HR 5792) -- Extend until July 16, 1956, the time within which a Korean veteran may apply for mustering-out payment.

PL 181 (HR 6832) -- Permit lump-sum payment of attorneys' fees in suits for waiver of insurance premiums on account of total disability of veterans.

PL 182 (H J Res 256) -- Provide for a nationwide analysis and reevaluation of the human and economic problems of mental illness.

PL 183 (H J Res 273) -- Establish the Theodore Roosevelt Commission.

PL 184 (S 1550) -- Authorize construction and operation of a free highway bridge across the St. Croix River between Calais, Maine, and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada.

PL 185 (S J Res 38) -- Consent to interstate compact to conserve oil and gas.

PL 186 (S 2097) -- Authorize transfer of certain agricultural property in St. Croix, V.I., to Department of Agriculture.

PL 187 (HR 1802) -- Authorize the leasing of certain lands of the Yakima Tribe to the state of Washington for historical and park purposes.

PL 188 (HR 1801) -- Authorize the purchase, sale, and exchange of certain Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reservation.

PL 189 (HR 6295) -- Provide an increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses.

PL 190 (HR 5559) -- Extend for two years the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the armed forces abroad.

PL 191 (S 1878) -- Extend for five years the authority for conveyance of certain lands to Miles City, Mont.

PL 192 (HR 6454) -- Amend act approved Aug. 30, 1954, relating to establishment of Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission.

PL 193 (HR 1617) -- Make provision concerning automatic waiver of insurance premiums for certain prisoners of war.

PL 194 (HR 1619) -- Make provision relating to renewal of veterans' term insurance within 120 days after separation from service.

PL 195 (HR 5046) -- Make appropriations for Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, fiscal 1956.

PL 196 (HR 6059) -- Provide for revision of Philippine trade agreement of 1946.

PL 197 (HR 3560) -- Provide for the relief of certain members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

PL 198 (HR 2406) -- Exempt from taxation property transferred to the U.S. or D.C. for public or municipal purpose.

PL 199 (HR 6331) -- Make provision relating to sale or lease of certain shorelands and tidelands in Hawaii.

PL 200 (S 614) -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to donate certain property to the American National Red Cross.

PL 201 (HR 65) -- Adjust boundary between 2d and 4th judicial districts in Alaska.

PL 202 (HR 4367) -- Provide for distribution of funds belonging to the members of the Creek Nation of Indians.

PL 203 (HR 3123) -- Repeal provision requiring recoupment of certain public-school construction costs, and expenditure of funds for cooperating with the public-school board of Walker, Minn.

PL 204 (HR 3253) -- Provide for continued operation of certain schools on military installations.

PL 205 (HR 6796) -- Transfer a tract of land to Clarksburg, W. Va.

PL 206 (HR 4894) -- Repeal certain laws relating to timber and stone on the public domain.

PL 207 (HR 4225) -- Authorize the VA Administrator to convey certain property to North Little Rock, Ark.

PL 208 (HR 7224) -- Make mutual security appropriations, for fiscal 1956.

PL 209 (S 741) -- Extend for five years the marine war-risk insurance provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

PL 210 (HR 4727) -- Permit the issuance of a flag to a friend or associate of the deceased veteran where it is not claimed by next of kin.

PL 211 (S 1855) -- Amend the Federal Airport Act by authorizing obligation of grants for fiscal years 1956-59.

PL 212 (HR 2866) -- Declare a portion of Acushnet River in Massachusetts a nonnavigable stream.

PL 213 (HR 605) -- Provide for the abolition of the 80-rod reserved spaces between claims on shore waters in Alaska.

PL 214 (HR 473) -- Authorize an investigation and report on advisability of a national monument in Brooklyn, N.Y.

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PL 215 (HR 4001) -- Provide for management and disposition of certain public lands in Oklahoma.

PL 216 (HR 4904) -- Extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years.

PL 217 (HR 6980) -- Provide for the conveyance of the Old Colony project to the Boston Housing Authority.

PL 218 (HR 4362) -- Amend the act authorizing construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control.

PL 219 (HR 7278) -- Make supplemental appropriations, fiscal 1956.

PL 220 (H J Res 359) -- Designate Oct. 22, 1955, as National Olympic Day.

PL 221 (S 2630) -- Facilitate establishment of self-government at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash.

PL 222 (S 667) -- Exempt meetings of D.C. associations of professional hairdressers or cosmetologists from provisions of the Cosmetology and License Acts.

PL 223 (S 2177) -- Repeal the prohibition against declaration of stock dividends by public utilities in D.C.

PL 224 (HR 3786) -- Incorporate Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the U.S.

PL 225 (S 2176) -- Repeal requirement that public utilities in D.C. must submit annual reports to Congress.

PL 226 (S 1177) -- Provide for the relief of desert-land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating water for reclamation.

PL 227 (S 2427) -- Authorize overtime compensation for Metropolitan Police Force, U.S. Park Police, White House Police, and Fire Department of D.C.

PL 228 (S 2592) -- Increase mileage allowance for U.S. marshals from 7 to 10 cents per mile.

PL 229 (HR 2150) -- Adjust dates of rank of certain Army and Air Force nurses and women medical specialists.

PL 230 (H J Res 385) -- Print revised edition of Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives.

PL 231 (HR 4886) -- Provide that active service in the Army and Air Force shall be included in determining the eligibility for retirement of commissioned officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard with 20 years of service.

PL 232 (HR 3338) -- Extend Alaska Railroad leases.

PL 233 (HR 4106) -- Authorize the crediting of prior active federal commissioned service performed by a person appointed as a commissioned officer under Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947.

PL 234 (HR 4717) -- Provide for release of express condition and limitation on certain land conveyed to trustees of Sag Harbor, N.Y.

PL 235 (HR 5512) -- Provide for conveyance of certain property under jurisdiction of HHFA to state of Louisiana.

PL 236 (HR 4218) -- Authorize loan of certain military equipment to Girl Scouts.

PL 237 (HR 4280) -- Provide for conveyance of certain submarginal lands to Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina.

PL 238 (HR 4808) -- Authorize transmission through the mail of certain keys, identification devices, and small articles.

PL 239 (HR 5893) -- Provide for retirement of retired military personnel in federal civil service.

PL 240 (HR 6259) -- Provide for certain expense authorizations being advanced to the D.C. Armory Board.

PL 241 (HR 4747) -- Quitclaim reversionary interests in certain lands formerly conveyed to the city of Chandler, Okla.

PL 242 (HR 7117) -- Make legislative appropriations, fiscal 1956.

PL 243 (S 1093) -- Fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the D.C. Board of Education.

PL 244 (S 2428) -- Increase the salaries of Metropolitan Police Force, Fire Department of D.C., U.S. Park Police, and White House Police.

PL 245 (HR 6277) -- Amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 concerning transportation and storage of household goods.

PL 246 (HR 7029) -- Establish a Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise.

PL 247 (HR 2972) -- Require the recordation of scrip, lieu selection, and similar rights.

PL 248 (S 1051) -- Amend the Commodity Exchange Act regarding fees for registrations and renewals of certificates.

PL 249 (S 665) -- Revise sec. 3 of D.C. Public School Food Services Act regarding employee benefits.

PL 250 (S 2237) -- Strengthen and improve the organization of the State Department.

PL 251 (S 847) -- Authorize the construction of two surveying ships for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Commerce Department.

PL 252 (HR 727) -- Direct conveyance of certain lands to the Pecwan Union School District (Calif.).

PL 253 (HR 7194) -- Authorize subsistence allowances to armed forces enlisted personnel.

PL 254 (S 2375) -- Provide five-year terms of office for members of Subversive Activities Control Board, with one of such terms expiring in each calendar year.

PL 255 (S 34) -- Provide for long-term leasing of restricted Indian lands in Arizona for certain purposes.

PL 256 (S 56) -- Authorize the construction of certain public works on the Mississippi River for protection of St. Louis, Mo.

PL 257 (S 72) -- Provide that certain lands acquired by the U.S. shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as national forest lands.

PL 258 (S 464) -- Authorize issuance of patents for certain lands in Florida bordering upon Indian River.

PL 259 (S 463) -- Authorize issuance of commemorative medals in observance of 250th anniversary of birth of Benjamin Franklin.

PL 260 (S J Res 92) -- Authorize sale of S.S. Monterey.

PL 261 (S 535) -- Convey to North Dakota, for use as a state historic site, land where Sitting Bull was originally buried.

PL 262 (S 1138) -- Extend authority for construction by the armed services during a war or national emergency.

PL 263 (S 878) -- Extend the exterior boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

PL 264 (S 1167) -- Amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act regarding payment to persons who carry out conservation practices on federally owned non-crop land.

PL 265 (S 1340) -- Convey certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Texas.

PL 266 (S 1187) -- Make provision relating to voluntary liquidation of national banks.

PL 267 (S 1512) -- Eliminate separate divisions and reduce the number of places of holding regular terms of the U.S. District Court for the district of Nebraska.

PL 268 (S 2127) -- Extend the Small Business Administration for two years.

PL 269 (S 1210) -- Eliminate the one-year limitation on the period of leases of space for federal agencies in the District of Columbia.

PL 270 (S 1621) -- Authorize adjustment of certain obligations of farm settlers.

PL 271 (S 1577) -- Enable the state of Connecticut to proceed with its program of highway modernization.

PL 272 (S 1757) -- Provide penalties for violation of U.S. agricultural standards or services.

PL 273 (S 1758) -- Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to modify, clarify, and provide additional authority for insurance of loans.

PL 274 (S 1899) -- Authorize improvements on the Amite River and its tributaries in Louisiana.

PL 275 (S 1917) -- Authorize construction within Grand Teton National Park of an alternate route to U.S. Highway 89.

PL 276 (S 1906) -- Authorize the Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque in New Mexico to sell certain lands to the Navaho Tribe.

PL 277 (S 1965) -- Repeal a particular contractual requirement with respect to the Arch Hurley Conservancy District in New Mexico.

PL 278 (S 2087) -- Permit per capita payments to members of Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes in Wyoming.

PL 279 (S 2297) -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 relating to national marketing quota for tobacco.

PL 280 (S 2081) -- Provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training.

PL 281 (S 2197) -- Authorize equal distribution to members of Kaw Tribe of certain moneys to the credit of the tribe in the U.S. Treasury.

PL 282 (S 2277) -- Convey certain land to Sioux Falls, S.D., for park and recreational purposes.

PL 283 (S 2339) -- Include town of Glendo, Wyo., in a sewage system to be installed in connection with construction of Glendo Dam and Reservoir.

PL 284 (S 2351) -- Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to the city of Norfolk, Va.

PL 285 (HR 6382) -- Amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 regarding vesting and liquidation of Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian property and claims against Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy and the Soviet Union.

PL 286 (S 2403) -- Authorize dual employment of custodial employees in post-office buildings operated by GSA.

PL 287 (S 2049) -- Recognize the 50th anniversary of Devil's Tower National Monument.

PL 288 (S 2511) -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 regarding national rice acreage allotment.

PL 289 (S 2514) -- Declare a portion of the waterway of West Haven, Conn., known as West River, a non-navigable stream.

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PL 290 (S 2566) -- Provide for compensatory absence of Coast Guard military personnel serving in isolated aids to navigation.

PL 291 (H J Res 276) -- Authorize the Texas Hill Country Development Foundation to convey certain land to Kerr County, Texas.

PL 292 (S 2573) -- Amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

PL 293 (HR 46) -- Convey to city of Anniston, Ala., certain real property within Fort McClellan.

PL 294 (HR 2559) -- Authorize male nurses and medical specialists to be appointed as reserve officers.

PL 295 (S 2391) -- Amend and extend the Defense Production Act to June 30, 1956.

PL 296 (HR 4048) -- Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of the armed forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise.

PL 297 (H J Res 278) -- Provide that a gold medal be coined and presented to Dr. Jonas E. Salk in honor of his achievements in the field of medicine.

PL 298 (HR 5469) -- Extend the authority of the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission.

PL 299 (HR 291) -- Extend retirement income-tax credit to members of the armed forces.

PL 300 (HR 1599) -- Reconvey certain lands at the Jim Woodruff Reservoir, Ga. and Fla.

PL 301 (HR 482) -- Convey a portion of the former O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo., to the state of Missouri.

PL 302 (HR 2107) -- Provide additional facilities for the administration and training of reserve components of the armed services.

PL 303 (HR 3712) -- Extend the period during which claims for floor stocks refunds may be filed with respect to certain manufacturers' excise taxes which were reduced by the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954.

PL 304 (H J Res 157) -- Establish a Commission on Government Security.

PL 305 (HR 7000) -- Provide for strengthening and enlarging of the reserve forces.

PL 306 (HR 542) -- Make provision relative to income tax withheld on noncash remuneration to retail commission salesmen.

PL 307 (HR 593) -- Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to Texas.

PL 308 (HR 2109) -- Authorize permanent appointments in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps.

PL 309 (HR 2149) -- Increase the annual compensation of the academic dean of the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School.

PL 310 (HR 2619) -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code relative to credits or refunds of the tax on the income of certain trusts.

PL 311 (HR 2851) -- Make agricultural commodities owned by the CCC available to persons in need in areas of acute distress.

PL 312 (HR 3235) -- Reconvey interests in certain lands at the Demopolis lock and dam, Alabama.

PL 313 (HR 6585) -- Amend the act to establish a code of law for D.C. with regard to insanity pleas.

PL 314 (HR 4734) -- Make provision regarding reimbursement to local interests for work done on a dredging project at Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif.

PL 315 (HR 6727) -- Convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis.

PL 316 (HR 3587) -- Grant consent of Congress to compact between Oregon and California relating to waters of the Klamath River.

PL 317 (HR 3437) -- Provide for a maximum manufacturers' excise tax on leases of certain automobile utility trailers.

PL 318 (HR 2112) -- Permit retirement of certain temporary officers of the naval service after completion of 20 years of active service.

PL 319 (HR 3822) -- Extend until June 30, 1957, the Mexican farm-labor program.

PL 320 (HR 3908) -- Provide for the regulation of fares for the transportation of school children in D.C.

PL 321 (HR 4394) -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code relating to definition of wages for withholding-tax purposes.

PL 322 (HR 3990) -- Authorize federal investigation of water resources in Alaska.

PL 323 (HR 4778) -- Provide for bonding of civilian and military personnel of the federal government.

PL 324 (HR 5875) -- Provide for involuntary retirement of certain officers in the Coast Guard.

PL 325 (HR 5936) -- Provide wage credits under title II of the Social Security Act for military service before April 1, 1956, and permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within two years after interment of servicemen dying overseas before April 1, 1956.

PL 326 (HR 6198) -- Provide for the sale of certain war-housing projects to the Housing Authority of Beaver County, Pa.

PL 327 (HR 6066) -- Modify the San Joaquin flood-control project.

PL 328 (HR 6417) -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of bridge across Mississippi River, Miss. and Ark.

PL 329 (HR 6102) -- Change the name of Garza-Little Elm Dam, located in Denton County, Texas, to Lewisville Dam.

PL 330 (HR 6590) -- Prohibit federal employment to persons who are disloyal or who believe in the right to strike against the U.S. government.

PL 331 (HR 6122) -- Permit free importation of bells for The Citadel, S.C.

PL 332 (HR 6634) -- Provide for conveyance of land in Grapevine Dam and Reservoir project to city of Grapevine, Texas.

PL 333 (HR 7148) -- Provide for income-tax exemption for certain dependents in the Republic of the Philippines.

PL 334 (HR 7035) -- Amend the act authorizing relief of accountable officers of the government.

PL 335 (HR 6886) -- Amend the act relating to assistance to states in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes.

PL 336 (HR 7301) -- Permit the disposal of Plancor No. 980 at Institute, W. Va.

PL 337 (HR 7684) -- Authorize the AEC to pay the salary of a Commissioner during the recess of the Senate.

PL 338 (HR 7244) -- Provide for the issuance of medals in commemoration of 120th anniversary of signing of Texas declaration of independence.

PL 339 (S 125) -- Provide for the relief of the state of Illinois.

PL 340 (S 730) -- Authorize negotiation of compact between Kansas and Oklahoma for waters of Arkansas River.

PL 341 (S 732) -- Promote cooperation in the rehabilitation and preservation of the nation's important historic properties in the New York City area.

PL 342 (S 987) -- Authorize Commerce Department to assist the states of Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary.

PL 343 (S 1189) -- Permit national banks to make 20-year real-estate loans, 9-month construction loans, and 18-month commercial construction loans.

PL 344 (S 2604) -- Increase the borrowing power of the CCC.

PL 345 (S 2126) -- Extend and amend laws relating to housing. (Housing Act of 1955.)

PL 346 (S 2260) -- Grant consent to Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate a Red River compact.

PL 347 (HR 5168) -- Provide for retirement of government capital in certain institutions operating under Farm Credit Administration.

PL 348 (S 2198) -- Extend the period of restrictions on lands belonging to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma.

PL 349 (HR 6199) -- Amend act of Oct 14, 1940, to authorize the sale of personal property held in connection with housing under such act.

PL 350 (S 1894) -- Provide for the participation of the U.S. in the International Finance Corporation.

PL 351 (S 2295) -- Amend sec. 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to tobacco allotments.

PL 352 (S 1759) -- Make provision relating to appropriation of federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in the U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

PL 353 (S 1391) -- Make provision relating to compact between California and Nevada regarding waters of Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers, and Lake Tahoe.

PL 354 (HR 7059) -- Exempt from admissions tax athletic events held for benefit of U.S. Olympic Association.

PL 355 (HR 4581) -- Reduce excise tax on cutting oils.

PL 356 (S 1792) -- Amend the Federal Employee Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 by authorizing assumption of insurance obligations of any nonprofit association of federal employees with its members.

PL 357 (HR 6994) -- Provide for entry and location, on discovery of a valuable source material, upon public lands of the U.S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal.

PL 358 (S 1395) -- Provide for celebration of 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton.

PL 359 (HR 100) -- Permit the mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development.

PL 360 (S 2098) -- Provide appropriations for the Agricultural Extension Service to meet special needs.

PL 361 (S 2296) -- Amend sec. 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to tobacco allotments.

PL 362 (HR 7018) -- Authorize subpenas in connection with enforcement of narcotic laws.

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PL 363 (HR 5249) -- Provide for a refund or credit of taxes paid on distilled spirits rendered unmarketable as result of hurricanes of 1954.

PL 364 (HR 7289) -- Authorize the states to organize and maintain state defense forces.

PL 365 (HR 7034) -- Provide permanent authority for the relief of certain disbursing officers.

PL 366 (HR 7300) -- Make provision relating to tax treatment of income received from patent infringement suits.

PL 367 (HR 7024) -- Remove the manufacturers' excise tax from sales of certain component parts and on certain radio and television apparatus.

PL 368 (HR 6600) -- Authorize travel and transportation allowances and transportation of dependents and of baggage and household effects to the homes of members of armed services.

PL 369 (HR 7618) -- Increase the annuity benefits of retired federal employees.

PL 370 (HR 2553) -- Amend Internal Revenue Code relating to the use of corporation property by a shareholder.

PL 371 (HR 4672) -- Increase the annuities of certain retired civilian members of the teaching staffs of the U.S. Naval Academy and the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School.

PL 372 (S J Res 73) -- Establish a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

PL 373 (H J Res 330) -- Provide for the acceptance and maintenance of Presidential libraries.

PL 374 (S J Res 82) -- Authorize execution of a certain contract with the Toston Irrigation District, Mont.

PL 375 (S 756) -- Provide that the U.S. shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects.

PL 376 (HR 191) -- Regulate the election of D.C. delegates to national political conventions.

PL 377 (S 2501) -- Assist states to provide children and expectant mothers an opportunity for vaccination against poliomyelitis.

PL 378 (S 1077) -- Provide for settlement of claims for damages resulting from disaster at Texas City, Texas in 1949.

PL 379 (HR 5647) -- Repeal the excise tax on motorcycles.

PL 380 (S 1849) -- Provide for the grant of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment.

PL 381 (S 2168) -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by increasing the national minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.

PL 382 (HR 7245) -- Provide assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities.

PL 383 (HR 4744) -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act with regard to annuities.

PL 384 (HR 257) -- Make provision relating to income tax of members of the armed forces selling their residences.

PL 385 (HR 6263) -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code regarding arbitrage operations in securities.

PL 386 (HR 4663) -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif., under federal reclamation laws.

PL 387 (S 2253) -- Reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

PL 388 (HR 6182) -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act with respect to taxes on certain real property transferred by the RFC.

PL 389 (S 2576) -- Repeal the franchise of Capital Transit Co. operating in D.C.

PL 390 (S 2039) -- Authorize lease of unassigned lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz.

Senate Votes -- Communist Subversion Formosa, SEATO Treaty

1. **Communist Subversion (S Res 18).** Favor continued investigation, opposition and exposure of the Communist international conspiracy against the U.S. Adoption of resolution. *Adopted, 84-0, Jan. 14.* (See story, p. 381.)

2. **Formosa Policy (H J Res 159).** Authorize the President to employ the U.S. armed forces for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related positions and territories of that area. ***Langer*** (R N.D.) amendment to prohibit use of the armed forces on the China mainland or to intervene in the defense of any island within 12 miles of the China mainland. *Rejected, 3-83, Jan. 28.* (See story, p. 277.)

3. **Formosa Policy (H J Res 159).** ***Kefauver*** (D Tenn.) amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to provide for the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores consistent with international law and the UN charter. *Rejected, 11-75, Jan. 28.*

4. **Formosa Policy (H J Res 159).** ***Lehman*** (D N.Y.) amendment to eliminate Presidential authority for the security of related positions and territories of the area or to take other measures he deemed appropriate. *Rejected, 13-74, Jan. 28.*

5. **Formosa Policy (H J Res 159).** Passage of bill, *Passed, 85-3, Jan. 28.*

6. **Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty** (Exec. K, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session). Provide for mutual defense among eight nations against Communist attack and internal subversion: Ratification of treaty. **(Two-thirds majority or 56 "yeas" required.)** *Agreed to, 82-1, Feb. 1.* (See story, p. 280.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yea	84	3	11	13	85	82
Nay	0	83	75	74	3	1

DEMOCRAT	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yea	38	2	11	12	42	42
Nay	0	41	32	32	2	0

REPUBLICAN	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yea	46	1	0	1	43	40
Nay	0	42	43	42	1	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Hill D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Goldwater R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright D	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y
McClellan D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Knowland R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Allott R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Millikin R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Bush R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Frear D	Y	X	X	X	√	Y
Williams R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Smathers D	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
George D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Russell D	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Dworshak R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Welker R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen R	Y	N	N	N	Y	√
Douglas D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Capehart R	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
Jenner R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Barkley D	Y	N	N	N	Y	√
Clements D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Long D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
Payne R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Butler R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy D	√	?	?	✓	✓	✓
Saltonstall R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
McNamara D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Potter R	Y	X	X	X	✓	✓
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thye R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Stennis D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings D	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
Symington D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Murray D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
Curtis R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hruska R	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
NEVADA						
Bible D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Malone R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cotton R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Case R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Chavez D	√	✓	X	X	✓	✓
NEW YORK						
Ives R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Lehman D	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin D	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
Scott D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Langer R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Young R	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
OHIO						
Bender R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Bricker R	Y	X	X	X	✓	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr D	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney D	√	N	N	N	Y	✓
OREGON						
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Neuberger D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Duff R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Green D	√	X	N	N	Y	Y
Pastore D	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Thurmond D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case R	√	N	N	N	Y	Y
Mundt R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Kefauver D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Daniel D	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
Johnson D	Y	X	X	X	✓	✓
UTAH						
Bennett R	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓
Watkins R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Flanders R	Y	X	X	X	✓	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Robertson D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Kilgore D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neely D	Y	X	X	X	✓	Y
WISCONSIN						
McCarthy R	Y	X	X	X	Y	✓
Wiley R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING						
Barrett R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	√	N	N	N	Y	Y

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Senate Votes -- China Treaty

7. **China Mutual Defense Treaty (Exec A, 84th Congress, First Session).** Provide for mutual defense between the United States and the Republic of China. ***Morse*** (D Ore.) amendment to provide that treaty not affect or modify legal status or sovereignty of territories to which it applies. ***Rejected, 11-57, Feb. 9.*** (See story, p. 281.)

8. **China Mutual Defense Treaty (Exec A, 84th Congress, First Session). *Morse*** (D Ore.) amendment to eliminate provision that territory covered by treaty may be expanded by mutual agreement. ***Rejected, 10-60, Feb. 9.***

9. **China Mutual Defense Treaty (Exec A, 84th Congress, First Session).** Ratification of treaty. **(Two-thirds majority or 47 "yeas" required.)** ***Ratified, 65-6, Feb. 9.***

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	7	8	9					7	8	9					7	8	9			
Yea	11	10	65				Yea	10	9	38				Yea	1	1	27			
Nay	57	60	6				Nay	30	33	5				Nay	27	27	1			

	7	8	9
ALABAMA			
Hill D	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	N	Y
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	X	X	√
Hayden D	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	?	?	√
McClellan D	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	N	N	Y
Kuchel R	X	X	√
COLORADO			
Allott R	N	N	Y
Millikin R	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	X	X	√
Purtell R	X	X	√
DELAWARE			
Frear D	X	N	Y
Williams R	N	N	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland D	N	N	Y
Smathers D	N	N	Y
GEORGIA			
George D	N	N	Y
Russell D	N	N	Y
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	N	N	Y
Welker R	X	X	√
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	X	X	√
Douglas D	N	N	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart R	X	X	√
Jenner R	?	?	?

	7	8	9
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson R	N	N	Y
Schoeppel R	X	X	√
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	N	N	Y
Clements D	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	N	N	Y
Long D	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
Payne R	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall R	N	N	Y
Butler R	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	?	?	?
Saltonstall R	X	X	√
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	N	N	Y
Potter R	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	N	N	Y
Thye R	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	X	X	√
Stennis D	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	N	Y	Y
Symington D	?	N	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	N	N	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	Y

	7	8	9
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	N	N	Y
Hruska R	X	X	√
NEVADA			
Bible D	N	N	Y
Malone R	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	X	X	√
Cotton R	X	X	√
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	N	N	Y
Chavez D	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK			
Ives R	N	N	Y
Lehman D	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	N	N	Y
Scott D	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	Y	Y	N
Young R	?	?	?
OHIO			
Bender R	N	N	Y
Bricker R	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	N	N	Y
Monroney D	N	N	Y
OREGON			
Morse D	Y	Y	N
Neuberger D	√	√	√
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	N	N	Y
Martin R	X	X	√

	7	8	9
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	N	N	Y
Pastore D	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	N	Y
Thurmond D	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	?	?	?
Mundt R	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	Y	N	N
Kefauver D	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
Daniel D	N	N	Y
Johnson D	X	X	√
UTAH			
Bennett R	N	N	Y
Watkins R	X	X	√
VERMONT			
Aiken R	N	N	Y
Flanders R	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	N	Y	Y
Robertson D	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	N	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore D	X	X	√
Neely D	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	X	X	√
Wiley R	N	N	Y
WYOMING			
Barrett R	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	?	?	Y

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Senate Votes -- Congressional Pay Raise

10. **Congressional Salaries (S 462).** Raise salaries of Members of Congress, the Vice President, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice of the U.S., associate justices of the Supreme Court, and federal judges. ***Bush*** (R Conn.) amendment to eliminate the provisions relating to Congressmen, the Vice President and Speaker. ***Rejected, 3-80, Feb. 23.*** (See story, p. 357.)

11. **Congressional Salaries (S 462).** ***Williams*** (R Del.) amendment to provide that effective date of the salary increases follow balancing of federal budget. ***Rejected, 15-71, Feb. 23.***

12. **Congressional Salaries (HR 3828).** Passage of House-passed bill amended by substituting text of S 462 for the House language. ***Passed, 62-24, Feb. 23.*** For Feb. 25 vote, see next chart, Senate Vote 16.

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	10	11	12		10	11	12		10	11	12
Yea	3	15	62	Yea	2	6	30	Yea	1	9	32
Nay	80	71	24	Nay	38	37	13	Nay	42	34	11

	10	11	12
ALABAMA			
Hill D	N	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	N	Y
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	N	N	Y
Hayden D	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	N	N	Y
McClellan D	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	N	N	Y
Kuchel R	N	N	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	N	N	Y
Millikin R	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	Y	Y	N
Purtell R	N	N	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear D	N	Y	N
Williams R	N	Y	N
FLORIDA			
Holland D	N	N	Y
Smathers D	?	?	√
GEORGIA			
George D	N	N	Y
Russell D	N	N	Y
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	N	Y	N
Welker R	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	N	N	Y
Douglas D	?	Y	N
INDIANA			
Capehart R	?	?	?
Jenner R	N	N	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	?	?	?
Martin R	N	N	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson R	N	N	N
Schoeppel R	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	N	N	Y
Clements D	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	N	Y	N
Long D	N	N	Y
MAINE			
Payne R	N	N	Y
Smith R	√	√	X
MARYLAND			
Beall R	N	N	Y
Butler R	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	?	?	?
Saltonstall R	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	N	N	Y
Potter R	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	?	?	√
Thye R	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	N	N	Y
Stennis D	N	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	X	N	Y
Symington D	N	N	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	N	N	Y
Murray D	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	N	Y	N
Hruska R	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
Bible D	N	N	Y
Malone R	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	N	N	Y
Cotton R	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	?	?	√
Chavez D	N	N	Y
NEW YORK			
Ives R	N	N	Y
Lehman D	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	N	N	Y
Scott D	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	N	Y	N
Young R	N	N	N
OHIO			
Bender R	N	N	Y
Bricker R	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	N	N	N
Monroney D	N	N	Y
OREGON			
Morse D	Y	Y	N
Neuberger D	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	X	X	√
Pastore D	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	N	N
Thurmond D	√	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	N	Y	N
Mundt R	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	N	N	N
Kefauver D	N	N	Y
TEXAS			
Daniel D	N	Y	N
Johnson D	?	?	√
UTAH			
Bennett R	N	N	Y
Watkins R	N	N	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken R	N	N	Y
Flanders R	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	N	Y	N
Robertson D	N	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	N	N	Y
Magnuson D	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore D	N	N	Y
Neely D	N	N	N
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	N	N	Y
Wiley R	?	?	?
WYOMING			
Barrett R	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	N	N	Y

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Senate Votes -- Japanese, Belgian Pacts Congressional Pay

13. **Tax Convention with Japan (Exec D, 83rd Congress, Second Session).** Extend convention for avoiding double taxation or evasion of income taxes on money earned by U.S. nationals in Japan, and vice versa. Ratification of treaty ***(two-thirds majority, or 48 "yeas" required). Agreed to, 72-0, Feb. 25.*** (See story, p. 287.)

14. **Tax Convention with Japan (Exec E, 83rd Congress, Second Session).** Extend convention for avoiding double taxation or evasion of taxes on estates, inheritances, and gifts. Ratification of treaty ***(two-thirds majority, or 48 "yeas" required). Agreed to, 71-0, Feb. 25.*** (See story, p. 287.)

15. **Tax Convention with Belgium (Exec G, 83rd Congress, Second Session).** Extend convention for avoiding double taxation or evasion of taxes on estates and successions. Ratification of treaty ***(two-thirds majority, or 50 "yeas" required). Agreed to, 74-0, Feb. 25.*** (See story, p. 287.)

16. **Congressional Salaries (HR 3828).** Raise salaries of Members of Congress, the Vice President, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice of U.S., associate justices of Supreme Court, federal judges, and certain officials of Justice Department. ***Williams*** (R Del.) motion to instruct conferees to eliminate provision for $1,250 expense allowance for Members of Congress. ***Adopted, 62-7, Feb. 25.*** (See story, p. 357.) For Feb. 23 votes on bill, see preceding chart.

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	13	14	15	16				13	14	15	16				13	14	15	16		
Yea	72	71	74	62			Yea	38	37	38	32			Yea	34	34	36	30		
Nay	0	0	0	7			Nay	0	0	0	4			Nay	0	0	0	3		

	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA				
Hill D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	√	√	√	?
Millikin R	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams R	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers D	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
George D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell D	Y	√	√	Y
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Welker R	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	Y	Y	Y	N
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Capehart R	?	?	?	?
Jenner R	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	?	?	?	?
Martin R	√	√	√	?
KANSAS				
Carlson R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	Y	Y	Y	√
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long D	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
Payne R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	√	√	√	√
MARYLAND				
Beall R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Butler R	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	√	√	√	√
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	√	√	√	√
Potter R	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	√	√	√	√
Thye R	Y	Y	Y	?
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	Y	Y	Y	N
Stennis D	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska R	√	Y	Y	√
NEVADA				
Bible D	√	√	√	Y
Malone R	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	√	√	Y	N
Cotton R	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	√	√	√	Y
Chavez D	Y	√	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Ives R	Y	Y	Y	N
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott D	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	?	?	?	?
Young R	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
Bender R	√	√	√	?
Bricker R	√	√	√	?
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	Y	Y	Y	√
Monroney D	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	√
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	Y	Y	Y	?
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	√	√	√	√
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	Y	Y	Y	√
Thurmond D	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt R	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	Y	Y	Y	√
Kefauver D	√	Y	Y	N
TEXAS				
Daniel D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Johnson D	√	√	√	√
UTAH				
Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flanders R	Y	√	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Robertson D	√	√	√	√
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson D	√	√	√	√
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	Y	Y	Y	N
Neely D	Y	Y	Y	√
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	?	?	?	Y
Wiley R	?	?	?	?
WYOMING				
Barrett R	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	√	√	√	√

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Senate Votes -- Tax Reduction Harlan Nomination

17. Tax Reduction (HR 4259). Provide for one-year extension of existing corporate and excise tax rates and provide $20 credit against individual income taxes for each personal exemption. **Johnson** (D Texas), and five co-sponsors, amendments to extend corporation and excise taxes 27 months and provide a $20 tax cut for heads of households and an additional $10 cut for dependents. ***Rejected, 44-50, March 15.*** (See story, p. 419.)

18. Tax Reduction (HR 4259). Committee amendment to eliminate $20 tax credit for each exemption and make certain technical changes. ***Adopted, 61-32, March 15.***

19. Harlan Nomination. Nomination of John Marshall Harlan to be an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. ***Confirmed, 71-11, March 16.*** (See story, p. 668.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	17	18	19					17	18	19					17	18	19			
Yea	44	61	71				Yea	43	16	32				Yea	1	45	39			
Nay	50	32	11				Nay	5	31	9				Nay	45	1	2			

	17	18	19
ALABAMA			
Hill D	Y	N	N
Sparkman D	Y	N	?
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	N	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	Y	N	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	N	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	N	Y	Y
Millikin R	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	N	Y	Y
Purtell R	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear D	Y	Y	Y
Williams R	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland D	N	Y	Y
Smathers D	Y	N	N
GEORGIA			
George D	N	Y	?
Russell D	Y	Y	N
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y
Welker R	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	N	Y	Y
Douglas D	Y	N	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart R	N	Y	Y
Jenner R	N	Y	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	N	Y	Y
Martin R	N	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson R	N	Y	√
Schoeppel R	N	Y	?
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	Y	N	Y
Clements D	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	N	Y	Y
Long D	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
Payne R	N	Y	Y
Smith R	X	√	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall R	N	Y	Y
Butler R	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	?	?	√
Saltonstall R	N	Y	√
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	Y	N	√
Potter R	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	Y	N	Y
Thye R	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	Y	Y	N
Stennis D	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	Y	N	Y
Symington D	Y	N	√
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	Y	N	Y
Murray D	Y	N	√
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	N	Y	Y
Hruska R	N	Y	Y
NEVADA			
Bible D	Y	Y	Y
Malone R	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	N	Y	?
Cotton R	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	N	Y	Y
Smith R	N	Y	√
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK			
Ives R	N	Y	Y
Lehman D	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	Y	Y	N
Scott D	Y	N	X
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	Y	N	N
Young R	N	Y	√
OHIO			
Bender R	N	Y	Y
Bricker R	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	Y	N	Y
Monroney D	Y	N	Y
OREGON			
Morse D	Y	N	√
Neuberger D	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	N	Y	Y
Martin R	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	Y	N	Y
Pastore D	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	N	N
Thurmond D	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	N	Y	Y
Mundt R	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver D	Y	N	Y
TEXAS			
Daniel D	Y	Y	Y
Johnson D	Y	N	Y
UTAH			
Bennett R	N	Y	Y
Watkins R	N	Y	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken R	N	Y	Y
Flanders R	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	N	Y	Y
Robertson D	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	Y	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore D	Y	X	Y
Neely D	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	N	Y	Y
Wiley R	N	Y	Y
WYOMING			
Barrett R	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	N	Y

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Senate Votes -- Rubber Plants Cotton Acreage

20. **Rubber Facilities (S Res 78, 79).** Disapprove sale to Shell Chemical Corp. of three California synthetic rubber facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Adoption of resolutions. *Rejected, 39-48, March 23.* (See story, p. 429.)

21. **Rubber Facilities (S Res 76).** Express sense of the Senate that it does not favor sale of the facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Adoption of resolution. *Rejected, 31-56, March 23.*

22. **Cotton Acreage (HR 3952).** Provide for an increase in 1955 national cotton acreage allotments *Stennis* (D Miss.) amendment to increase each state's cotton acreage allotment by 1.5 percent. *Adopted, 51-39, March 24.* (See story, p. 178.)

23. **Cotton Acreage (HR 3952).** *Case* (R S.D.) amendment to increase by 1.5 percent the 1955 acreage allotments for wheat. *Adopted, 47-43, March 24.*

24. **Cotton Acreage (HR 3952).** Passage of bill. *Rejected, 35-51, March 24.*

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
-	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	20	21	22	23	24
Yea	39	31	51	47	39
Nay	48	56	39	43	51

DEMOCRAT	20	21	22	23	24
Yea	36	30	18	26	30
Nay	8	13	26	17	13

REPUBLICAN	20	21	22	23	24
Yea	3	1	33	21	9
Nay	40	43	13	26	38

	20	21	22	23	24
ALABAMA					
Hill D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	N	N	Y	N	Y
Hayden D	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	N	N	Y	N	N
Kuchel R	N	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
Allott R	N	N	N	Y	N
Millikin R	N	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	N	N	N	N	N
Purtell R	N	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE					
Frear D	N	N	Y	N	N
Williams R	N	X	N	N	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	N	N	N	N	N
Smathers D	Y	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Russell D	?	?	?	?	?
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	N	N	N	Y	N
Welker R	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	N	N	Y	N	N
Douglas D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	?	N	Y	Y	N
Jenner R	N	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	N	N	Y	N	N
Martin R	N	N	Y	N	N
KANSAS					
Carlson R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	N	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY					
Barkley D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	N	N	N	N	N
Long D	Y	N	N	N	Y
MAINE					
Payne R	N	N	Y	N	N
Smith R	N	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND					
Beall R	N	N	Y	N	N
Butler R	N	X	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	√	√	X	X	X
Saltonstall R	X	N	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Potter R	N	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Thye R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	N	N	N	Y	Y
Stennis D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Murray D	√	√	?	?	?
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska R	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Malone R	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	?	N	Y	N	N
Cotton R	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	N	N	Y	N	N
Smith R	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	?	?	√	√	√
NEW YORK					
Ives R	N	N	N	N	N
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	Y	Y	N	N	N
Scott D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO					
Bender R	N	N	Y	Y	N
Bricker R	N	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	N	√	√
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	?	?	Y	N	N
Martin R	N	N	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pastore D	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Thurmond D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Mundt R	N	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	√	√	N	N	N
Kefauver D	Y	Y	N	N	N
TEXAS					
Daniel D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Johnson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	N	N	N	N	N
Watkins R	N	N	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	N	N	N	N
Flanders R	N	N	X	N	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	N	N	N	N	N
Robertson D	N	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore D	Y	Y	?	?	?
Neely D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	N	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
Barrett R	N	N	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

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Senate Votes — Postal Pay, German Pacts Communications Treaty

25. Postal Pay Increase (S 1). Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in postal field service. ***Johnson*** (D Texas) motion to table Carlson (R Kan.) amendment setting up classification schedule and providing average 7.5 per cent increases. ***Adopted, 52-41, March 25.*** (See story, p. 360.) For May 11, May 24, and June 1 votes on the issue, see Senate Votes 36, 39, and 42, pp. 124-26.

26. Postal Pay Increase (S 1). Passage of bill as amended to provide 10 percent increases. ***Passed, 72-21, March 25.***

27. German Treaty (Exec L, 83rd Congress, Second Session). Provide for termination of occupation of Federal Republic of Germany.

German Treaty (Exec M, 83rd Congress, Second Session). Provide for accession of Federal Republic of Germany to North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Ratification of treaties. **(A single roll call was taken, but it was recorded separately on both treaties; two-thirds majority or 52 "yeas" required.)** ***Agreed to, 76-2, April 1.*** (See story, p. 283.)

28. Telecommunications Agreement (Exec R, 83rd Congress, First Session). Renew International Telecommunications Agreement to provide efficient international radio and telephone communication. Ratification of treaty. **(Two-thirds majority or 50 "yeas" required.)** ***Agreed to, 74-1, April 1.*** (See story, p. 287.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	25	26	27	28
Yea	52	72	76	74
Nay	41	21	2	1

DEMOCRAT	25	26	27	28
Yea	43	44	43	41
Nay	3	2	0	0

REPUBLICAN	25	26	27	28
Yea	9	28	33	33
Nay	38	19	2	1

	25	26	27	28
ALABAMA				
Hill D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	N	Y	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	Y	√
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	N	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	N	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	N	Y	√	√
Purtell R	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams R	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers D	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
George D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell D	?	?	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	N	N	Y	Y
Welker R	N	Y	√	√
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	N	N	Y	Y
Douglas D	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Capehart R	N	Y	√	√
Jenner R	N	N	?	?
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	N	N	Y	Y
Martin R	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson R	N	N	Y	√
Schoeppel R	N	N	√	Y
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Clements D	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long D	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
Payne R	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Butler R	Y	Y	√	√
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	√	√	√	√
Saltonstall R	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Potter R	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thye R	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	N	Y	Y	√
Stennis D	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	Y	Y	√	√
Symington D	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray D	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	N	N	Y	Y
Hruska R	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Malone R	Y	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	N	N	√	√
Cotton R	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	Y	Y	√	√
NEW YORK				
Ives R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	Y	Y	√	√
Scott D	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	Y	Y	N	Y
Young R	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
Bender R	N	Y	Y	√
Bricker R	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	Y	Y	√	√
Monroney D	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger D	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin R	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond D	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	N	Y	√	√
Mundt R	N	Y	√	√
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver D	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Daniel D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Johnson D	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Bennett R	N	Y	√	√
Watkins R	N	N	√	√
VERMONT				
Aiken R	N	Y	√	√
Flanders R	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	N	N	√	√
Robertson D	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	√	√	Y	Y
Neely D	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	Y	Y

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Senate Votes -- Upper Colorado Soil Conservation

29. **Colorado River Storage (S 500).** Authorize the Colorado River storage project and participating projects. ***Neuberger*** (D Ore.) amendment to eliminate authorization for Echo Park Dam. *Rejected, 30-52, April 20.* (See story, p. 442.)

30. **Colorado River Storage (S 500).** Passage of bill *Passed, 58-23, April 20.*

31. **Agriculture Appropriations (HR 5239).** Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration ***Williams*** (R Del.) amendment to reduce by $55 million funds for soil conservation. *Rejected, 5-76, April 26.* (See story, p. 198.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	29	30	31					29	30	31					29	30	31			
Yea	30	58	5				Yea	22	31	1				Yea	8	27	4			
Nay	52	23	76				Nay	23	15	44				Nay	29	8	32			

	29	30	31
ALABAMA			
Hill D	?	√	N
Sparkman D	N	Y	N
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	N	Y	N
Hayden D	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	Y	N	N
McClellan D	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	Y	N	N
Kuchel R	Y	N	N
COLORADO			
Allott R	N	Y	X
Millikin R	N	Y	X
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	√	X	Y
Purtell R	?	?	N
DELAWARE			
Frear D	Y	N	Y
Williams R	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland D	N	Y	N
Smathers D	Y	N	N
GEORGIA			
George D	N	Y	N
Russell D	Y	N	N
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	N	Y	N
Welker R	?	?	X
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	√	X	N
Douglas D	Y	N	N
INDIANA			
Capehart R	N	Y	N
Jenner R	N	Y	N
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	N	Y	N
Martin R	X	√	N
KANSAS			
Carlson R	N	Y	X
Schoeppel R	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	Y	Y	N
Clements D	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	N	Y	N
Long D	N	Y	N
MAINE			
Payne R	N	Y	Y
Smith R	N	Y	N
MARYLAND			
Beall R	N	Y	N
Butler R	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	√	X	√
Saltonstall R	X	√	N
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	Y	N	N
Potter R	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	Y	Y	N
Thye R	?	√	N
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	N	Y	N
Stennis D	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	Y	Y	N
Symington D	N	Y	N
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	N	Y	N
Murray D	?	√	X
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	N	Y	Y
Hruska R	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
Bible D	N	Y	N
Malone R	N	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	?	?	?
Cotton R	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	Y	N	N
Smith R	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	N	Y	N
Chavez D	N	Y	N
NEW YORK			
Ives R	Y	N	N
Lehman D	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	Y	N	N
Scott D	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	N	Y	N
Young R	N	Y	N
OHIO			
Bender R	N	Y	N
Bricker R	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	N	Y	N
Monroney D	N	Y	N
OREGON			
Morse D	N	Y	N
Neuberger D	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	Y	N	N
Martin R	N	Y	√
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	Y	N	N
Pastore D	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	Y	N
Thurmond D	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	N	Y	N
Mundt R	?	√	N
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	Y	N	N
Kefauver D	Y	Y	X
TEXAS			
Daniel D	N	Y	N
Johnson D	N	Y	N
UTAH			
Bennett R	N	Y	X
Watkins R	N	Y	N
VERMONT			
Aiken R	N	Y	N
Flanders R	N	?	X
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	Y	N	√
Robertson D	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	N	Y	N
Magnuson D	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore D	?	Y	N
Neely D	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	N	√	?
Wiley R	√	X	N
WYOMING			
Barrett R	N	Y	X
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	N

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Senate Votes -- Reciprocal Trade

32. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Extend authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. ***Douglas*** (D Ill.) amendment to repeal the peril point section of existing law. ***Rejected, 9-82, May 4.*** (See story, p. 289.)

33. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** ***Morse*** (D Ore.) amendment to provide that no future trade agreement take effect until expiration of 90 days of continuous session after its transmittal to Congress, or if disapproved by either house within the 90-day period. ***Rejected, 13-73, May 4.***

34. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** ***Douglas*** (D Ill.) amendment to eliminate provisions (1) requiring immediate publication of Tariff Commission findings and recommendations; (2) providing for use of the "escape clause" if imports "contributed materially" to a threat of serious injury to a domestic producer; (3) permitting one segment of an industry to seek protection against injury from imports. ***Rejected, 21-67, May 4.***

35. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Passage of bill. ***Passed, 75-13, May 4.***

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	32	33	34	35			DEMOCRAT	32	33	34	35			REPUBLICAN	32	33	34	35		
Yea	9	13	21	75			Yea	9	9	21	37			Yea	0	4	0	38		
Nay	82	73	67	13			Nay	35	33	21	6			Nay	47	40	46	7		

	32	33	34	35
ALABAMA				
Hill D	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman D	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	N	N	N	Y
Hayden D	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan D	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	N	N	N	Y
Kuchel R	N	X	N	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	N	N	N	Y
Millikin R	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	N	N	N	Y
Purtell R	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	N	N	N	Y
Williams R	N	√	?	√
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	N	N	Y
Smathers D	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
George D	N	X	X	√
Russell D	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	N	Y	N	N
Welker R	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	N	N	N	Y
Douglas D	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Capehart R	N	N	N	Y
Jenner R	N	Y	N	N
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	N	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson R	N	N	N	Y
Schoeppel R	N	?	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	N	N	Y	Y
Clements D	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	N	N	Y
Long D	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE				
Payne R	N	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall R	N	N	N	Y
Butler R	N	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	X	X	X	√
Saltonstall R	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	Y	N	Y	Y
Potter R	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	Y	N	Y	Y
Thye R	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis D	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	?	X	?	√
Symington D	N	N	N	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	X	X	?	√
Murray D	?	X	?	√
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	N	N	N	Y
Hruska R	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	N	N	N	N
Malone R	N	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	N	N	N	Y
Cotton R	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	N	N	N	Y
Smith R	N	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	N	Y	Y
Chavez D	?	?	?	?
NEW YORK				
Ives R	N	N	N	Y
Lehman D	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	N	N	N	Y
Scott D	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	N	Y	N	N
Young R	N	Y	N	N
OHIO				
Bender R	N	N	N	Y
Bricker R	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	N	Y	N	N
Monroney D	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON				
Morse D	N	Y	N	Y
Neuberger D	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	N	N	N	Y
Martin R	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	N	N	N	Y
Pastore D	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	N	Y	Y	N
Thurmond D	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	N	N	N	Y
Mundt R	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	Y	X	√	Y
Kefauver D	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Daniel D	N	N	N	Y
Johnson D	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH				
Bennett R	N	N	N	Y
Watkins R	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	N	N	N	Y
Flanders R	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	N	N	N	Y
Robertson D	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson D	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	N	Y	Y	N
Neely D	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	N	N	N	X
Wiley R	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	N	N	N	N
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	Y	N

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Senate Votes -- Postal Pay, House Seats Conservation Payments

36. Postal Pay (S 1). Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in postal field service. Adoption of conference report providing an average increase of 9.59 percent. ***Adopted, 66-11, May 11.*** (See story, p. 360.) For March 25 votes on the bill, see Senate Votes 25, 26 p. 121. For May 24 and June 1 votes, see Senate Votes 39 and 42, pp. 125 and 126.

37. Agricultural Conservation Payments (HR 1573). Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding restrictions on agricultural conservation payments. ***Holland*** (D Fla.) amendment to make ineligible for soil conservation payments any person who knowingly harvests any basic agricultural commodity in excess of the farm acreage allotment. ***Rejected, 35-49, May 17.*** (See story, p. 187.)

38. House Emergency Appointments (S J Res 8). Amend Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in House of Representatives. Passage of resolution. **(Two-thirds majority or 53 "yeas" required.)** ***Passed, 76-3, May 19.*** (See story, p. 380.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	TOTAL			DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	36	37	38		36	37	38		36	37	38
Yea	66	35	76	Yea	37	10	36	Yea	29	25	40
Nay	11	49	3	Nay	0	34	3	Nay	11	15	0

	36	37	38
ALABAMA			
Hill D	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	√	N	Y
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	Y	Y	√
Hayden D	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	Y	N	√
McClellan D	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	?	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	Y	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear D	Y	Y	Y
Williams R	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland D	Y	Y	Y
Smathers D	Y	√	√
GEORGIA			
George D	Y	N	N
Russell D	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	?	N	Y
Welker R	Y	?	?
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	Y	N	Y
Douglas D	Y	N	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart R	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	?	?	√
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	?	Y	Y
Martin R	X	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson R	N	N	Y
Schoeppel R	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	Y	N	Y
Clements D	√	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	Y	N	Y
Long D	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
Payne R	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall R	Y	√	Y
Butler R	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	√	√	√
Saltonstall R	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	Y	N	Y
Potter R	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	Y	N	Y
Thye R	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	√	N	Y
Stennis D	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	Y	N	Y
Symington D	Y	N	√
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	Y	N	Y
Murray D	√	X	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	N	N	Y
Hruska R	N	N	Y
NEVADA			
Bible D	√	N	√
Malone R	√	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	N	Y	Y
Cotton R	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	X	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y
Chavez D	√	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
Ives R	Y	Y	Y
Lehman D	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	Y	N	Y
Scott D	√	N	√
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	Y	N	Y
Young R	Y	N	Y
OHIO			
Bender R	Y	N	Y
Bricker R	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	Y	N	Y
Monroney D	Y	N	Y
OREGON			
Morse D	Y	N	√
Neuberger D	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	Y	?	√
Martin R	N	?	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	Y	N	Y
Pastore D	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	√	N	Y
Thurmond D	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	Y	N	Y
Mundt R	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	Y	Y	√
Kefauver D	Y	?	Y
TEXAS			
Daniel D	Y	N	Y
Johnson D	Y	N	Y
UTAH			
Bennett R	Y	Y	Y
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken R	Y	Y	Y
Flanders R	Y	√	√
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	X	Y	N
Robertson D	X	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson D	√	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore D	Y	N	Y
Neely D	Y	N	√
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	Y	N	√
Wiley R	Y	?	?
WYOMING			
Barrett R	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	X	?

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Senate Votes -- Postal Pay, Highways

39. Postal Pay (S 1). Passage of postal pay raise bill over President's veto. **(Two-thirds majority, or 62 "yeas" required.)** ***Failed to pass, 54-39, May 24.*** (See story, p. 360.) For March 25 and May 11 votes on the bill, see Senate Votes 25, 26, and 36, pp. 121 and 124. For June 1 vote on a new postal pay bill, see Senate Vote 42, next chart.

40. Highway Construction (S 1048). Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act by authorizing appropriations for construction of highways. ***Martin*** (R Pa.) amendment in the nature of a substitute. ***Rejected, 31-60, May 25.*** (See story, p. 431.)

41. Highway Construction (S 1048). ***Bush*** (R Conn.) motion to recommit the bill to Senate Public Works committee for further study. ***Rejected, 39-50, May 25.***

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	39	40	41				DEMOCRAT	39	40	41				REPUBLICAN	39	40	41			
Yea	54	31	39				Yea	46	1	0				Yea	8	30	39			
Nay	39	60	50				Nay	2	47	46				Nay	37	13	4			

	39	40	41
ALABAMA			
Hill D	Y	N	X
Sparkman D	Y	N	N
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	N	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	Y	N	N
McClellan D	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	N	Y	Y
Millikin R	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	N	Y	Y
Purtell R	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear D	Y	N	N
Williams R	N	N	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland D	Y	N	N
Smathers D	Y	N	N
GEORGIA			
George D	Y	N	N
Russell D	Y	N	N
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	N	N	Y
Welker R	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	N	Y	Y
Douglas D	Y	N	N
INDIANA			
Capehart R	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	N	N	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	N	Y	Y
Martin R	N	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson R	N	√	√
Schoeppel R	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	Y	N	N
Clements D	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	Y	N	N
Long D	Y	N	N
MAINE			
Payne R	N	N	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall R	N	Y	Y
Butler R	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	Y	Y	N
Saltonstall R	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	Y	N	N
Potter R	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	Y	N	N
Thye R	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	Y	N	N
Stennis D	Y	N	N
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	Y	N	N
Symington D	Y	N	N
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	Y	N	N
Murray D	√	X	X
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	N	N	Y
Hruska R	N	N	Y
NEVADA			
Bible D	Y	N	N
Malone R	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	N	Y	Y
Cotton R	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	N	Y	Y
Smith R	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	Y	N	N
Chavez D	Y	N	N
NEW YORK			
Ives R	N	√	√
Lehman D	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	Y	N	N
Scott D	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	Y	N	N
Young R	Y	N	N
OHIO			
Bender R	N	Y	Y
Bricker R	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	Y	N	N
Monroney D	Y	N	N
OREGON			
Morse D	Y	N	N
Neuberger D	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	Y	Y	Y
Martin R	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	Y	N	N
Pastore D	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	N	N
Thurmond D	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	N	N	N
Mundt R	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	Y	N	N
Kefauver D	Y	N	X
TEXAS			
Daniel D	Y	N	N
Johnson D	Y	N	N
UTAH			
Bennett R	N	Y	Y
Watkins R	N	Y	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken R	N	Y	N
Flanders R	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	N	N	N
Robertson D	N	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	Y	N	N
Magnuson D	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore D	Y	N	N
Neely D	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	√	√	√
Wiley R	√	?	?
WYOMING			
Barrett R	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	N	N

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Senate Votes -- Postal Pay, Foreign Aid Fisheries Treaty

42. Postal Pay (S 2061). Second postal pay raise bill to increase rates of compensation of officers and employees in postal field service an average of 8 percent. ***Passed, 78-0, June 1.*** (See story, p. 360.) For March 25 and May 11 votes, see Senate Votes 25, 26, and 36, pp. 121 and 124. For May 24 vote to override veto, see Senate Vote 39, preceding chart.

43. Fisheries Convention (Exec B, 84th Congress, First Session). Renew convention between United States and Canada on Great Lakes fisheries. Ratification of treaty. **(Two-thirds majority, or 53 "yeas" required.)** ***Agreed to, 79-0, June 1.*** (See story, p. 286.)

44. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). Authorize funds for military and economic assistance to friendly nations to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States. ***Knowland*** (R Calif.) amendment to Potter (R Mich.) amendment to provide that 50 percent of funds appropriated or transferred to economic development be available only on a loan basis. ***Rejected, 33-50, June 2.*** (See story, p. 301.)

45. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). ***Potter*** (R Mich.) amendment to provide that 75 percent of funds for economic development be only on a loan basis. ***Rejected, 29-52, June 2.***

46. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). ***Ellender*** (D La.) amendment to halve authorizations from $1 billion to $500 million, for direct forces support. ***Rejected, 27-56, June 2.***

47. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). ***Jenner*** (R Ind.) motion to recommit to Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees with instructions to report two bills -- one assigning military aid authorizations to Defense Department, the other assigning the balance of authorizations to State Department. ***Rejected, 16-62, June 2.*** For further votes on the bill, see next chart.

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	42	43	44	45	46	47
Yea	78	79	33	29	27	16
Nay	0	0	50	52	56	62

DEMOCRAT	42	43	44	45	46	47
Yea	43	43	11	9	12	4
Nay	0	0	29	31	29	36

REPUBLICAN	42	43	44	45	46	47
Yea	35	36	22	20	15	12
Nay	0	0	21	21	27	26

	42	43	44	45	46	47
ALABAMA						
Hill D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Sparkman D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA						
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright D	Y	Y	X	X	X	X
McClellan D	Y	Y	√	√	√	?
CALIFORNIA						
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Kuchel R	√	Y	Y	N	N	N
COLORADO						
Allott R	√	√	X	X	X	X
Millikin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT						
Bush R	√	√	N	N	N	N
Purtell R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE						
Frear D	√	√	Y	N	Y	N
Williams R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Smathers D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA						
George D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Russell D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO						
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Welker R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Douglas D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
INDIANA						
Capehart R	Y	Y	N	?	N	?
Jenner R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS						
Carlson R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Schoeppel R	√	√	X	√	√	X
KENTUCKY						
Barkley D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Clements D	Y	Y	X	X	X	X
LOUISIANA						
Ellender D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
Payne R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Smith R	√	√	N	N	N	N
MARYLAND						
Beall R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Butler R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy D	√	√	X	X	?	X
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN						
McNamara D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Potter R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Thye R	√	√	Y	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
Hennings D	√	√	X	X	N	N
Symington D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Murray D	√	√	X	X	X	X
NEBRASKA						
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska R	√	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Malone R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges R	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
Cotton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY						
Case R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Smith R	√	√	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson D	√	√	X	X	N	N
Chavez D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW YORK						
Ives R	√	√	N	N	N	N
Lehman D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Scott D	Y	Y	N	N	X	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Langer R	√	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO						
Bender R	Y	Y	N	N	N	X
Bricker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Monroney D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
OREGON						
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Neuberger D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Duff R	√	√	N	N	N	N
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Green D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Pastore D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Thurmond D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case R	√	√	√	?	√	?
Mundt R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore D	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
Kefauver D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
TEXAS						
Daniel D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Johnson D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
UTAH						
Bennett R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Watkins R	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
VERMONT						
Aiken R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Flanders R	Y	Y	N	N	N	X
VIRGINIA						
Byrd D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Robertson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Magnuson D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Kilgore D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Neely D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN						
McCarthy R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
WYOMING						
Barrett R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	√	Y	X	X	X	X

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Senate Votes -- Foreign Aid

48. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). ***Long*** (D La.) amendment to reduce over-all authorization by $318 million. ***Rejected, 27-53, June 2.*** For previous votes on the bill, see Senate Votes 44-47, preceding chart. For July 22 votes on appropriations, see SV 71-76, p. 132.

49. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). ***McCarthy*** (R Wis.) amendment to provide that no funds be made available to any country exporting goods to Red China while that country holds any American prisoners. ***Rejected, 18-60, June 2.***

50. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). ***Ellender*** (D La.) amendment to eliminate the $200 million President's Fund for Asian Economic Development. ***Rejected, 17-63, June 2.***

51. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). ***Capehart*** (R Ind.) amendment to authorize waiver of Civil Service laws to provide for termination of employment of not more than 200 Foreign Operations Administration employees above grade GS-9, except veterans. ***Rejected, 40-40, June 2.***

52. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). Passage of bill. ***Passed, 59-18, June 2.***

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	48	49	50	51	52
Yea	27	18	17	40	59
Nay	53	60	63	40	18

DEMOCRAT	48	49	50	51	52
Yea	14	5	8	0	31
Nay	27	34	32	40	7

REPUBLICAN	48	49	50	51	52
Yea	13	13	9	40	28
Nay	26	26	31	0	11

	48	49	50	51	52
ALABAMA					
Hill D	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	N	N	N	√
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Hayden D	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	X	X	X	X	√
McClellan D	√	?	√	?	?
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	N	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Allott R	X	X	X	√	√
Millikin R	N	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Purtell R	N	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	Y	N	N	X
Williams R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	N	N	N	N	Y
Smathers D	N	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA					
George D	N	N	N	N	Y
Russell D	Y	?	Y	N	N
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Welker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Douglas D	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
Capehart R	N	N	N	Y	?
Jenner R	?	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Martin R	N	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	√	?	√	√	?
KENTUCKY					
Barkley D	N	N	N	N	Y
Clements D	X	X	X	X	√
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Long D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE					
Payne R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Smith R	N	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Butler R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	√	X	X	X	√
Saltonstall R	N	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	N	N	N	N	Y
Potter R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	N	N	N	N	Y
Thye R	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Stennis D	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	N	N	N	N	Y
Symington D	N	N	N	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	N	N	Y	N	Y
Murray D	X	X	X	X	√
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Hruska R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	N	N	N	Y
Malone R	√	√	√	√	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	?	?	?	?	√
Cotton R	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Smith R	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	N	N	N	N	Y
Chavez D	?	?	?	?	?
NEW YORK					
Ives R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Lehman D	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	N	N	N	N	Y
Scott D	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Young R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO					
Bender R	X	X	X	√	√
Bricker R	Y	?	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	Y	Y	N	N	N
Monroney D	N	N	N	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse D	N	N	N	N	Y
Neuberger D	N	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	N	X	X	X	√
Pastore D	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Thurmond D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	√	?	?	√	X
Mundt R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	?	?	?	?	?
Kefauver D	N	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS					
Daniel D	Y	Y	N	N	N
Johnson D	N	N	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Bennett R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Watkins R	?	?	?	?	√
VERMONT					
Aiken R	N	N	N	Y	Y
Flanders R	N	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Robertson D	Y	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	N	N	N	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore D	N	N	N	N	Y
Neely D	N	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	N	Y	N	Y	N
Wiley R	N	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING					
Barrett R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	X	X	X	X	√

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Senate Votes -- Housing Act Commerce Funds

53. **Housing Act of 1955 (S 2126).** Omnibus measure to aid in provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums, and conservation and development of urban communities. ***Capehart*** (R Ind.) amendment to provide that 35,000 public housing units be constructed annually for the next two years. ***Rejected, 38-44, June 7.*** (See story, p. 253.)

54. **Housing Act of 1955 (S 2126).** Passage of bill. ***Passed, 60-25, June 7.***

55. **Commerce Appropriations (HR 6367).** Committee amendment to increase subsidy payments to airlines by $15 million over House appropriation. ***Adopted, 51-24, June 16.*** (See story, p. 210.)

56. **Commerce Appropriations (HR 6367).** Committee amendment to increase funds for shipbuilding program by $38 million over House appropriation. ***Adopted, 53-20, June 16.***

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	53	54	55	56			DEMOCRAT	53	54	65	56			REPUBLICAN	53	54	55	56		
Yea	38	60	51	53			Yea	6	33	19	32			Yea	32	27	32	21		
Nay	44	25	24	20			Nay	35	9	19	6			Nay	9	16	5	14		

	53	54	55	56
ALABAMA				
Hill D	N	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	Y	N	?	?
Hayden D	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	Y	?	?
McClellan D	?	?	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	Y	Y	?	?
Millikin R	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	N	Y	Y	Y
Purtell R	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	N	Y	N	N
Williams R	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA				
Holland D	Y	N	Y	Y
Smathers D	√	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
George D	N	Y	?	?
Russell D	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	Y	N	Y	N
Welker R	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	√	√	?	?
Douglas D	N	Y	N	N
INDIANA				
Capehart R	Y	Y	?	?
Jenner R	Y	N	N	N
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	Y	N	?	?
Martin R	√	X	Y	X
KANSAS				
Carlson R	Y	N	Y	N
Schoeppel R	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	N	Y	Y	Y
Clements D	X	√	?	?
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	Y	Y	Y
Long D	X	√	N	Y
MAINE				
Payne R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall R	Y	Y	√	√
Butler R	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	N	Y	X	√
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	N	Y	N	Y
Potter R	√	√	?	?
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	N	Y	N	Y
Thye R	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	Y	N	?	?
Stennis D	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	N	Y	N	Y
Symington D	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	N	Y	√	Y
Murray D	X	√	X	?
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	Y	N	√	√
Hruska R	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	N	Y	Y	Y
Malone R	√	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton R	Y	Y	?	?
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	Y	?	?
Chavez D	X	√	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Ives R	N	Y	N	√
Lehman D	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	N	Y	N	Y
Scott D	N	Y	X	?
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	N	Y	Y	Y
Young R	√	√	Y	N
OHIO				
Bender R	Y	Y	Y	N
Bricker R	Y	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	N	Y	Y	N
Monroney D	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
Morse D	N	Y	X	?
Neuberger D	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	N	Y	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	X	√	Y	Y
Pastore D	X	√	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	N	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond D	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	Y	N	Y	N
Mundt R	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	Y	N	Y
Kefauver D	N	Y	?	?
TEXAS				
Daniel D	N	N	Y	Y
Johnson D	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Watkins R	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	N	Y	N	N
Flanders R	N	Y	X	?
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	Y	N	N	?
Robertson D	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	N	Y	N	Y
Magnuson D	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	N	Y	N	Y
Neely D	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	Y	Y	Y	N
Wiley R	√	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	Y	N	Y	N
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	N	Y

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Senate Votes -- Defense Funds, Satellites Austrian Treaty, Banks

57. Austrian State Treaty (Exec G, 84th Congress, First Session). Provide for re-establishment of an independent and democratic Austria. Ratification of treaty. **(Two-thirds majority, or 44 "yeas" required.)** ***Ratified, 63-3, June 17.*** (See story, p. 285.)

58. Defense Appropriations (HR 6042). Make appropriations for the Defense Department for fiscal 1956. ***Symington*** (D Mo.) series of three amendments, considered en bloc, to increase Marine Corps funds by $46 million. ***Adopted, 40-39, June 20.*** (See story, p. 219.)

59. Defense Appropriations. ***Mundt*** (R S.D.) amendment to eliminate section barring use of funds for disposal or transfer by contract of work performed by civilian personnel for as long as 25 years. ***Rejected, 33-48, June 20.***

60. Defense Appropriations. Passage of bill. ***Passed, 80-0, June 20.***

61. Communist Controlled Nations (S Res 116). Express sense of Senate that Secretary of State should secure agreement of Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and France that present and future status of nations now under Communist control shall be subject for discussion at conference between heads of state. Adoption of resolution. ***Rejected, 4-77, June 22.*** (See story, p. 311.)

62. National Bank Associations (S 256). Eliminate cumulative voting of stock in election of national bank association directors. Passage of bill. ***Passed, 53-21, June 23.*** (See story, p. 479.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	57	58	59	60	61	62
Yea	63	40	33	80	4	53
Nay	3	39	48	0	77	21

DEMOCRAT	57	58	59	60	61	62
Yea	35	37	1	40	0	18
Nay	0	2	39	0	42	20

REPUBLICAN	57	58	59	60	61	62
Yea	28	3	32	40	4	35
Nay	3	37	9	0	35	1

	57	58	59	60	61	62
ALABAMA						
Hill D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Sparkman D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA						
Goldwater R	?	N	Y	Y	X	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Knowland R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Kuchel R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
Allott R	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Millikin R	Y	X	?	?	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Bush R	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Purtell R	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
DELAWARE						
Frear D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Williams R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
GEORGIA						
George D	√	√	?	√	X	?
Russell D	?	Y	N	Y	X	?
IDAHO						
Dworshak R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Welker R	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen R	?	√	?	?	X	?
Douglas D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
INDIANA						
Capehart R	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Jenner R	N	?	?	?	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper R	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Martin R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel R	Y	N	Y	√	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
Barkley D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Clements D	√	√	?	√	N	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender D	Y	X	N	Y	N	?
Long D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE						
Payne R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall R	√	N	Y	Y	N	?
Butler R	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy D	√	Y	N	Y	N	X
Saltonstall R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
McNamara D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Potter R	?	X	?	?	X	?
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey D	Y	√	X	√	X	X
Thye R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland D	√	√	X	√	?	Y
Stennis D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Symington D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
MONTANA						
Mansfield D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Murray D	√	√	?	√	X	?
NEBRASKA						
Curtis R	√	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Hruska R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Malone R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges R	?	X	?	√	N	?
Cotton R	√	X	?	√	X	?
NEW JERSEY						
Case R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Smith R	Y	N	Y	Y	X	√
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson D	√	√	?	?	N	Y
Chavez D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
Ives R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Lehman D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Scott D	√	Y	N	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Langer R	√	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Young R	Y	√	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO						
Bender R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Bricker R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr D	√	√	X	√	N	N
Monroney D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
Morse D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Neuberger D	√	Y	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Duff R	√	N	Y	Y	N	?
Martin R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Green D	Y	√	X	√	N	N
Pastore D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Thurmond D	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Kefauver D	√	Y	N	Y	N	?
TEXAS						
Daniel D	√	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Johnson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
Bennett R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Watkins R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken R	Y	N	N	Y	X	?
Flanders R	√	N	N	Y	X	?
VIRGINIA						
Byrd D	√	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Robertson D	√	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson D	Y	√	X	√	N	N
Magnuson D	Y	Y	N	Y	X	X
WEST VIRGINIA						
Kilgore D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Neely D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN						
McCarthy R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
WYOMING						
Barrett R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N

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Senate Votes -- Peace Ship, Home Rule War Victim Treaties

63. AEC Construction (HR 6795). Authorize appropriation for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition of property and for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion. ***Hickenlooper*** (R Iowa) amendment to increase appropriation by $21 million for development of an atomic-powered merchant vessel. ***Rejected, 41-42, June 28.*** (See story, p. 462.)

64. D. C. Home Rule (S 669). Provide for District of Columbia elected mayor, city council, school board and non-voting delegate to House of Representatives. ***Passed, 59-15, June 29.*** (See story, p. 389.)

65. Conventions on War Victims (Execs D, E, F, and G, 82nd Congress, First Session). Provide for revision of existing conventions dealing with sick and wounded of armed forces, prisoners of war, and treatment of civilians. Ratification of four conventions considered en bloc. **(Two-thirds majority, or 52 "yeas" required.)** ***Ratified, 77-0, July 6.*** (See story, p. 285.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	63	64	65		63	64	65		63	64	65
Yea	41	59	77	Yea	1	28	40	Yea	40	31	37
Nay	42	15	0	Nay	42	12	0	Nay	0	3	0

	63	64	65
ALABAMA			
Hill D	N	N	Y
Sparkman D	N	?	Y
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	√	?	Y
Hayden D	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	N	?	Y
McClellan D	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	Y	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	√	√
DELAWARE			
Frear D	N	N	Y
Williams R	Y	√	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland D	N	Y	Y
Smathers D	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
George D	X	?	√
Russell D	N	N	?
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Y
Welker R	?	?	?
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	√	?	?
Douglas D	N	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart R	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	Y	?	?
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	Y	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson R	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	N	Y	Y
Clements D	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	N	N	Y
Long D	N	N	Y
MAINE			
Payne R	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall R	Y	Y	√
Butler R	Y	√	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	X	√	√
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	N	Y	Y
Potter R	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	N	Y	√
Thye R	Y	Y	√
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	N	N	Y
Stennis D	N	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	N	Y	Y
Symington D	N	Y	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	N	Y	Y
Murray D	X	√	√
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	Y	Y	√
Hruska R	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA			
Bible D	N	Y	Y
Malone R	Y	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	Y	?	Y
Cotton R	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	Y	Y	√
Smith R	√	√	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	N	Y	Y
Chavez D	X	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
Ives R	Y	Y	Y
Lehman D	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	N	N	Y
Scott D	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	?	?	Y
Young R	Y	N	Y
OHIO			
Bender R	Y	√	Y
Bricker R	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	N	Y	Y
Monroney D	N	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse D	X	Y	Y
Neuberger D	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	Y	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	N	Y	√
Pastore D	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	N	N	Y
Thurmond D	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	Y	Y	Y
Mundt R	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	N	?	Y
Kefauver D	N	√	Y
TEXAS			
Daniel D	N	Y	√
Johnson D	N	Y	√
UTAH			
Bennett R	Y	Y	Y
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken R	Y	Y	Y
Flanders R	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	N	X	Y
Robertson D	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	N	Y	Y
Magnuson D	X	√	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore D	N	Y	Y
Neely D	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	X	√	Y
Wiley R	?	?	?
WYOMING			
Barrett R	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	N	Y	√

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Senate Votes -- Self-Government Right Reserves, Defense Work

66. **Rights of Self-Government (S Res 127).** Express belief of Senate that enslaved peoples of Europe and Asia should be restored sovereign rights of self government. ***Adopted, 89-0, July 14.*** (See story, p. 311.)

67. **Colonialism and Communist Imperialism (H Con Res 149).** Express sense of Congress on maintenance of traditional U.S. policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. Adoption of resolution. ***Adopted, 88-0, July 14.*** (See story, p. 310.)

68. **Reserve Forces (HR 7000).** Provide for strengthening of reserve forces. ***Jenner*** (R Ind.) amendment to bar service of any member of armed forces, including reserve components, in any foreign country with which U.S. has treaty of agreement authorizing criminal jurisdiction by that country over such personnel. ***Rejected, 14-70, July 14.*** (See story, p. 334.)

69. **Reserve Forces (HR 7000).** Passage of bill. ***Passed, 80-1, July 14.***

70. **Defense Production (S 2391).** Extend Defense Production Act of 1950 for two years. ***Capehart*** (R Ind.) amendment to limit personnel hired without compensation to advisory functions when policy matters are considered. ***Agreed to, 46-45, July 19.*** (See story, p. 472.) For Aug. 1 vote on conference report, see Senate Vote 86, p. 135.

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	66	67	68	69	70		DEMOCRAT	66	67	68	69	70		REPUBLICAN	66	67	68	69	70
Yea	89	88	14	80	46		Yea	45	44	0	39	2		Yea	44	44	14	41	44
Nay	0	0	70	1	45		Nay	0	0	40	0	44		Nay	0	0	30	1	1

	66	67	68	69	70
ALABAMA					
Hill D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Sparkman D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA					
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright D	Y	?	N	Y	N
McClellan D	√	√	?	√	N
CALIFORNIA					
Knowland R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Allott R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Millikin R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Bush R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Williams R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Smathers D	Y	Y	N	Y	X
GEORGIA					
George D	Y	Y	X	√	N
Russell D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO					
Dworshak R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Welker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Dirksen R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Douglas D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA					
Capehart R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	?	Y	Y	?	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	Y	Y	Y	?	?
KENTUCKY					
Barkley D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Clements D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA					
Ellender D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Long D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE					
Payne R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Butler R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy D	Y	Y	X	√	X
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
McNamara D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Potter R	Y	Y	?	√	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Thye R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Stennis D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Symington D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MONTANA					
Mansfield D	Y	Y	N	X	N
Murray D	Y	Y	X	√	N
NEBRASKA					
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Bible D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Malone R	√	√	Y	Y	√
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cotton R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Case R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Chavez D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK					
Ives R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Lehman D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Scott D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
Bender R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bricker R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Monroney D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OREGON					
Morse D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Neuberger D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Duff R	Y	?	N	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green D	Y	Y	?	?	N
Pastore D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Thurmond D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore D	√	√	?	?	N
Kefauver D	√	√	X	√	N
TEXAS					
Daniel D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Johnson D	√	√	X	√	X
UTAH					
Bennett R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Watkins R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Flanders R	Y	Y	X	√	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Robertson D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Magnuson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Neely D	Y	Y	X	√	N
WISCONSIN					
McCarthy R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	?	?	?	√	Y
WYOMING					
Barrett R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	N	Y	N

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Senate Votes – Foreign Aid Funds

71. Mutual Security Appropriations (HR 7224). Appropriate $3,205,841,750 for the Mutual Security program for fiscal 1956. Committee amendment to increase by $420 million the funds for military assistance. *Adopted, 50-38, July 22.* (See story, p. 235.) For June 2 votes on authorization bill, see Senate Votes 44-47, p. 126 and SV 48-52, p. 127.

72. Mutual Security Appropriations (HR 7224). *Ellender* (D La.) amendment (to committee amendment) to reduce by $21 million the funds for European defense support. *Rejected, 22-63, July 22.*

73. Mutual Security Appropriations (HR 7224). *Ellender* (D La.) amendment (to committee amendment) to reduce by $206.8 million the funds for Asian defense support. *Rejected, 24-60, July 22.*

74. Mutual Security Appropriations (HR 7224). Committee amendment to reduce by $10 million the funds for development assistance for India. *Adopted, 68-16, July 22.*

75. Mutual Security Appropriations (HR 7224). Committee amendment to increase by $50 million the President's fund for Asian economic development. *Adopted, 46-38, July 22.*

76. Mutual Security Appropriations (HR 7224). Passage of bill. *Passed, 62-22, July 22.*

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	71	72	73	74	75	76
Yea	50	22	24	68	46	62
Nay	38	63	60	16	38	22

DEMOCRAT	71	72	73	74	75	76
Yea	21	13	13	29	16	32
Nay	23	30	30	14	27	11

REPUBLICAN	71	72	73	74	75	76
Yea	29	9	11	39	30	30
Nay	15	33	30	2	11	11

	71	72	73	74	75	76
ALABAMA						
Hill D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Goldwater R	N	Y	√	Y	N	N
Hayden D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright D	N	N	N	N	N	Y
McClellan D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
Knowland R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Allott R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Bush R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Frear D	X	√	√	√	X	?
Williams R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA						
Holland D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers D	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						
George D	√	X	X	√	√	√
Russell D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IDAHO						
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Welker R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Douglas D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Capehart R	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	N	N	Y	√	X	X
KENTUCKY						
Barkley D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Clements D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Long D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MAINE						
Payne R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Butler R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy D	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Saltonstall R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
McNamara D	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Potter R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey D	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Thye R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Stennis D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Symington D	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield D	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Murray D	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA						
Curtis R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hruska R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEVADA						
Bible D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Malone R	X	?	?	?	?	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton R	Y	X	X	√	√	√
NEW JERSEY						
Case R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson D	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Chavez D	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
Ives R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Lehman D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott D	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Langer R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Young R	N	N	N	Y	N	N
OHIO						
Bender R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Bricker R	N	?	?	?	?	?
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Monroney D	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
Morse D	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Neuberger D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Duff R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Martin R	?	?	?	?	?	?
RHODE ISLAND						
Green D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Pastore D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Thurmond D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Mundt R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore D	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Kefauver D	Y	X	X	?	√	√
TEXAS						
Daniel D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Johnson D	√	X	X	√	√	√
UTAH						
Bennett R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Watkins R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Flanders R	√	X	X	√	√	√
VIRGINIA						
Byrd D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Robertson D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson D	√	X	X	√	√	√
Magnuson D	√	X	X	√	√	√
WEST VIRGINIA						
Kilgore D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Neely D	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
McCarthy R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING						
Barrett R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
O'Mahoney D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

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Senate Votes -- German Business Pact Railroad Retirement

77. Treaty with Germany (Exec E, 84th Congress, First Session). Ratification of treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between U.S. and Federal Republic of Germany. ***Ratified, 83-0, July 27.*** (See story, p. 287.)

78. Railroad Retirement (HR 4744). Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act regarding annuities. ***Smith*** (R N.J.) amendment to delete requirement that all positions in Railroad Retirement Board be under competitive civil service. ***Rejected, 24-66, July 28.*** (See story, p. 264.)

79. Railroad Retirement (HR 4744). Passage of bill. ***Passed, 91-0, July 28.***

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	77	78	79					77	78	79					77	78	79			
Yea	83	24	91				Yea	42	0	47				Yea	41	24	44			
Nay	0	66	0				Nay	0	46	0				Nay	0	20	0			

	77	78	79
ALABAMA			
Hill D	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA			
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Y
Hayden D	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright D	√	N	Y
McClellan D	√	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	N	Y
COLORADO			
Allott R	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Bush R	√	Y	Y
Purtell R	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear D	√	X	√
Williams R	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland D	Y	N	Y
Smathers D	Y	X	Y
GEORGIA			
George D	Y	N	Y
Russell D	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
Dworshak R	Y	N	Y
Welker R	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen R	Y	Y	Y
Douglas D	Y	N	Y
INDIANA			
Capehart R	Y	N	Y
Jenner R	?	?	?
IOWA			
Hickenlooper R	Y	Y	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson R	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	√	√	√
KENTUCKY			
Barkley D	Y	N	Y
Clements D	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender D	Y	N	Y
Long D	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
Payne R	Y	N	Y
Smith R	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall R	Y	N	Y
Butler R	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy D	√	N	Y
Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
McNamara D	Y	N	Y
Potter R	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey D	Y	N	Y
Thye R	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland D	Y	N	Y
Stennis D	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings D	Y	N	Y
Symington D	Y	N	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield D	Y	N	Y
Murray D	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y
Hruska R	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA			
Bible D	Y	N	Y
Malone R	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges R	Y	Y	Y
Cotton R	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Case R	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson D	Y	N	Y
Chavez D	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK			
Ives R	Y	N	Y
Lehman D	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin D	Y	N	Y
Scott D	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Langer R	Y	N	Y
Young R	Y	N	Y
OHIO			
Bender R	Y	N	Y
Bricker R	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr D	Y	N	Y
Monroney D	Y	N	Y
OREGON			
Morse D	Y	N	Y
Neuberger D	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Duff R	Y	N	Y
Martin R	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green D	Y	N	Y
Pastore D	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston D	Y	N	Y
Thurmond D	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case R	Y	Y	Y
Mundt R	√	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore D	√	N	Y
Kefauver D	Y	N	Y
TEXAS			
Daniel D	Y	N	Y
Johnson D	√	X	√
UTAH			
Bennett R	Y	Y	Y
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken R	Y	N	Y
Flanders R	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd D	Y	N	Y
Robertson D	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson D	Y	N	Y
Magnuson D	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Kilgore D	Y	N	Y
Neely D	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
McCarthy R	?	N	Y
Wiley R	Y	N	Y
WYOMING			
Barrett R	√	?	?
O'Mahoney D	√	N	Y

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Senate Votes -- Minerals, Panama Pact Tax Treaties, ICC Post

80. **Domestic Minerals (HR 6373).** Encourage the development and production of domestic minerals for stockpiling and other purposes. *Passed, 54-34, July 29.* (See story, p. 470.)

81. **Panama Mutual Understanding Treaty (Exec F, 84th Congress, First Session).** Promote mutual understanding between U.S. and Panama and modify existing commercial and financial privileges. Ratification of Treaty. **(Two-thirds majority, or 58 "yeas" required.)** *Agreed to, 72-14, July 29.* (See story, p. 286.)

82. **Tax Treaties with Netherlands and Italy (Execs I, 83rd Congress, Second Session, and C, D, and I, 84th Congress, First Session).** Enter into and extend conventions for avoiding double taxation and tax evasion with respect to the Netherlands Antilles and Italy. Ratification of treaties. **(Two-thirds majority, or 58 "yeas" required.)** *Agreed to, 86-0, July 29.* (See story, p. 287.)

83. **Hall Nomination.** Confirm nomination of John A. Hall to be director of locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission. *Confirmed, 43-41, July 29.* (See story, p. 668.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	80	81	82	83				80	81	82	83				80	81	82	83			
Yea	54	72	86	43			Yea	27	33	45	8			Yea	27	39	41	35			
Nay	34	14	0	41			Nay	19	13	0	35			Nay	15	1	0	6			

	80	81	82	83
ALABAMA				
Hill D	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman D	N	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Haydon D	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	Y	Y	N
McClellan D	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	N	Y	Y	Y
Purtell R	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear D	X	√	√	?
Williams R	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers D	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA				
George D	N	Y	Y	?
Russell D	N	N	Y	?
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Welker R	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Douglas D	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA				
Capehart R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	Y	?	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	?	√	√	?
Martin R	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	?	√	√	√
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	Y	Y	Y	N
Clements D	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long D	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE				
Payne R	N	Y	Y	N
Smith R	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND				
Beall R	N	Y	Y	N
Butler R	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	N	√	√	X
Saltonstall R	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	Y	Y	Y	N
Potter R	Y	Y	Y	X
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	Y	Y	Y	N
Thye R	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	Y	Y	Y	√
Stennis D	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	N	Y	Y	N
Symington D	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray D	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska R	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	Y	Y	Y	N
Malone R	Y	?	√	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton R	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	Y	Y	Y	N
Chavez D	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Ives R	N	Y	Y	N
Lehman D	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	Y	N	Y	N
Scott D	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	Y	Y	Y	N
Young R	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO				
Bender R	N	Y	Y	Y
Bricker R	?	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	Y	N	Y	N
Monroney D	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON				
Morse D	Y	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger D	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	N	√	√	Y
Martin R	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	N	Y	Y	N
Pastore D	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	Y	N	Y	N
Thurmond D	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt R	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	N	Y	N
Kefauver D	Y	Y	Y	N
TEXAS				
Daniel D	Y	Y	Y	N
Johnson D	√	√	√	X
UTAH				
Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Watkins R	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	N	Y	Y	Y
Flanders R	X	√	√	?
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	?	N	Y	Y
Robertson D	N	N	√	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	Y	N	Y	N
Magnuson D	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	Y	Y	Y	N
Neely D	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley R	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	√	√	√	?
O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	Y	N

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Senate Votes -- Farm Credit, GI Voting Defense Work, SEC Post

84. Farm Credit (HR 5168). Provide for retirement of government capital in certain institutions operating under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. ***Williams*** (R Del.) amendment providing for return to the government of its share of accumulated surplus on liquidation of banks for cooperatives. ***Rejected, 9-80, July 30.*** (See story, p. 182.)

85. Armed Services Voting (HR 4048). Assist servicemen and federal employees overseas to vote. ***Morse*** (D Ore.) motion to recommit conference report with instructions to retain provision exempting servicemen, during wartime, from paying poll tax. ***Rejected, 22-56, Aug. 1.*** (See story, p. 347.)

86. Defense Production (S 2391). Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, with amendments. ***Capehart*** (R Ind.) motion to recommit conference report with instructions to delete provision requiring persons who serve the government without compensation to file personal financial statements. ***Agreed to, 36-34, Aug. 1.*** (See story, p. 472.) For July 19 vote on the bill, see Senate Vote 70, p. 131.

87. Patterson Nomination. Confirm nomination of Harold C. Patterson to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. ***Confirmed, 49-29, Aug. 2.*** (See story, p. 669.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken.	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
	84	85	86	87		84	85	86	87		84	85	86	87
Yea	9	22	36	49	Yea	2	15	0	12	Yea	7	7	36	37
Nay	80	56	34	29	Nay	43	24	33	28	Nay	37	32	1	1

	84	85	86	87
ALABAMA				
Hill D	N	N	N	N
Sparkman D	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA				
Goldwater R	Y	N	Y	Y
Hayden D	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright D	N	N	N	N
McClellan D	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland R	N	N	Y	Y
Kuchel R	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Allott R	N	N	Y	Y
Millikin R	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Bush R	Y	N	Y	Y
Purtell R	N	?	?	√
DELAWARE				
Frear D	?	?	?	?
Williams R	Y	N	?	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland D	N	N	N	Y
Smathers D	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA				
George D	N	X	?	?
Russell D	N	N	?	Y
IDAHO				
Dworshak R	N	N	Y	Y
Welker R	N	?	?	?
ILLINOIS				
Dirksen R	N	N	Y	Y
Douglas D	N	Y	N	N
INDIANA				
Capehart R	N	N	Y	Y
Jenner R	Y	?	?	?
IOWA				
Hickenlooper R	N	N	?	?
Martin R	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson R	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel R	?	?	?	√
KENTUCKY				
Barkley D	N	Y	N	N
Clements D	N	N	N	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender D	N	N	N	Y
Long D	N	N	N	Y
MAINE				
Payne R	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Butler R	N	?	?	√
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy D	?	?	?	√
Saltonstall R	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
McNamara D	N	Y	N	N
Potter R	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey D	N	Y	N	N
Thye R	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland D	N	X	?	?
Stennis D	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings D	N	Y	N	N
Symington D	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA				
Mansfield D	N	N	N	N
Murray D	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis R	N	N	Y	Y
Hruska R	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible D	N	N	?	Y
Malone R	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges R	?	?	?	√
Cotton R	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Case R	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith R	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson D	N	N	?	?
Chavez D	N	?	?	N
NEW YORK				
Ives R	N	Y	Y	Y
Lehman D	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin D	N	N	N	Y
Scott D	X	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Langer R	N	Y	N	N
Young R	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO				
Bender R	N	Y	Y	Y
Bricker R	N	?	?	√
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr D	N	N	N	Y
Monroney D	N	N	N	N
OREGON				
Morse D	N	Y	N	N
Neuberger D	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duff R	N	N	Y	Y
Martin R	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green D	N	N	N	N
Pastore D	N	N	X	?
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston D	N	N	N	N
Thurmond D	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case R	N	N	Y	Y
Mundt R	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore D	N	?	?	?
Kefauver D	N	Y	N	N
TEXAS				
Daniel D	N	X	?	?
Johnson D	X	X	X	?
UTAH				
Bennett R	N	N	Y	Y
Watkins R	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken R	N	N	Y	Y
Flanders R	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd D	Y	X	?	Y
Robertson D	Y	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson D	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson D	N	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Kilgore D	N	Y	X	N
Neely D	N	Y	X	N
WISCONSIN				
McCarthy R	N	N	Y	Y
Wiley R	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING				
Barrett R	?	?	?	√
O'Mahoney D	N	?	?	N

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House Votes -- Speaker, Formosa . . .

1. **Election of Speaker of House of Representatives.** RAYBURN (D Texas) vs. MARTIN (R Mass.). Rayburn elected, 228-198, Jan. 5 (See story p. 389.)

KEY

- R Vote for Rayburn, Democrat
- M Vote for Martin, Republican
- ? Absent or answered "Present"

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4		
Yea	228	410	366	394			Yea	228	225	206	223			Yea	0	185	160	171		
Nay	198	3	0	4			Nay	0	1	0	0			Nay	198	2	0	4		

		1	2	3	4
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin	D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott	D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant	D	R	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston	D	R	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains	D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden	D	R	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes	R	M	Y	Y	?
2 Udall	D	R	Y	?	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings	D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays	D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell	D	R	Y	?	?
3 Trimble	D	R	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen	R	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle	D	R	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	R	M	Y	Y	?
14 Hagen	D	R	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson	R	M	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	R	M	Y	Y	?
8 Miller	D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	D	R	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips	R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder	R	M	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley	D	R	Y	?	Y
27 Sheppard	D	R	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk	D	R	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	R	M	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt	R	M	Y	Y	Y
30 Wilson	R	M	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	R	M	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle	D	R	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	R	M	Y	Y	Y
25 Hillings	R	M	Y	Y	?
20 Hinshaw	R	M	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	D	R	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt	R	M	Y	Y	?
18 Hosmer	R	M	Y	Y	?
16 Jackson	R	M	Y	Y	?
17 King	D	R	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	R	M	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough	R	M	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	D	R	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill	R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	D	R	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella	R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Dodd	D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Merrow	R	M	Y	Y	?
5 Patterson	R	M	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak	R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown	R	M	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	D	R	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer	R	M	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong	D	R	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	D	–	Y	Y	√
3 Sikes	D	R	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch	D	R	Y	Y	Y
10 Brown	D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis	D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Flynt	D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester	D	R	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Langham	D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher	D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston	D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson	D	R	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
2 Budge	R	M	Y	Y	?
1 Pfost	D	R	?	?	Y
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen	R	M	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	R	M	Y	?	Y
19 Chiperfield	R	?	Y	?	?
25 Gray	D	R	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack	D	R	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason	R	M	Y	Y	N
24 Price	D	R	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed	R	M	Y	Y	Y
20 Simpson	R	M	?	?	Y
22 Springer	R	M	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde	R	M	Y	Y	Y
23 Vursell	R	M	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler	D	R	Y	Y	Y
12 Boyle	D	R	Y	Y	Y
13 Church	R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	D	R	Y	?	Y
8 Gordon	D	R	Y	Y	Y
10 Hoffman	R	M	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 McVey	R	M	Y	Y	Y
3 Murray	D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	D	R	Y	Y	Y
11 Sheehan	R	M	N	?	Y
9 Yates	D	R	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair	R	M	Y	Y	Y
5 Beamer	R	M	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	R	M	Y	Y	Y
11 Brownson	R	M	Y	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker	R	M	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	D	R	Y	√	Y
2 Halleck	R	M	Y	?	Y
6 Harden	R	M	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey	R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	D	R	Y	?	Y
9 Wilson	R	M	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
5 Cunningham	R	M	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver	R	M	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	R	M	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven	R	M	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen	R	M	Y	?	Y
4 LeCompte	R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	R	M	Y	?	Y
2 Talle	R	M	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS					
1 Avery	R	M	Y	Y	Y
3 George	R	M	Y	Y	?
5 Hope	R	M	√	?	Y
4 Rees	R	M	Y	?	Y
2 Scrivner	R	M	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith	R	M	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf	D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory	D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Robsion	R	M	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler	R	M	N	Y	Y
5 Spence	D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	D	R	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks	D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	D	R	Y	Y	Y
8 Long	D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison	D	R	Y	?	Y
5 Passman	D	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson	D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis	D	R	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
1 Hale	R	M	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire	R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson	R	M	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux	R	M	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon	D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Hyde	R	M	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford	D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller	R	M	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates	R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland	D	R	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	R	M	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	D	R	Y	?	Y
1 Heselton	R	M	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane	D	R	Y	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	D	R	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin	R	?	Y	Y	?
12 McCormack	D	R	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson	R	M	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers	R	M	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth	R	M	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett	R	M	?	Y	Y
8 Bentley	R	M	Y	Y	?
10 Cederberg	R	M	Y	Y	Y
18 Dondero	R	M	?	?	?
5 Ford	R	M	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth	D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	R	M	?	↓	N
3 Johansen	R	M	Y	Y	Y
11 Knox	R	M	?	↓	Y
2 Meader	R	M	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson	R	M	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott	R	M	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs	D	R	Y	Y	Y
15 Dingell	D	R	Y	Y	?
17 Griffiths	D	R	Y	?	Y
16 Lesinski	D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	D	R	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	D	R	√	?	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen	R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen	R	M	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik	D	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd	R	M	Y	Y	Y
9 Knutson	D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall	D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy	D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	R	M	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier	D	R	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer	D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith	D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Williams	D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead	D	R	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	D	R	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon	D	R	Y	Y	?
8 Carnahan	D	R	Y	?	?
4 Christopher	D	R	?	↓	Y
2 Curtis	R	M	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull	D	R	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	D	R	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder	D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Short	R	M	Y	↓	Y
3 Sullivan	D	R	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare	R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Metcalf	D	R	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase	R	M	√	?	Y
3 Harrison	R	M	Y	Y	?

. . . Veterans Benefits, Draft

2. **Formosa Policy (H J Res 159).** Authorize the President to employ the U.S. armed forces for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related positions and territories of that area. *Passed, 410-3, Jan. 25.* (See story, p. 277.)

3. **Veterans Education Benefits (HR 587).** Provide that persons serving in the armed forces on Jan. 31 may continue to accrue educational benefits under the Veterans Re-adjustment Assistance Act of 1952. *Passed, 366-0, Jan. 27.* (See story, p. 345.)

4. **Selective Service (HR 3005).** Extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act for four years. *Passed, 394-4, Feb. 8.* (See story, p. 329.) For June 26 vote on conference report, see House Vote 54, p. 156.

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	1	2	3	4
4 Miller R	M	Y	?	Y
1 Weaver R	M	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
AL Young R	M	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow R	M	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R	M	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield R	M	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand R	M	?	?	Y
12 Kean R	M	√	Y	Y
9 Osmers R	M	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino D	R	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson D	R	Y	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall R	M	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams, D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R	M	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D	R	Y	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D	R	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R	M	Y	Y	Y
37 Cole R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Derounian R	M	Y	√	Y
26 Gamble R	M	Y	?	Y
27 Gwinn R	M	Y	?	Y
32 Kearney R	M	Y	Y	Y
38 Keating R	M	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R	M	Y	Y½	Y
40 Miller R	M	√	?	Y
30 O'Brien D	R	Y	Y	Y
39 Ostertag R	M	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R	M	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan R	?	√	?	?
43 Reed R	M	Y	Y	Y
35 Riehlman R	M	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George R	M	Y	?	Y
36 Taber R	M	Y	?	Y
31 Taylor R	M	Y	?	Y
1 Wainwright R	M	Y	√	Y
29 Wharton R	M	Y	Y	Y
34 Williams R	M	Y	Y	Y
New York City				
8 Anfuso D	R	Y	?	Y
5 Bosch R	M	Y	?	Y
24 Buckley D	R	Y	?	Y
11 Celler D	R	Y	?	Y
17 Coudert R	M	Y	?	Y
20 Davidson D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney D	R	Y	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D	R	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan D	R	Y	?	Y
12 Dorn R	M	Y	Y	Y
22 Fino D	R	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino R	M	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D	R	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	R	Y	?	Y
9 Keogh D	R	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Latham R	M	Y	?	Y
13 Multer D	R	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D	R	Y	Y	Y
15 Ray R	M	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney D	R	Y	?	Y
21 Zelenko D	R	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Barden D	R	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D	R	Y	Y	?
5 Chatham D	R	Y	?	Y
4 Cooley D	R	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain D	R	Y	?	Y
10 Jonas R	M	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones D	R	Y	Y	Y
12 Shuford D	R	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R	M	Y	?	N
AL Krueger R	M	Y	Y	?
OHIO				
9 Ashley D	R	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	M	Y	?	?
13 Baumhart R	M	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts R	M	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	M	Y	Y	√
11 Bolton, O.P. R	M	Y	√	Y
16 Bow R	M	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown R	M	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R	M	?	?	?
20 Feighan D	R	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays D	R	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess R	M	Y	?	Y
10 Jenkins R	M	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R	M	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor R	M	√	?	?
23 Minshall R	M	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Schenck R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R	M	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik D	R	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	M	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed D	R	Y	?	Y
6 Wickersham D	R	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
2 Coon R	M	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R	M	Y	Y	Y
3 Green D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad R	M	Y	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Buchanan D	R	Y	Y	Y
17 Bush R	M	Y	?	Y
10 Carrigg R	M	Y	?	Y
25 Clark D	R	Y	?	Y
29 Corbett R	M	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague R	M	Y	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D	R	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton R	M	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood D	R	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R	M	Y	√	Y
23 Gavin R	M	Y	Y	Y
7 James R	M	Y	?	Y
24 Kearns R	M	Y	Y	Y
21 Kelley D	R	Y	Y	Y
8 King R	M	√	?	Y
13 McConnell R	M	Y	?	Y
26 Morgan D	R	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma R	M	Y	?	Y
19 Quigley D	R	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D	R	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor R	M	Y	?	Y
18 Simpson R	M	Y	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt R	M	Y	?	Y
15 Walter D	R	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D	R	Y	?	Y
2 Granahan D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Green D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott R	M	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand D	R	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers D	R	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	M	Y	Y	?
1 Lovre R	M	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	M	Y	Y	Y
6 Bass D	R	Y	Y	Y
8 Cooper D	R	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	R	√	?	?
4 Evins D	R	Y	Y	?
3 Frazier D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Priest D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece R	M	Y	Y	?
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	M	Y	Y	Y
14 Bell D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks D	R	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D	R	Y	Y	Y
AL Dies D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D	R	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher D	R	Y	Y	Y
3 Gentry D	R	Y	Y	Y
13 Ikard D	R	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D	R	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D	R	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman D	R	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D	?	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	R	Y	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague D	R	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas D	R	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson D	R	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D	R	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright D	R	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
2 Dawson R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	M	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R	M	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D	R	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R	M	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison D	R	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff R	M	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson D	R	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	R	√	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R	M	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan R	M	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack R	M	Y	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	M	Y	Y	?
6 Tollefson R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Westland R	M	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D	R	Y	Y	Y
4 Burnside D	R	Y	Y	Y
6 Byrd D	R	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D	R	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers D	R	Y	?	Y
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R	M	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis R	M	Y	Y	Y
9 Johnson D	R	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	M	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski R	M	?	?	?
5 Reuss D	R	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R	?	√	?	?
6 Van Pelt R	M	Y	Y	?
3 Withrow R	M	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D	R	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R	M	Y	?	Y

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House Votes -- Reciprocal Trade . . .

5. **Congressional Salaries (HR 3828).** Raise salaries of Members of Congress, the Vice President, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice of the U.S., associate justices of the Supreme Court, federal judges, certain officials of the Justice Department, and certain staff members of House committees. ***Passed, 283-118, Feb. 16.*** (See story, p. 357.) For March 1 vote on conference report, see next chart, House Vote 13.

6. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Extend authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. ***Smith*** (D Va.) motion shut off debate on a closed rule (H Res 142) providing for two days of debate on the bill, with amendments from the floor prohibited. ***Rejected, 178-207, Feb. 17.*** (See story, p. 289.)

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10
Yea	283	178	191	193	199	295	Yea	166	116	82	128	80	186	Yea	117	62	109	65	119	109
Nay	118	207	193	192	206	110	Nay	59	101	134	88	140	35	Nay	59	106	59	104	66	75

	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Boykin D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Grant D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Jones D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rains D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Roberts D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Selden D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hays D	?	?	?	?	N	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	X	√	X	√	X
4 Mailliard R	√	?	?	√	N	Y
8 Miller D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Moss D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Scudder R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Shelley D	Y	√	?	√	X	√
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
13 Teague R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
28 Utt R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
30 Wilson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Younger R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County						
23 Doyle D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	?	?	√	N	Y
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Holt R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	√	?	?	√	X	√
17 King D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hill R	N	?	?	?	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
3 Cretella R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Dodd D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Morano R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Sadlak R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Haley D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
8 Blitch D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Brown D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Flynt D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Forrester D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Pilcher D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Preston D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO						
2 Budge R	X	?	?	X	Y	N
1 Pfost D	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	√	?	?	√	N	Y
25 Gray D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
21 Mack D	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Mason R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Price D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Reed R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Simpson R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Springer R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Velde R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
23 Vursell R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County						
7 Bowler D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Church R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	?	X	?	X	√
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	N	Y	X	√
4 McVey R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Yates D	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
INDIANA						
4 Adair R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Beamer R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Bray R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Brownson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Denton D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Harden R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Madden D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Wilson R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA						
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross R	X	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven R	X	?	?	?	N	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 LeCompte R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel R	√	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Talle R	?	?	?	?	?	?
KANSAS						
1 Avery R	√	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 George R	X	?	?	?	?	?
5 Hope R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Rees R	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Smith R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Perkins D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Robsion R	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Siler R	X	?	?	?	?	X
5 Spence D	?	?	?	√	X	?
6 Watts D	N	N	?	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert D	Y	√	X	√	X	√
8 Long D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison D	?	√	X	?	N	Y
5 Passman D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Thompson D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis D	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
1 Hale R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 McIntire R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Nelson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
2 Devereux R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz D	Y	√	?	√	N	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Boland D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Curtis R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Heselton R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Lane D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Macdonald D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Martin R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson R	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
11 O'Neill D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Rogers R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Bentley R	Y	?	?	√	X	√
10 Cederberg R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 Dondero R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman R	N	N	Y	N	√	X
3 Johansen R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Knox R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Meader R	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
9 Thompson R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Wolcott R	√	?	?	?	?	?
Detroit-Wayne County						
13 Diggs D	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
15 Dingell D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths D	Y	Y	?	√	N	Y
16 Lesinski D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Andresen R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Blatnik D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Judd R	X	√	X	√	X	√
9 Knutson D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCarthy D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Wier D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Colmer D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten D	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Williams D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon D	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis R	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hull D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Short R	?	X	√	X	√	X
3 Sullivan D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA						
2 Fjare R	Y	N	?	X	Y	N
1 Metcalf D	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
2 Chase R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Harrison R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

. . . Congressional Pay Raise

7. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** ***Brown*** (R Ohio) amendment to rule (H Res 142) to permit five hours of debate and amendments from the floor. ***Rejected, 191-193, Feb. 17.***

8. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** Adoption of closed rule (H Res 142). ***Adopted, 193-192, Feb. 17.***

9. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** ***Reed*** (R N.Y.) motion to recommit with instructions to amend to require the President to comply with recommendations of the Tariff Commission, except when national security is involved. ***Rejected, 199-206, Feb. 18.***

10. **Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1).** ***Passed, 295-110, Feb. 18.*** For June 14 vote on conference report, see House Vote 43, p. 152.

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	5	6	7	8	9	10
4 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
AL Young R	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Bass R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hand R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Kean R	√	√	X	√	N	Y
9 Osmers R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Rodino D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski D	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
4 Thompson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Tumulty D	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Widnall R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Williams D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey D	√	X	√	X	√	√
AL Fernandez D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
3 Becker R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Cole R	Y	X	√	X	√	X
2 Derounian R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R	Y	?	?	?	N	Y
27 Gwinn R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
32 Kearney R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
38 Keating R	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
40 Miller R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
30 O'Brien D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
39 Ostertag R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
41 Radwan R	?	?	?	√	X	√
43 Reed R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
35 Riehlman R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
36 Taber R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
31 Taylor R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Wainwright R	Y	√	X	√	N	Y
29 Wharton R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
34 Williams R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
New York City						
8 Anfuso D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Buckley D	Y	?	?	√	N	Y
11 Celler D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Coudert R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Davidson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Fino D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
25 Fino R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Klein D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Latham R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Multer D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Powell D	Y	?	X	√	N	Y
15 Ray R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Rooney D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
9 Alexander D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Barden D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Carlyle D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Cooley D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Deane D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Durham D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jonas R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Jones D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Shuford D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick R	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Krueger R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Betts R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	√	?	√	X	√	X
16 Bow R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Brown R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Clevenger R	?	?	?	?	?	?
20 Feighan D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Hays D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Henderson R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hess R	Y	X	√	X	√	X
10 Jenkins R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
19 Kirwan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 McGregor R	?	?	?	?	?	?
23 Minshall R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Polk D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Schenck R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Scherer R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
21 Vanik D	Y	Y	N	√	N	Y
12 Vorys R	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher R	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Steed D	Y	N	Y	N	√	?
6 Wickersham D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
2 Coon R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Ellsworth R	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
3 Green D	N	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Norblad R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
30 Buchanan D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Bush R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Carrigg R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
25 Clark D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
29 Corbett R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Dague R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
28 Eberharter D	Y	?	?	√	X	√
12 Fenton R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Flood D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
27 Fulton R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 James R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Kearns R	?	?	?	?	Y	N
21 Kelley D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 King R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 McConnell R	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
26 Morgan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 Humma R	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Quigley D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
22 Saylor R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 Simpson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Van Zandt R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Walter D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Scott R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Forand D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Dorn D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 McMillan D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Richards D	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley D	N	N	Y	N	√	X
1 Rivers D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bass D	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Cooper D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Davis D	Y	?	?	√	X	√
4 Evins D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Murray D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Priest D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Reece R	Y	X	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS						
5 Alger R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Bell D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson D	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Dies D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Gentry D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Kilgore D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Patman D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Poage D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wright D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
2 Dawson R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Dixon R	N	N	?	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Prouty R	?	?	?	√	Y	√
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt D	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Poff R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Robeson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Smith D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Tuck D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Horan R	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
3 Mack R	X	?	?	X	Y	N
AL Magnuson D	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Westland R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Burnside D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Byrd D	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Kee D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Mollohan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Staggers D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Johnson D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Laird R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 O'Konski R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Smith R	X	?	?	X	√	X
6 Van Pelt R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Withrow R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Zablocki D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING						
AL Thomson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

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House Votes -- Tax Reduction . . .

11. **Tax Reduction (HR 4259).** Provide for one-year extension of existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates and provide $20 credit against individual income taxes for each personal exemption. ***Reed*** (R N.Y.) motion to recommit with instructions to delete the income tax provision. ***Rejected, 205-210, Feb. 25.*** (See story, p. 419.)

12. **Tax Reduction (HR 4259).** Passage of bill. ***Passed, 242-175, Feb. 25.*** For March 30 vote on conference report, see p. 144, House Vote 20.

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	11	12	13	14				11	12	13	14				11	12	13	14		
Yea	205	242	223	399			Yea	16	221	119	208			Yea	189	21	104	191		
Nay	210	175	113	1			Nay	205	2	53	0			Nay	5	173	60	1		

	11	12	13	14
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews D	N	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin D	N	Y	?	Y
7 Elliott D	N	Y	N	Y
2 Grant D	N	Y	N	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	Y	N	Y
8 Jones D	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rains D	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts D	N	Y	N	?
6 Selden D	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings D	✓	Y	?	Y
4 Harris D	N	Y	Y	?
5 Hays D	N	Y	Y	✓
2 Mills D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen R	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	N	Y
2 Engle D	✓	✓	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	N	?	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Miller D	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss D	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Scudder R	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	X	✓	?	Y
27 Sheppard D	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk D	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Utt R	Y	N	?	Y
30 Wilson R	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Younger R	Y	N	N	Y
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle D	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	N	Y	?
20 Hinshaw R	?	?	Y	Y
19 Holifield D	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt R	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	N	Y	Y
17 King D	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall D	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hill R	Y	N	N	Y
1 Rogers D	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella R	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano R	Y	N	?	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	N	?	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	N	?	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell D	N	Y	?	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett D	Y	N	N	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell D	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley D	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	N	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes D	N	Y	?	Y
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch D	?	Y	N	Y
10 Brown D	N	Y	N	Y
5 Davis D	N	Y	N	Y
4 Flynt D	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	N	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum D	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston D	N	Y	?	Y
6 Vinson D	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
2 Budge R	Y	N	?	Y
1 Pfost D	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen R	Y	N	N	Y
17 Arends R	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Gray D	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack D	N	Y	N	Y
15 Mason R	✓	X	N	Y
24 Price D	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed R	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	?	Y
22 Springer R	Y	N	N	Y
18 Velde R	Y	N	?	Y
23 Versall R	Y	N	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler D	N	Y	Y	?
12 Boyle D	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Church R	Y	N	N	Y
1 Dawson D	N	Y	?	?
8 Gordon D	N	Y	?	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	N	?	Y
5 Kluczynski D	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McVey R	Y	N	?	Y
3 Murray D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Yates D	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
4 Adair R	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Bosmer R	Y	N	N	Y
7 Bray R	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Brownson R	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton D	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Harden R	Y	N	N	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Madden D	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	N	N	?
IOWA				
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross R	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven R	Y	N	N	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	Y	N	?	Y
KANSAS				
1 Avery R	✓	X	Y	Y
3 George R	Y	N	N	Y
5 Hope R	Y	N	N	?
4 Rees R	Y	N	N	Y
2 Scrivner R	X	X	N	Y
6 Smith R	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher D	N	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins D	N	Y	N	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	N	N	Y
8 Siler R	Y	N	N	Y
5 Spence D	?	?	Y	Y
6 Watts D	N	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs D	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	N	Y	?	Y
1 Hebert D	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Long D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison D	N	Y	?	Y
5 Passman D	N	Y	✓	Y
7 Thompson D	N	Y	Y	?
3 Willis D	N	Y	N	?
MAINE				
1 Hale R	Y	N	Y	Y
3 McIntire R	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Nelson R	Y	N	?	Y
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux R	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon D	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel D	N	Y	?	Y
3 Garmatz D	N	Y	?	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller R	Y	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates R	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Boland D	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue D	N	Y	?	Y
1 Heselton R	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lane D	N	Y	?	Y
8 Macdonald D	N	Y	?	Y
14 Martin R	Y	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack D	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R	Y	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin D	N	Y	?	Y
5 Rogers R	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley R	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R	Y	N	N	Y
18 Dondero R	Y	N	N	Y
5 Ford R	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman R	Y	N	N	Y
3 Johansen R	Y	N	N	Y
11 Knox R	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader R	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson R	Y	N	N	Y
7 Wolcott R	Y	N	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs D	N	Y	?	?
15 Dingell D	N	Y	?	✓
17 Griffiths D	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen R	Y	N	N	Y
1 Andresen R	Y	N	N	Y
8 Blatnik D	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R	Y	N	N	Y
9 Knutson D	N	Y	?	Y
6 Marshall D	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McCarthy D	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wier D	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy D	N	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer D	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D	N	Y	N	Y
4 Williams D	N	Y	N	Y
5 Winstead D	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling D	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D	N	Y	?	Y
4 Christopher D	N	Y	X	?
2 Curtis R	Y	N	?	Y
6 Hull D	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Short R	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
2 Fjare R	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D	N	Y	?	Y
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase R	Y	N	N	Y
3 Harrison R	Y	N	Y	Y

. . . Congressional Pay, Military Pay

13. Congressional Salaries (HR 3828). Raise salaries of Members of Congress, the Vice President, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice of U.S., associate justices of Supreme Court, federal judges, and certain officials of Justice Department. Adoption of second conference report. ***Adopted, 223-113, March 1.*** (See story, p. 357.) For Feb. 16 vote to pass bill, see preceding chart, House Vote 5.

14. Military Pay (HR 4720). Provide incentives for members of uniformed services by giving average 11.9 percent pay raise for enlisted men with more than two years' service and officers with more than three years' service, and other fringe benefits. ***Passed, 399-1, March 10.*** (See story, p. 331.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	11	12	13	14
4 Miller R	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Weaver R	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA				
AL Young R	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass R	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow R	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio D	N	Y	?	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Canfield R	Y	N	?	√
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hand R	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kean R	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Osmers R	Y	N	?	Y
10 Rodino D	N	Y	?	Y
13 Sieminski D	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson D	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall R	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Williams D	N	Y	?	Y
1 Wolverton R	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey D	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
3 Becker R	Y	N	Y	Y
37 Cole R	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Derounian R	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Gamble R	Y	N	?	Y
27 Gwinn R	Y	N	?	?
32 Kearney R	Y	N	Y	Y
38 Keating R	Y	N	N	Y
33 Kilburn R	Y	N	Y	Y
40 Miller R	Y	N	?	Y
30 O'Brien D	N	Y	Y	Y
39 Ostertag R	Y	N	Y	Y
42 Pillion R	N	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan R	N	Y	?	?
43 Reed R	Y	N	Y	Y
35 Riehlman R	Y	N	Y	Y
28 St. George R	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Taber R	Y	N	N	N
31 Taylor R	Y	N	?	Y
1 Wainwright R	Y	N	?	Y
29 Wharton R	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Williams R	Y	N	Y	Y
New York City				
8 Anfuso D	N	Y	?	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	N	?	Y
24 Buckley D	X	√	?	?
11 Celler D	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert R	Y	N	N	Y
20 Davidson D	N	Y	?	Y
7 Delaney D	N	Y	?	Y
23 Dollinger D	N	Y	?	Y
18 Donovan D	N	Y	?	Y
12 Dorn R	Y	N	?	Y
22 Fino D	N	Y	?	Y
25 Fino R	N	Y	?	Y
6 Holtzman D	N	Y	?	Y
10 Kelly D	N	Y	?	Y
9 Keogh D	N	Y	?	?
19 Klein D	N	Y	?	Y
4 Latham R	Y	N	?	Y
13 Multer D	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D	N	Y	?	?
15 Ray R	Y	N	N	Y
14 Rooney D	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D	N	Y	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander D	N	Y	N	Y
3 Barden D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner D	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham D	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Cooley D	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham D	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain D	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	N	N	Y
11 Jones D	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Shuford D	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick R	Y	N	N	Y
AL Krueger R	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley D	N	Y	?	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R	Y	N	?	Y
8 Betts R	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	N	?	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	?	?
16 Bow R	Y	N	?	Y
7 Brown R	Y	N	N	Y
5 Clevenger R	Y	N	?	Y
20 Feighan D	N	Y	?	Y
18 Hays D	N	Y	?	Y
15 Henderson R	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hess R	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R	Y	N	?	Y
19 Kirwan D	X	√	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R	Y	N	?	Y
17 McGregor R	?	?	?	Y
23 Minshall R	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Polk D	N	Y	N	Y
3 Scheneck R	Y	N	N	Y
1 Scherer R	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik D	N	Y	?	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D	N	Y	?	Y
4 Steed D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D	N	Y	Y	?
OREGON				
2 Coon R	Y	N	N	Y
4 Ellsworth R	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Green D	N	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad R	√	X	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Buchanan D	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Bush R	Y	N	N	Y
10 Carrigg R	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Clark D	N	Y	?	Y
29 Corbett R	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague R	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D	X	√	?	?
12 Fenton R	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Flood D	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R	N	Y	?	Y
23 Gavin R	Y	N	Y	Y
7 James R	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Kearns R	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Kelley D	N	Y	?	Y
8 King R	Y	N	Y	Y
13 McConnell R	Y	N	?	Y
26 Morgan D	N	Y	?	Y
16 Mumma R	Y	N	N	Y
19 Quigley D	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D	N	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor R	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Simpson R	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt R	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Walter D	N	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett D	N	Y	?	Y
3 Byrne D	N	Y	?	Y
4 Chudoff D	N	Y	?	Y
2 Granahan D	N	Y	?	Y
5 Green D	N	Y	?	Y
6 Scott R	Y	N	Y	?
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand D	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore D	N	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn D	N	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan D	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards D	X	√	N	Y
2 Riley D	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers D	N	Y	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry R	Y	N	N	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker R	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bass D	N	Y	?	Y
8 Cooper D	N	Y	N	Y
9 Davis D	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins D	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier D	N	Y	N	Y
7 Murray D	N	Y	N	?
5 Priest D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece R	Y	N	?	?
TEXAS				
5 Alger R	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Bell D	N	Y	?	?
2 Brooks D	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D	N	Y	N	Y
AL Dies D	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D	N	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher D	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gentry D	Y	N	N	Y
13 Ikard D	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon D	N	Y	N	Y
1 Patman D	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage D	N	Y	Y	?
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague D	N	Y	Y	?
8 Thomas D	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson D	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright D	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
2 Dawson R	Y	N	N	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT				
AL Prouty R	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt D	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill R	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gary D	Y	Y	√	Y
2 Hardy D	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison D	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	N	N	Y
1 Robeson D	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith D	Y	Y	N	?
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	X	Y
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes R	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Mack R	Y	N	N	Y
AL Magnuson D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Westland R	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey D	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Burnside D	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Byrd D	N	Y	N	Y
5 Kee D	X	√	?	?
1 Mollohan D	N	Y	Y	?
2 Staggers D	N	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes R	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Davis R	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Johnson D	N	Y	N	Y
7 Laird R	Y	N	N	Y
10 O'Konski R	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss D	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R	√	X	?	Y
6 Van Pelt R	Y	N	?	Y
3 Withrow R	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
AL Thomson R	Y	N	Y	Y

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House Votes -- Postal Pay, Tobacco . . .

15. **Second Supplemental Appropriation (HR 4903).** Provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. ***Preston*** (D Ga.) amendment to restore $4 million for the United Nations technical assistance program, which had been deleted by a point of order. ***Adopted, 175-107, March 18.*** (See story, p. 247.)

16. **Postal Pay (HR 4644).** Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. **(Two-thirds majority, or 282 "yeas" required.)** ***Failed to pass, 120-302, March 21.*** (See story, p. 360.) For other votes on this bill, see p. 144, House Votes 22-24; p. 148, House Votes 29-30. For June 7 vote see House Vote 41, p. 152.

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	15	16	17	18	19			15	16	17	18	19			15	16	17	18	19	
Yea	175	120	260	132	137		Yea	128	35	151	131	132		Yea	47	85	109	1	5	
Nay	107	302	152	283	276		Nay	22	190	68	92	87		Nay	85	112	84	191	189	

	15	16	17	18	19
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	?	N	Y	N	N
1 Boykin D	?	N	Y	N	N
7 Elliott D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Grant D	?	N	Y	N	N
9 Huddleston D	?	N	Y	N	N
8 Jones D	?	N	N	Y	Y
5 Rains D	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Roberts D	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Selden D	Y	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Udall D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Harris D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hays D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Norrell D	Y	N	Y	N	X
3 Trimble D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Engle D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Hagen D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Mailliard R	Y	N	N	N	N
8 Miller D	?	N	N	Y	Y
3 Moss D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Scudder R	?	N	N	N	N
5 Shelley D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard D	?	N	?	N	?
12 Sisk D	?	N	N	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	N	Y	N	N
28 Utt R	N	Y	Y	N	N
30 Wilson R	?	N	Y	N	N
9 Younger R	Y	Y	N	N	N
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
21 Hiestand R	N	N	Y	N	N
25 Hillings R	?	Y	Y	N	N
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	?	N	N
19 Holifield D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt R	?	N	N	N	N
18 Hosmer R	Y	N	Y	N	N
16 Jackson R	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 King D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	N	N	N	N	N
15 McDonough R	N	N	N	N	N
26 Roosevelt D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hill R	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	?	Y	?	N	N
1 Dodd D	?	N	N	N	Y
4 Motano R	?	N	Y	N	N
5 Patterson R	?	N	N	N	N
AL Sadlak R	?	N	N	X	X
2 Seely-Brown R	?	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	?	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Cramer R	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Fascell D	√	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley D	?	N	Y	N	N
5 Herlong D	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Matthews D	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Sikes D	Y	N	Y	N	N
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Brown D	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Davis D	N	N	N	N	N
4 Flynt D	?	N	Y	N	N
3 Forrester D	N	N	N	N	N
9 Landrum D	N	N	N	N	N
7 Lanham D	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Pilcher D	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Preston D	Y	N	Y	N	X
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	?	N	N
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Pfost D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 Arends R	N	Y	Y	N	N
19 Chiperfield R	?	?	?	X	X
25 Gray D	N	N	N	Y	Y
21 Mack D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Mason R	N	Y	Y	N	N
24 Price D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed R	N	N	Y	N	N
20 Simpson R	N	N	Y	N	N
22 Springer R	Y	N	N	N	N
18 Velde R	?	?	?	X	N
23 Vursell R	N	Y	N	N	N
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Boyle D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Church R	N	N	N	N	N
1 Dawson D	?	N	?	√	√
8 Gordon D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Hoffman R	?	N	Y	N	N
5 Kluczynski D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McVey R	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Murray D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R	?	N	N	N	N
9 Yates D	Y	N	N	Y	√
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	?	Y	Y	N	N
5 Beamer R	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Bray R	?	N	Y	N	N
11 Brownson R	?	N	N	N	N
3 Crumpacker R	?	Y	Y	N	N
8 Denton D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Harden R	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Madden D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	?	Y	Y	N	N
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Dolliver R	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gross R	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven R	?	N	Y	N	N
7 Jensen R	N	N	N	N	N
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Schwengel R	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Talle R	N	N	N	N	N
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 George R	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hope R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Rees R	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Scrivner R	?	Y	Y	N	N
6 Smith R	?	Y	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Natcher D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	?	N	Y	N	N
8 Siler R	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Spence D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts D	Y	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Brooks D	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Long D	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Morrison D	?	N	Y	N	N
5 Passman D	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Thompson D	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Willis D	Y	N	Y	N	N
MAINE					
1 Hale R	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 McIntire R	N	?	?	X	X
2 Nelson R	N	N	N	N	N
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R	?	N	Y	N	N
4 Fallon D	?	N	Y	N	N
7 Friedel D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Miller R	N	N	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Boland D	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Curtis R	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Donohue D	?	N	N	Y	Y
1 Heselton R	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Lane D	?	N	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin R	?	Y	Y	N	N
12 McCormack D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R	N	Y	Y	N	N
11 O'Neill D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	N	N	Y	N	N
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Bentley R	?	Y	Y	N	N
10 Cederberg R	?	Y	Y	N	N
18 Dondero R	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Ford R	Y	Y	?	N	N
6 Hayworth D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R	N	Y	N	N	X
3 Johansen R	?	Y	N	N	N
11 Knox R	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Meader R	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Thompson R	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Wolcott R	N	Y	N	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D	?	N	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Andresen R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Blatnik D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R	?	N	Y	N	N
9 Knutson D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D	?	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara R	?	Y	Y	N	N
3 Wier D	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Colmer D	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
2 Whitten D	?	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Williams D	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Winstead D	?	Y	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D	?	?	?	√	√
2 Curtis R	?	N	Y	N	N
6 Hull D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones D	?	?	?	Y	Y
1 Karsten D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D	?	?	?	√	√
7 Short R	N	N	N	N	N
3 Sullivan D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Metcalf D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	?	N	N	N	N
3 Harrison R	N	N	N	N	N

. . . United Nations Fund, Rubber Plants

17. **Burley Tobacco Allotments (HR 4951).** Direct a re-determination of national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. **(Two-thirds majority, or 275 "yeas" required.)** ***Failed to pass, 260-152, March 21.*** (See story, p. 180.)

18. **Rubber Facilities (H Res 170).** Declare that House of Representatives does not favor sale of the facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Adoption of resolution. ***Rejected, 132-283, March 22.*** (See story p. 429.)

19. **Rubber Facilities (H Res 171).** Disapprove proposed sale to Shell Chemical Corp. of three California synthetic rubber facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Adoption of resolution. ***Rejected, 137-276, March 23.***

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	15	16	17	18	19
4 Miller R	N	N	N	N	N
1 Weaver R	?	N	N	N	N
NEVADA					
AL Young R	N	N	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Merrow R	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	N	N	N	N
8 Canfield R	?	?	?	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	?	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hand R	N	N	N	N	N
12 Kean R	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Osmers R	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Rodino D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Thompson D	?	N	N	√	Y
14 Tumulty D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall R	?	N	Y	N	N
6 William's D	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Wolverton R	N	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D	Y	N	Y	N	N
AL Fernandez D	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R	?	N	N	N	N
37 Cole R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Derounian R	?	N	N	N	N
26 Gamble R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Gwinn R	N	N	N	N	N
32 Kearney R	?	N	N	X	N
38 Keating R	Y	N	N	N	N
33 Kilburn R	N	Y	Y	N	N
40 Miller R	?	N	N	N	N
30 O'Brien D	?	N	Y	N	N
39 Ostertag R	Y	N	N	N	N
42 Pillion R	?	N	N	N	N
41 Radwan R	Y	N	N	N	N
43 Reed R	N	Y	Y	N	N
35 Riehlman R	?	N	N	N	N
28 St. George R	?	Y	Y	N	N
36 Taber R	N	Y	N	N	N
31 Taylor R	N	N	N	N	N
1 Wainwright R	?	N	N	N	N
29 Wharton R	N	N	N	N	N
34 Williams R	N	Y	Y	N	N
New York City					
8 Anfuso D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch R	?	N	N	N	N
24 Buckley D	?	N	Y	√	Y
11 Celler D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert R	?	N	Y	N	N
20 Davidson D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn R	?	N	Y	N	N
22 Fino D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino R	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Holtzman D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Latham R	?	N	N	N	N
13 Multer D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Rooney D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D	?	N	?	√	√
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D	N	N	N	N	N
3 Barden D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Bonner D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Carlyle D	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Chatham D	?	Y	N	N	N
4 Cooley D	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Deane D	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Durham D	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Fountain D	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Jonas R	Y	N	N	N	N
11 Jones D	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Shuford D	?	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Krueger R	?	N	Y	N	?
OHIO					
9 Ashley D	?	N	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	N	Y	N	N
13 Baumhart R	N	N	N	N	N
8 Betts R	?	N	N	N	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	?	N	Y	N	N
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow R	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Brown R	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Clevenger R	N	Y	N	N	N
20 Feighan D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Hays D	?	N	N	Y	Y
15 Henderson R	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Hess R	?	Y	N	N	N
10 Jenkins R	N	Y	N	N	N
19 Kirwan D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R	N	Y	N	N	N
17 McGregor R	N	Y	N	N	N
23 Minshall R	?	N	N	N	N
6 Polk D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Schenck R	N	N	N	N	N
1 Scherer R	?	Y	N	X	N
21 Vanik D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	?	Y	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Edmondson D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Steed D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D	Y	N	Y	N	N
OREGON					
2 Coon R	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Ellsworth R	?	N	N	N	N
3 Green D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad R	?	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Buchanan D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Bush R	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 Carrigg R	?	N	Y	N	N
25 Clark D	?	N	Y	N	Y
29 Corbett R	?	N	Y	N	N
9 Dague R	N	N	Y	N	N
28 Eberharter D	?	?	?	√	√
12 Fenton R	?	N	Y	N	N
11 Flood D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R	?	N	N	N	N
23 Gavin R	?	N	N	N	N
7 James R	?	N	Y	X	N
24 Kearns R	N	N	N	N	N
21 Kelley D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 King R	N	N	Y	N	N
13 McConnell R	?	Y	N	N	N
26 Morgan D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Mumma R	N	Y	Y	N	N
19 Quigley D	Y	N	?	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor R	N	N	N	N	Y
18 Simpson R	?	Y	N	N	N
20 Van Zandt R	N	N	N	N	N
15 Walter D	Y	N	Y	N	N
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	?	N	N	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D	?	N	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Green D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Scott R	?	N	?	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Forand D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D	?	N	N	N	N
3 Dorn D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan D	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Richards D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Riley D	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Rivers D	?	?	?	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Lovre R	?	N	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	N	Y	N	?	N
6 Bass D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Cooper D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	?	N	Y	N	N
4 Evins D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Frazier D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Murray D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Priest D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Reece R	?	?	?	?	X
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Bell D	?	?	?	X	?
2 Brooks D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 Burleson D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Dies D	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Dowdy D	N	Y	Y	N	N
21 Fisher D	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gentry D	N	Y	Y	N	N
13 Ikard D	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Kilday D	?	N	Y	N	N
15 Kilgore D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Mahon D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman D	?	N	N	Y	Y
11 Poage D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Teague D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Thomas D	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Thompson D	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Thornberry D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright D	?	N	Y	N	N
UTAH					
2 Dawson R	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Dixon R	N	N	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R	√	N	N	N	N
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D	?	Y	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gary D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hardy D	?	Y	Y	N	N
7 Harrison D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Jennings D	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff R	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Robeson D	?	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith D	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Tuck D	N	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Horan R	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Mack R	?	Y	Y	N	N
AL Magnuson D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Tollefson R	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Westland R	N	Y	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Burnside D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Byrd D	Y	N	N	N	?
5 Kee D	?	N	N	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Davis R	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Johnson D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski R	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Reuss D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Smith R	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Van Pelt R	?	Y	Y	N	N
3 Withrow R	N	N	N	N	N
4 Zablocki D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R	Y	Y	Y	N	N

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House Votes -- Taxes, Veterans Reports . . .

20. Tax Reduction (HR 4259). Provide for one-year extension of existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates. (The compromise version deleted a $20 individual income tax credit.) Agreement to conference report. ***Agreed to, 387-8, March 30.*** (See story, p. 419.) For Feb. 25 votes to recommit and pass bill, see p. 140, House Votes 11-12.

21. Independent Offices Appropriation (HR 5240). Make appropriations for independent agencies and offices for fiscal 1956. ***Phillips*** (R Calif.) amendment to restore a provision limiting to $1 per month the fee to educational institutions for reports on veterans. ***Rejected, 154-227, March 30.*** (See story, p. 207.)

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25
Yea	387	154	224	125	324	373	Yea	200	17	202	3	217	197	Yea	187	137	22	122	107	176
Nay	8	227	189	287	85	3	Nay	8	187	17	215	1	1	Nay	0	40	172	72	84	2

	20	21	22	23	24	25
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grant D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Rains D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	N	?	X	?	?
6 Selden D	√	X	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	√	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Harris D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Hays D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen R	Y	Y	X	X	?	?
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Engle D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Miller D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
27 Sheppard D	√	?	Y	N	Y	?
12 Sisk D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
28 Utt R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Younger R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County						
23 Doyle D	√	?	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw R	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
19 Holifield D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Holt R	Y	Y	X	√	?	?
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
17 King D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
26 Roosevelt D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill R	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
3 Cretella R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Moreno R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Sadlak R	√	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell D	√	?	Y	Y	Y	?
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	Y	N	√	X	?	?
8 Matthews D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
8 Blitch D	Y	N	√	X	?	?
10 Brown D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
4 Flynt D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Preston D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Vinson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO						
2 Budge R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
17 Arends R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
25 Gray D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Mack D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Mason R	Y	?	N	Y	?	Y
24 Price D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Reed R	?	?	X	√	?	?
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Springer R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Velde R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County						
7 Bowler D	?	?	Y	N	Y	?
12 Boyle D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Church R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	?	?	Y	N	Y	?
8 Gordon D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?
5 Kluczynski D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McVey R	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA						
4 Adair R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Bray R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Brownson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Crumpacker R	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
8 Denton D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Harden R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Madden D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA						
5 Cunningham R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
1 Avery R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 George R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hope R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Rees R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
6 Smith R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Siler R	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
5 Spence D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Watts D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Long D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Morrison D	?	?	Y	N	Y	?
5 Passman D	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Thompson D	Y	N	?	?	?	?
3 Willis D	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE						
1 Hale R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson R	√	?	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
2 Devereux R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Heselton R	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Lane D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Martin R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
12 McCormack D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg R	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
18 Dondero R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Johansen R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Knox R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Meader R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Wolcott R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County						
13 Diggs D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Andresen R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D	N	N	?	X	?	?
5 Judd R	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
9 Knutson D	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Wier D	X	?	Y	N	?	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Smith D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Williams D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Christopher D	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hull D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jones D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 Short R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA						
2 Fjare R	√	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Metcalf D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 Chase R	√	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Harrison R	√	?	N	Y	N	N

. . . Postal Pay, Navy Shipbuilding

22. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Increase pay of postal employees in the field service and reclassify postal jobs. **Moss** (D Calif.) amendment to raise postal pay an average 8.2 percent rather than 7.6 percent provided in the committee version. ***Adopted, 224-189, April 20.*** (See story, p. 360.)

23. Postal Pay (HR 4644). ***Tober*** (R N.Y.) motion to recommit, without instruction. ***Rejected, 125-287, April 20.***

24. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Passage of bill. ***Passed, 324-85, April 20.*** For other votes on this bill, see preceding chart, House Vote 16; p. 148, House Votes 29-30. For June 7 vote see House Vote 41, p.152.)

25. Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion (HR 4393). Authorize $1.3 billion Navy shipbuilding and ship-modernization program. ***Passed, 373-3, April 21.*** (See story, p. 344.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	20	21	22	23	24	25
4 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver R	√	?	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
AL Young R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Bass R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Canfield R	?	?	√	X	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Kean R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers R	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 Thompson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Williams D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey D	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
3 Becker R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Derounian R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
27 Gwinn R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
32 Kearney R	Y	?	X	√	?	?
38 Keating R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
40 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
39 Ostertag R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
42 Pillion R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
41 Radwan R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
43 Reed R	Y	Y	X	√	?	?
35 Riehlman R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
28 St. George R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
36 Taber R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
29 Wharton R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
34 Williams R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
New York City						
8 Anfuso D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley D	√	?	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Celler D	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Coudert R	?	?	N	Y	N	?
20 Davidson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Delaney D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D	Y	?	√	X	?	?
18 Donovan D	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Dorn R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Fino D	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Fino R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman D	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Keogh D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Klein D	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Latham R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Powell D	Y	N	?	X	?	?
15 Ray R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
9 Alexander D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Barden D	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D	Y	N	?	X	?	?
5 Chatham D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Cooley D	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Deane D	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Durham D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Fountain D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Jones D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Shuford D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Krueger R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Betts R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown R	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hays D	√	?	Y	N	Y	?
15 Henderson R	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
2 Hess R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 McCulloch R	Y	Y	X	√	?	?
17 McGregor R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Polk D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Schenck R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R	√	?	N	Y	N	Y
21 Vanik D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Belcher R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Jarman D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 Steed D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
2 Coon R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Ellsworth R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Green D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA						
30 Buchanan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Bush R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Carrigg R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
25 Clark D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
29 Corbett R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Dague R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D	X	?	√	X	?	?
12 Fenton R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Flood D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Gavin R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 James R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24 Kearns R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
21 Kelley D	√	N	Y	N	Y	?
8 King R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
13 McConnell R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Mumma R	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
19 Quigley D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
18 Simpson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Van Zandt R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
15 Walter D	Y	N	?	X	?	?
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Green D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Scott R	Y	Y	?	X	?	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Forand D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Riley D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers D	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Bass D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Cooper D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Evins D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Frazier D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Murray D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Priest D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Reece R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TEXAS						
5 Alger R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Bell D	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Dies D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gentry D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	N	√	?	?	?
15 Kilgore D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Patman D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Teague D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
2 Dawson R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Prouty R	√	X	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Smith D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Mack R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
AL Magnuson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Westland R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Burnside D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Byrd D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kee D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers D	?	N	Y	N	Y	?
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Davis R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Johnson D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Smith R	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Withrow R	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Thomson R	Y	N	N	Y	N	?

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House Votes -- Farm Price Supports

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TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	26	27	28		26	27	28		26	27	28
Yea	193	199	206	Yea	15	24	185	Yea	178	175	21
Nay	215	212	201	Nay	201	193	29	Nay	14	19	172

	26	27	28
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D	N	N	Y
1 Boykin D	N	N	Y
7 Elliott D	N	N	Y
2 Grant D	N	N	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	N	Y
8 Jones D	N	N	Y
5 Rains D	N	N	Y
4 Roberts D	X	X	√
6 Selden D	N	N	Y
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	N
2 Udall D	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D	N	N	Y
4 Harris D	N	N	Y
5 Hays D	N	N	Y
2 Mills D	N	N	Y
6 Norrell D	N	N	Y
3 Trimble D	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	Y	Y	N
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	N
2 Engle D	N	Y	N
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen D	N	Y	N
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	N
8 Miller D	N	N	Y
3 Moss D	N	N	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	Y	N
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	N
5 Shelley D	N	N	Y
27 Sheppard D	?	N	Y
12 Sisk D	N	N	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	N
28 Utt R	Y	Y	N
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	N
9 Younger R	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	N	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	N
25 Hillings R	Y	Y	N
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield D	?	X	√
22 Holt R	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson R	Y	Y	N
17 King D	N	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	N
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	N
26 Roosevelt D	N	N	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D	N	N	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	N
2 Hill R	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers D	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	N
1 Dodd D	N	Y	N
4 Morano R	Y	Y	N
5 Patterson R	Y	Y	N
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	N
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D	N	N	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D	N	N	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell D	N	√	X
7 Haley D	N	N	X
5 Herlong D	N	√	X
8 Matthews D	N	N	Y
6 Rogers D	N	N	N
3 Sikes D	N	N	Y
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	N	N	Y
10 Brown D	N	N	Y
5 Davis D	Y	N	Y
4 Flynt D	N	N	Y
3 Forrester D	N	N	Y
9 Landrum D	N	N	Y
7 Lanham D	N	N	Y
2 Pilcher D	N	N	Y
1 Preston D	N	N	Y
6 Vinson D	N	N	Y
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	Y	Y	N
1 Pfost D	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	Y	Y	N
17 Arends R	Y	Y	N
19 Chiperfield R	Y	Y	N
25 Gray D	N	N	Y
21 Mack D	Y	Y	N
15 Mason R	Y	Y	N
24 Price D	N	N	Y
14 Reed R	√	√	X
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	N
22 Springer R	Y	N	Y
18 Velde R	Y	Y	N
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D	N	N	Y
12 Boyle D	N	N	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y	N
1 Dawson D	N	N	Y
8 Gordon D	N	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	Y	N
5 Kluczynski D	N	N	Y
4 McVey R	Y	Y	N
3 Murray D	N	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	N
9 Yates D	Y	√	N
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	Y	Y	N
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	N
7 Bray R	Y	Y	N
11 Brownson R	Y	Y	N
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	N
8 Denton D	N	N	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	N
6 Harden R	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey R	N	Y	N
1 Madden D	N	N	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	N
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	N
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	√
3 Gross R	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	N	Y
7 Jensen R	N	N	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	N
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	N
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	Y	N	Y
3 George R	N	N	Y
5 Hope R	N	N	Y
4 Rees R	Y	N	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	Y	N
6 Smith R	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	N	N	Y
1 Gregory D	?	X	√
2 Natcher D	N	N	Y
7 Perkins D	N	N	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	Y	N
8 Siler R	Y	Y	N
5 Spence D	N	N	Y
6 Watts D	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	N	N	Y
4 Brooks D	N	N	Y
1 Hebert D	N	N	Y
8 Long D	N	N	Y
6 Morrison D	N	N	Y
5 Passman D	N	N	Y
7 Thompson D	N	N	Y
3 Willis D	N	N	Y
MAINE			
1 Hale R	Y	Y	N
3 McIntire R	Y	Y	N
2 Nelson R	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon D	?	√	X
7 Friedel D	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz D	N	N	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	N
5 Lankford D	N	N	Y
1 Miller R	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	Y	Y	N
2 Boland D	Y	N	N
10 Curtis R	Y	Y	N
4 Donohue D	Y	Y	N
1 Heselton R	√	√	X
7 Lane D	Y	Y	N
8 Macdonald D	N	N	N
14 Martin R	Y	Y	N
12 McCormack D	N	N	Y
9 Nicholson R	Y	Y	N
11 O'Neill D	Y	Y	N
3 Philbin D	Y	Y	N
5 Rogers R	Y	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R	Y	N	Y
8 Bentley R	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg R	Y	Y	N
18 Dondero R	Y	Y	N
5 Ford R	Y	Y	N
6 Hayworth D	N	N	N
4 Hoffman R	Y	Y	N
3 Johansen R	Y	Y	N
11 Knox R	Y	Y	N
2 Meader R	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson R	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott R	Y	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	N	N	Y
15 Dingell D	N	N	Y
17 Griffiths D	N	N	Y
16 Lesinski D	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D	N	N	Y
14 Rabaut D	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R	N	N	Y
1 Andresen R	X	N	Y
8 Blatnik D	N	N	Y
5 Judd R	Y	Y	N
9 Knutson D	N	N	Y
6 Marshall D	N	N	Y
4 McCarthy D	?	N	Y
2 O'Hara R	Y	N	Y
3 Wier D	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D	N	N	Y
6 Colmer D	N	N	Y
3 Smith D	N	N	Y
2 Whitten D	N	N	Y
4 Williams D	N	N	Y
5 Winstead D	N	N	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D	N	N	Y
9 Cannon D	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan D	N	N	Y
4 Christopher D	N	N	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	N
6 Hull D	N	N	Y
10 Jones D	N	N	Y
1 Karsten D	N	N	Y
11 Moulder D	N	N	Y
7 Short R	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan D	N	N	Y
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	N
1 Metcalf D	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	Y	Y	N
3 Harrison R	Y	Y	N

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KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	26	27	28
4 Miller R	Y	Y	N
1 Weaver R	Y	N	Y
NEVADA			
AL Young R	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow R	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D	N	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield R	?	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	N
2 Hand R	Y	Y	N
12 Kean R	Y	Y	N
9 Osmers R	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino D	N	N	Y
13 Sieminski D	?	X	√
4 Thompson D	N	N	Y
14 Tumulty D	N	N	Y
7 Widnall R	Y	Y	N
6 Williams D	N	N	X
1 Wolverton R	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D	N	Y	N
AL Fernandez D	N	Y	N
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R	Y	Y	N
37 Cole R	Y	Y	N
2 Derounian R	Y	Y	N
26 Gamble R	Y	Y	N
27 Gwinn R	Y	Y	N
32 Kearney R	Y	Y	N
38 Keating R	Y	Y	N
33 Kilburn R	√	√	X
40 Miller R	Y	Y	N
30 O'Brien D	N	N	Y
39 Ostertag R	Y	Y	N
42 Pillion R	Y	Y	N
41 Radwan R	Y	Y	N
43 Reed R	√	?	?
35 Riehlman R	?	?	?
28 St. George R	Y	Y	N
36 Taber R	Y	Y	N
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	N
1 Wainwright R	Y	Y	N
29 Wharton R	Y	Y	N
34 Williams R	Y	Y	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso D	N	N	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	N
24 Buckley D	X	X	√
11 Celler D	N	N	Y
17 Coudert R	Y	Y	N
20 Davidson D	N	N	Y
7 Delaney D	N	Y	N
23 Dollinger D	N	N	Y
18 Donovan D	Y	Y	N
12 Dorn R	Y	Y	N
22 Fino D	N	N	Y
25 Fino R	Y	Y	N
6 Holtzman D	N	Y	N
10 Kelly D	√	√	X
9 Keogh D	N	N	Y
19 Klein D	N	N	Y
4 Latham R	Y	Y	N
13 Multer D	√	N	Y
16 Powell D	N	N	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y	N
14 Rooney D	N	N	Y
21 Zelenko D	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D	N	N	Y
3 Barden D	N	N	Y
1 Bonner D	N	N	Y
7 Carlyle D	N	N	Y
5 Chatham D	X	X	√
4 Cooley D	N	N	Y
8 Deane D	N	N	Y
6 Durham D	N	N	Y
2 Fountain D	N	N	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	N
11 Jones D	N	N	Y
12 Shuford D	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R	N	N	Y
AL Krueger R	N	N	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley D	N	N	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	N
13 Baumhart R	Y	Y	N
8 Betts R	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	N
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	?
16 Bow R	Y	Y	N
7 Brown R	Y	Y	N
5 Clevenger R	Y	Y	N
20 Feighan D	N	N	Y
18 Hays D	Y	N	Y
15 Henderson R	Y	Y	N
2 Hess R	Y	Y	N
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	N
19 Kirwan D	?	Y	N
4 McCulloch R	?	?	?
17 McGregor R	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall R	Y	Y	N
6 Polk D	N	N	Y
3 Schenck R	Y	Y	N
1 Scherer R	Y	Y	N
21 Vanik D	N	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D	N	N	Y
1 Belcher R	Y	Y	N
2 Edmondson D	N	N	Y
5 Jarman D	N	N	Y
4 Steed D	N	N	Y
6 Wickersham D	N	N	Y
OREGON			
2 Coon R	Y	Y	N
4 Ellsworth R	Y	Y	N
3 Green D	N	N	Y
1 Norblad R	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Buchanan D	N	N	Y
17 Bush R	Y	Y	N
10 Carrigg R	Y	Y	N
25 Clark D	N	N	Y
29 Corbett R	Y	Y	N
9 Dague R	Y	Y	N
28 Eberharter D	?	X	√
12 Fenton R	Y	Y	N
11 Flood D	N	N	Y
27 Fulton R	Y	Y	N
23 Gavin R	Y	Y	N
7 James R	Y	Y	N
24 Kearns R	Y	Y	N
21 Kelley D	N	N	Y
8 King R	Y	Y	N
13 McConnell R	Y	Y	N
26 Morgan D	N	N	Y
16 Mumma R	?	?	X
19 Quigley D	Y	N	N
14 Rhodes D	N	Y	N
22 Saylor R	Y	Y	N
18 Simpson R	Y	Y	N
20 Van Zandt R	Y	Y	N
15 Walter D	?	?	?
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D	N	N	Y
3 Byrne D	N	N	Y
4 Chudoff D	N	N	Y
2 Granahan D	N	N	Y
5 Green D	Y	N	Y
6 Scott R	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D	Y	Y	N
1 Forand D	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D	N	N	Y
3 Dorn D	N	N	Y
6 McMillan D	N	N	Y
5 Richards D	N	N	Y
2 Riley D	N	N	Y
1 Rivers D	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	N	N	Y
1 Lovre R	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	Y	Y	N
6 Bass D	N	N	Y
8 Cooper D	N	N	Y
9 Davis D	X	X	√
4 Evins D	N	N	Y
3 Frazier D	N	N	Y
7 Murray D	N	N	Y
5 Priest D	N	N	Y
1 Reece R	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	Y	Y	N
14 Bell D	N	N	Y
2 Brooks D	N	N	Y
17 Burleson D	N	N	Y
AL Dies D	N	N	Y
7 Dowdy D	N	N	Y
21 Fisher D	N	N	Y
3 Gentry D	N	Y	Y
13 Ikard D	N	N	Y
20 Kilday D	N	N	Y
15 Kilgore D	N	N	Y
19 Mahon D	N	N	Y
1 Patman D	N	N	Y
11 Poage D	N	N	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	N	N	Y
16 Rutherford D	N	N	Y
6 Teague D	N	N	Y
8 Thomas D	N	Y	N
9 Thompson D	N	N	Y
10 Thornberry D	N	N	Y
12 Wright D	N	N	Y
UTAH			
2 Dawson R	Y	Y	N
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	N
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill R	N	Y	N
3 Gary D	N	Y	N
2 Hardy D	N	N	Y
7 Harrison D	N	Y	N
9 Jennings D	N	N	Y
6 Poff R	N	Y	N
1 Robeson D	N	Y	N
8 Smith D	N	Y	N
5 Tuck D	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R	Y	Y	N
5 Horan R	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack R	Y	Y	N
AL Magnuson D	N	N	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	N
6 Tollefson R	Y	Y	N
2 Westland R	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D	N	N	√
4 Burnside D	N	N	Y
6 Byrd D	N	N	Y
5 Kee D	N	N	Y
1 Mollohan D	N	N	Y
2 Staggers D	N	Y	X
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R	Y	Y	N
2 Davis R	Y	Y	N
9 Johnson D	N	N	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski R	X	N	Y
5 Reuss D	N	N	Y
1 Smith R	Y	Y	N
6 Van Pelt R	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow R	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki D	Y	N	Y
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R	Y	Y	N

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House Votes -- Hawaii-Alaska Statehood . . .

29. Postal Pay (S 1). Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in postal field service. ***Rees*** (R Kan.) motion to return the bill to conference with instructions to substitute an average 7.6 percent pay increase for an average 8.59 percent increase. ***Rejected, 118-275, May 9.*** (See story, p. 360.) For other postal pay votes, see House Votes 16, 22-24, and 41, pp. 142, 144 and 152.

30. Postal Pay (S 1). Adoption of conference report providing an average increase of 8.59 percent. ***Adopted, 328-66, May 9.***

31. Alaskan-Hawaiian Statehood (HR 2535). Enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. Rule (H Res 223) to provide seven hours of debate on, and limit amendments to HR 2535. ***Adopted, 323-66, May 9.*** (See story, p. 372.)

32. Alaskan-Hawaiian Statehood (HR 2535). ***Pillion*** (R N.Y.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. ***Adopted, 218-170, May 10.***

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	29	30	31	32	33	34		29	30	31	32	33	34		29	30	31	32	33	34
Yea	118	328	323	218	184	384	Yea	1	212	202	105	37	205	Yea	117	116	121	113	147	179
Nay	275	66	66	170	202	0	Nay	211	0	8	107	168	0	Nay	64	66	58	63	34	0

	29	30	31	32	33	34
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott D	N	Y	Y	X	N	Y
2 Grant D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts D	X	√	?	Y	X	?
6 Selden D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Udall D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Harris D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hays D	?	?	?	√	N	Y
2 Mills D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen R	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Engle D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard R	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Miller D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Moss D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
27 Sheppard D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Sisk D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Teague R	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
28 Utt R	√	X	?	X	Y	Y
30 Wilson R	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Younger R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County						
23 Doyle D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Holt R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hill R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
3 Cretella R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
4 Morano R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Sadlak R	X	√	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell D	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Cramer R	√	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Haley D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						
8 Blitch D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Brown D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Flynt D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Forrester D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	N	Y	Y	Y	√	?
1 Preston D	N	Y	Y	Y	√	?
6 Vinson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
2 Budge R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
25 Gray D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
21 Mack D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Mason R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
24 Price D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Reed R	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
20 Simpson R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Springer R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Velde R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Vursell R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County						
7 Bowler D	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
12 Boyle D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Church R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	?	?	?	N	N	Y
8 Gordon D	N	Y	Y	N	X	?
10 Hoffman R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 McVey R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Murray D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA						
4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	N	Y	Y	Y	√	?
7 Bray R	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Brownson R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Deaton D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
IOWA						
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gross R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS						
1 Avery R	√	?	?	√	√	?
3 George R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope R	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y
4 Rees R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Smith R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gregory D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Robsion R	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Siler R	Y	N	Y	√	Y	Y
5 Spence D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Watts D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Brooks D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Long D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison D	N	Y	Y	X	?	?
5 Passman D	?	?	?	X	N	Y
7 Thompson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis D	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
1 Hale R	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 McIntire R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Nelson R	X	Y	N	√	?	?
MARYLAND						
2 Devereux R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon D	?	?	?	X	N	Y
7 Friedel D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D	N	Y	Y	X	N	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Heselton R	?	?	?	√	?	?
7 Lane D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Macdonald D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Martin R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Nicholson R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers R	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Dondero R	√	X	?	√	Y	Y
5 Ford R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Hayworth D	X	?	?	N	N	Y
4 Hoffman R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Johansen R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Knox R	X	?	?	√	Y	Y
2 Meader R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County						
13 Diggs D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Dingell D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17 Griffiths D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
16 Lesinski D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
14 Rabaut D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D	N	Y	Y	X	N	Y
5 Judd R	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
9 Knutson D	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
6 Marshall D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 McCarthy D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Wier D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith D	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Whitten D	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
4 Williams D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Winstead D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Belling D	X	?	?	N	N	Y
9 Cannon D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Christopher D	?	?	?	N	N	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Hull D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Moulder D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Short R	N	Y	N	Y	√	?
3 Sullivan D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MONTANA						
2 Fjare R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 Chase R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Harrison R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

. . . Postal Pay Raise, Defense Appropriation

33. **Defense Appropriations (HR 6042).** Make appropriations for Department of Defense. ***Vinson*** (D Ga.) amendment to delete provision forbidding transfer to private contractors of work traditionally performed by civilian Defense Department personnel, except with approval of House and Senate Armed Services Committees. ***Rejected, 184-202, May 12.*** (See story, p. 219.)

34. **Defense Appropriations (HR 6042).** Passage of bill. ***Passed, 384-0, May 12.***

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	29	30	31	32	33	34
4 Miller R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Weaver R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Young R	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Bass R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow R	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield R	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand R	X	√	?	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers R	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Sieminski D	N	Y	Y	X	N	Y
4 Thompson D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Tumulty D	N	Y	Y	N	X	?
7 Widnall R	N	Y	Y	N	√	?
6 Williams D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Wolverton R	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey D	N	Y	N	Y	X	?
AL Fernandez D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK						
3 Becker R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Cole R	Y	N	N	√	Y	?
2 Derounian R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Gamble R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn R	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
32 Kearney R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
38 Keating R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Miller R	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
30 O'Brien D	X	?	Y	N	?	?
39 Ostertag R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
43 Reed R	√	X	?	√	√	?
35 Riehlman R	?	?	?	?	?	?
28 St. George R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Taber R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	N	Y	Y	Y	√	?
1 Wainwright R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Williams R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City						
8 Anfuso D	N	Y	Y	N	X	?
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley D	N	Y	Y	N	X	?
11 Celler D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17 Coudert R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Davidson D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Delaney D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Donovan D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Fino D	N	Y	Y	N	X	?
25 Fino R	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
6 Holtzman D	N	Y	Y	N	X	?
10 Kelly D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Keogh D	N	Y	Y	√	X	?
19 Klein D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Latham R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer D	N	Y	Y	N	X	?
16 Powell D	N	?	?	N	N	Y
15 Ray R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
21 Zelenko D	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
9 Alexander D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Barden D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Chatham D	?	?	?	√	√	?
4 Cooley D	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Durham D	N	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
2 Fountain D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jones D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Shuford D	N	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
AL Krueger R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Ayres R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Brown R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Hays D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
15 Henderson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 McCulloch R	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
17 McGregor R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Polk D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Schenck R	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Scherer R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert D	N	Y	Y	N	X	?
1 Belcher R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D	N	Y	Y	X	N	Y
5 Jarman D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Steed D	X	?	?	X	N	Y
6 Wickersham D	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
OREGON						
2 Coon R	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Green D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Norblad R	√	?	?	X	?	?
PENNSYLVANIA						
30 Buchanan D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17 Bush R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Carrigg R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
29 Corbett R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Dague R	N	Y	N	√	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D	X	√	?	X	X	?
12 Fenton R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood D	N	Y	Y	X	N	Y
27 Fulton R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Gavin R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 James R	N	Y	?	Y	?	?
24 Kearns R	N	Y	Y	N	√	?
21 Kelley D	X	?	?	N	N	Y
8 King R	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
13 McConnell R	Y	Y	Y	√	?	?
26 Morgan D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
16 Mumma R	√	?	?	√	?	?
19 Quigley D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Rhodes D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Saylor R	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Simpson R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Walter D	?	?	?	?	N	Y
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Byrne D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Chudoff D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Granahan D	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
5 Green D	N	Y	Y	X	?	?
6 Scott R	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Forand D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Richards D	X	?	?	Y	N	Y
2 Riley D	X	?	?	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bass D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Cooper D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Davis D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Evins D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Murray D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Priest D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Reece R	?	?	?	?	√	?
TEXAS						
5 Alger R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Bell D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Dies D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gentry D	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Ikard D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Rutherford D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Teague D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Thornberry D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH						
2 Dawson R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Prouty R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Poff R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tuck D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Horan R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Mack R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
AL Magnuson D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Pelly R	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Tollefson R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Westland R	X	Y	?	X	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey D	?	?	?	N	N	Y
4 Burnside D		Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Byrd D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kee D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Mollohan D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Staggers D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Davis R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Johnson D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Laird R	√	X	?	√	Y	Y
10 O'Konski R	N	Y	Y	N	√	?
5 Reuss D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Smith R	N	Y	N	√	?	?
6 Van Pelt R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING						
AL Thomson R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

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House Votes -- Reclamation, Bridge Tolls . . .

35. D.C. Judges' Salaries (S 727). Increase by $3,000 salaries of judges of D.C. municipal court of appeals, municipal court, juvenile court and tax court. ***Passed, 283-33, May 23.*** (See story, p. 392.) For May 26 vote on conference report, see House Vote 38, this chart. For June 29 vote, see House Vote 56, p. 156.)

36. Indiana Toll Charges (H Res 244). Create select committee to investigate and study financial position of White County (Ind.) Bridge Commission. Adoption of resolution. ***Adopted, 205-166, May 25.*** (See story, p. 387.)

37. Donable Commodities (HR 2851). Make agricultural commodities owned by Commodity Credit Corporation available to persons in need in areas of acute distress. Passage of bill. ***Passed, 344-1, May 25.*** (See story, p. 185.)

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	35	36	37	38	39	40		35	36	37	38	39	40		35	36	37	38	39	40
Yea	283	205	344	170	62	79	Yea	149	197	188	67	8	10	Yea	134	8	156	103	54	69
Nay	33	166	1	165	229	278	Nay	16	5	1	118	151	187	Nay	17	161	0	47	78	91

	35	36	37	38	39	40
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Boykin D	?	Y	?	Y	N	?
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Grant D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Rains D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Selden D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Udall D	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Harris D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Hays D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Mills D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Norrell D	N	Y	Y	√	?	N
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen R	Y	X	?	?	?	N
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Engle D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Gubser R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Johnson R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Mailliard R	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
8 Miller D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Moss D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
29 Phillips R	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y
1 Scudder R	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Shelley D	Y	Y	?	?	X	N
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Teague R	Y	X	?	Y	N	N
28 Utt R	?	N	?	Y	N	Y
30 Wilson R	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Younger R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Los Angeles County						
23 Doyle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Hiestand R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
25 Hillings R	Y	N	Y	?	X	N
20 Hinshaw R	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
19 Holifield D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Holt R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hosmer R	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	N	?	?	√	N
17 King D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
24 Lipscomb R	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
15 McDonough R	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
26 Roosevelt D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Chenoweth R	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hill R	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT						
3 Cretella R	Y	N	Y	?	X	Y
1 Dodd D	?	√	?	?	?	N
4 Moraso R	?	N	Y	N	?	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	X	?	?	?	N
AL Sadlak R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X
2 Seely-Brown R	?	N	Y	?	X	N
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Cramer R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Haley D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong D	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews D	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes D	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
GEORGIA						
8 Blitch D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Brown D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Flynt D	Y	√	?	√	X	Y
3 Forrester D	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Landrum D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Langham D	?	√	?	√	X	N
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Preston D	?	√	Y	N	N	?
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO						
2 Budge R	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 Arends R	Y	X	?	?	?	?
19 Chiperfield R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
25 Gray D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Mack D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Mason R	?	X	?	?	?	Y
24 Price D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
14 Reed R	Y	N	Y	N	?	√
20 Simpson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
22 Springer R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
18 Velde R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Vursell R	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County						
7 Bowler D	Y	√	?	?	?	N
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Church R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Hoffman R	?	N	Y	N	X	Y
5 Kluczynski D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 McVey R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Murray D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Sheehan R	Y	N	Y	N	X	?
9 Yates D	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
INDIANA						
4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y	?	X	Y
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Bray R	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Brownson R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Denton D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Halleck R	Y	?	?	?	?	?
6 Harden R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Harvey R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Wilson R	Y	N	?	N	Y	?
IOWA						
5 Cunningham R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	?	?	?	?	?
3 Gross R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS						
1 Avery R	?	X	?	Y	N	Y
3 George R	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hope R	Y	?	?	?	X	Y
4 Rees R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
6 Smith R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Gregory D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
3 Robsion R	Y	?	?	Y	N	N
8 Siler R	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
5 Spence D	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
6 Watts D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs D	?	Y	Y	N	N	?
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	Y	N	X	?
1 Hebert D	?	Y	Y	N	X	N
8 Long D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Morrison D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
5 Passman D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
7 Thompson D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Willis D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MAINE						
1 Hale R	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
3 McIntire R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Nelson R	?	X	?	?	?	N
MARYLAND						
2 Devereux R	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Fallon D	?	Y	?	N	N	N
7 Friedel D	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N
3 Garmatz D	Y	√	?	X	√	N
6 Hyde R	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
5 Lankford D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Miller R	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Boland D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Curtis R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Donohue D	?	√	?	?	?	?
1 Heselton R	?	X	?	?	?	?
7 Lane D	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
8 Macdonald D	?	√	Y	N	N	N
14 Martin R	Y	N	Y	N	?	N
12 McCormack D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Nicholson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D	?	Y	Y	N	X	N
3 Philbin D	?	Y	?	?	?	?
5 Rogers R	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Bentley R	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 Cederberg R	Y	N	Y	?	X	Y
18 Dondero R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Ford R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Hoffman R	?	X	?	?	?	?
3 Johansen R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Knox R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Thompson R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Wolcott R	Y	N	?	N	?	?
Detroit-Wayne County						
13 Diggs D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Dingell D	?	√	?	?	?	?
17 Griffiths D	?	Y	Y	?	?	N
16 Lesinski D	Y	Y	Y	?	X	N
1 Machrowicz D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
14 Rabaut D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Judd R	Y	N	Y	?	X	N
9 Knutson D	?	Y	?	?	?	?
6 Marshall D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X
4 McCarthy D	Y	Y	Y	N	X	?
2 O'Hara R	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wier D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy D	Y	Y	?	√	?	N
6 Colmer D	?	√	?	√	X	X
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Whitten D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Williams D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Winstead D	N	?	?	√	?	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling D	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
9 Cannon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan D	Y	Y	Y	?	X	N
4 Christopher D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Curtis R	?	?	?	?	X	Y
6 Hull D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Jones D	Y	?	?	?	X	?
1 Karsten D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Moulder D	?	√	?	N	X	?
7 Short R	?	X	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
MONTANA						
2 Fjare R	?	X	?	?	X	N
1 Metcalf D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEBRASKA						
2 Chase R	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Harrison R	Y	?	?	?	√	Y

. . . D. C. Judges, Food for Needy, Alaska

38. D.C. Judges' Salaries (S 727). Adoption of conference report providing increase of $5,000 for District of Columbia judges. ***Williams*** (D Miss.) motion to recommit with instructions to insist on House amendments. ***Adopted, 170-165, May 26.*** For May 23 vote to pass bill, see House Vote 35, this chart. For June 29 vote, see House Vote 56, p. 156.

39. Reclamation (HR 5881). Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects, and participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. ***Hoeven*** (R Iowa) motion to recommit with instructions to limit the scope of the bill to the 17 western reclamation states. ***Rejected, 62-229, May 26.*** (See story, p. 460.)

40. Alaskan Water Resources (HR 3990). Authorize Secretary of Interior to investigate and report to Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska. ***Budge*** (R Idaho) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. ***Rejected, 79-278, June 1.*** (See story, p. 481.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	35	36	37	38	39	40
4 Miller R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Weaver R	N	N	Y	Y	√	Y
NEVADA						
AL Young R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Bass R	?	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Merrow R	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio D	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
3 Auchincloss R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield R	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hand R	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Kean R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers R	?	X	Y	?	N	Y
10 Rodino D	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
13 Sieminski D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Thompson D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
14 Tumulty D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Widnall R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Williams D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Wolverton R	?	N	Y	?	X	N
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey D	?	Y	?	N	N	N
AL Fernandez D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW YORK						
3 Becker R	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
37 Cole R	N	N	Y	?	√	Y
2 Derounian R	Y	X	?	?	?	N
26 Gamble R	?	N	?	?	X	?
27 Gwinn R	Y	X	?	?	?	Y
32 Kearney R	Y	X	?	?	?	√
38 Keating R	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y
33 Kilburn R	Y	N	?	?	?	?
40 Miller R	?	X	?	?	√	√
30 O'Brien D	Y	N	Y	X	X	N
39 Ostertag R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R	?	X	?	?	?	?
41 Radwan R	Y	N	Y	?	X	?
43 Reed R	?	X	?	?	√	√
35 Riehlman R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	√
28 St. George R	Y	N	?	?	√	Y
36 Taber R	N	N	?	?	√	Y
31 Taylor R	?	X	?	?	X	√
1 Wainwright R	Y	N	?	?	Y	N
29 Wharton R	?	N	Y	N	X	Y
34 Williams R	N	N	Y	?	X	?
New York City						
8 Anfuso D	?	Y	Y	X	X	N
5 Bosch R	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley D	?	Y	?	N	N	N
11 Celler D	?	Y	Y	X	?	?
17 Coudert R	?	N	?	?	?	Y
20 Davidson D	?	Y	Y	?	X	N
7 Delaney D	?	Y	?	X	?	?
23 Dollinger D	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
18 Donovan D	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?
12 Dorn R	?	N	Y	N	Y	?
22 Fine D	?	Y	Y	N	X	N
25 Fino R	?	N	Y	N	?	Y
6 Holtzman D	?	√	?	?	X	N
10 Kelly D	?	Y	Y	N	?	?
9 Keogh D	?	Y	Y	N	X	N
19 Klein D	?	Y	Y	N	X	N
4 Latham R	?	N	Y	Y	√	Y
13 Multer D	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
16 Powell D	?	√	?	?	N	N
15 Ray R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Rooney D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
21 Zelenko D	?	√	?	N	?	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
9 Alexander D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Barden D	Y	?	?	?	?	N
1 Bonner D	Y	√	?	?	?	N
7 Carlyle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Chatham D	Y	√	Y	Y	?	X
4 Cooley D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Deane D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Durham D	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Fountain D	?	Y	Y	Y	X	N
10 Jonas R	Y	N	Y	?	X	Y
11 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Shuford D	N	√	?	√	X	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
AL Krueger R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley D	?	Y	Y	?	X	N
14 Ayres R	Y	N	Y	?	X	N
13 Baumhart R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Betts R	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?
22 Bolton, F.P. R	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Clevenger R	Y	N	?	Y	√	Y
20 Feighan D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
18 Hays D	?	Y	?	?	X	N
15 Henderson R	Y	N	Y	Y	√	N
2 Hess R	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
10 Jenkins R	Y	X	?	?	?	?
19 Kirwan D	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
4 McCulloch R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
17 McGregor R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
23 Minshall R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Polk D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Schenck R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Vanik D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
12 Vorys R	?	N	?	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Belcher R	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
2 Edmondson D	?	√	?	?	?	N
5 Jarman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Steed D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Wickersham D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
OREGON						
2 Coon R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Ellsworth R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Green D	?	Y	Y	X	X	N
1 Norblad R	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
30 Buchanan D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
17 Bush R	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Carrigg R	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
25 Clark D	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
29 Corbett R	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
28 Eberharter D	?	√	?	X	X	X
12 Fenton R	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
11 Flood D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
27 Fulton R	?	N	Y	?	X	Y
23 Gavin R	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
7 James R	Y	X	?	?	?	?
24 Kearns R	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
21 Kelley D	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
8 King R	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
13 McConnell R	?	N	?	?	?	N
26 Morgan D	?	Y	Y	N	X	N
16 Mumma R	?	?	?	?	X	?
19 Quigley D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
14 Rhodes D	Y	√	?	Y	N	N
22 Saylor R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Simpson R	?	N	Y	Y	N	?
20 Van Zandt R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
15 Walter D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett D	?	Y	?	?	?	N
3 Byrne D	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
4 Chudoff D	?	Y	Y	N	?	N
2 Granahan D	?	Y	Y	N	X	N
5 Green D	?	√	?	?	?	?
6 Scott R	?	N	Y	Y	X	N
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty D	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
1 Forand D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn D	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 McMillan D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
5 Richards D	Y	Y	Y	N	X	?
2 Riley D	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
1 Rivers D	?	?	?	?	?	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Lovre R	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker R	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
6 Bass D	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Cooper D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
4 Evins D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Frazier D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Murray D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Priest D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Reece R	?	X	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS						
5 Alger R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Bell D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Brooks D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 Burleson D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Dies D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy D	N	Y	Y	?	√	Y
21 Fisher D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gentry D	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
20 Kilday D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Kilgore D	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
19 Mahon D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Patman D	Y	Y	Y	?	X	N
11 Poage D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Rutherford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Teague D	?	?	?	?	?	N
8 Thomas D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Thompson D	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
10 Thornberry D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
12 Wright D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
UTAH						
2 Dawson R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Dixon R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT						
AL Prouty R	Y	N	Y	?	X	?
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill R	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Gary D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hardy D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Harrison D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Jennings D	Y	Y	Y	√	X	N
6 Poff R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Robeson D	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith D	Y	?	?	N	N	N
5 Tuck D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Horan R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 Mack R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
AL Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Tollefson R	?	?	?	Y	N	N
2 Westland R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Burnside D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Byrd D	?	√	?	?	?	?
5 Kee D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Mollohan D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Staggers D	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Davis R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Johnson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Laird R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Smith R	Y	N	?	Y	√	?
6 Van Pelt R	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Withrow R	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Zablocki D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
WYOMING						
AL Thomson R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?

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House Votes – Postal Pay, Highway, Banks . . .

41. **Postal Pay (S 2061).** Second postal pay raise bill to increase rates of compensation of officers and employees in postal field service an average of 8 percent. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. **(Two-thirds majority, or 274 "yeas" required.)** ***Passed, 410-1, June 7.*** (See story, p. 368.) For previous postal pay votes, see House Votes 16, 22-24, and 29-30, pp. 142, 144, and 148.

42. **Inter-American Highway (HR 5923).** Authorize immediate appropriation for completion, within three years, of Inter-American Highway. Passage of bill. ***Passed, 353-13, June 8.*** (See story, p. 309.)

TOTAL	41	42	43	44	45	DEMOCRAT	41	42	43	44	45	REPUBLICAN	41	42	43	44	45
Yea	410	353	347	371	178	Yea	187	192	137	213	177	Yea	186	161	150	158	1
Nay	1	13	54	24	214	Nay	1	1	18	0	29	Nay	1	12	36	24	185

	41	42	43	44	45
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	?	Y	?	?
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	√	√	Y
2 Grant D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Udall D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Harris D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	?	?	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Engle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	?	?	?	X
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Miller D	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
3 Moss D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Shelley D	?	?	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard D	Y	?	Y	Y	√
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Utt R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
30 Wilson R	Y	?	Y	Y	X
9 Younger R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County					
28 Doyle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
25 Hillings R	?	?	√	√	X
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	?	Y	N
19 Holifield D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 King D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	?	Y	N
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Roosevelt D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hill R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dodd D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano R	Y	?	Y	Y	N
5 Patterson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell D	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	?	?	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Langham D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Arends R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Chiperfield R	Y	?	√	Y	N
25 Gray D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Mack D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason R	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Price D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed R	Y	?	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Velde R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dawson D	Y	?	Y	Y	?
8 Gordon D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McVey R	Y	N	?	?	X
3 Murray D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Yates D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Bray R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Brownson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Denton D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	?	Y	Y	N
6 Harden R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Madden D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Schwengel R	√	?	Y	Y	N
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 George R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Hope R	Y	?	√	√	X
4 Rees R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Smith R	Y	?	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	?	?	Y	Y	N
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Siler R	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Spence D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks D	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Long D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison D	?	Y	Y	Y	√
5 Passman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE					
1 Hale R	Y	√	Y	Y	N
3 McIntire R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Nelson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Friedel D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D	Y	?	Y	Y	N
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Lankford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller R	Y	?	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Boland D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	Y	√	√	N
4 Donohue D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton R	√	?	?	?	X
7 Lane D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
14 Martin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 McCormack D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 O'Neill D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
3 Philbin D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Bentley R	Y	Y	√	√	X
10 Cederberg R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Dondero R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Ford R	Y	Y	Y	√	N
6 Hayworth D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Johansen R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Knox R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Meader R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson R	?	?	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	Y	?	Y	√	√
15 Dingell D	Y	?	?	?	√
17 Griffiths D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
16 Lesinski D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Knutson D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D	Y	?	√	√	√
2 O'Hara R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Wier D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer D	Y	Y	?	?	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Williams D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Hull D	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D	Y	?	√	Y	Y
7 Short R	?	?	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Metcalf D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	Y	?	Y	Y	N
3 Harrison R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

. . . Reciprocal Trade, Securities Inquiry

43. Reciprocal Trade Extension (HR 1). Extend authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. Adoption of conference report. ***Adopted, 347-54, June 14.*** (See story, p. 289.) For Feb. 17-18 votes on the bill, see House Votes 6-10, p. 138.

44. Bank Holding Companies (HR 6227). Provide for regulation of bank holding companies. Passage of bill. ***Passed, 371-24, June 14.*** (See story, p. 477.)

45. Federal Securities Investigation (H Res 210). Authorize the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate trading in federal government securities. Adoption of resolution. ***Rejected, 178-214, June 15.*** (See story, p. 479.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	41	42	43	44	45
4 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Weaver R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
AL Young R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield R	?	?	?	?	X
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hand R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Kean R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Osmers R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson D	Y	Y	Y	√	Y
14 Tumulty D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Williams D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R	Y	Y	X	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
37 Cole R	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Derounian R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
26 Gamble R	?	?	Y	N	N
27 Gwinn R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
32 Kearney R	Y	Y	N	√	N
38 Keating R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Kilburn R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
40 Miller R	Y	?	Y	N	N
30 O'Brien D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
39 Ostertag R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Pillion R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
41 Radwan R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
43 Reed R	?	?	?	?	X
35 Riehlman R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 St. George R	?	?	Y	N	N
36 Taber R	Y	N	Y	N	N
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
1 Wainwright R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Wharton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Williams R	Y	N	N	Y	N
New York City					
8 Anfuso D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
24 Buckley D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
11 Celler D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Davidson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
7 Delaney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Dorn R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Fino D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Holtzman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh D	Y	Y	√	√	Y
19 Klein D	Y	Y	Y	√	√
4 Latham R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Multer D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D	Y	?	Y	Y	√
15 Ray R	Y	Y	Y	?	N
14 Rooney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
21 Zelenko D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Barden D	Y	?	Y	?	?
1 Bonner D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Carlyle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Chatham D	?	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley D	Y	?	?	?	√
8 Deane D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Shuford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Krueger R	?	?	Y	Y	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	?	Y	Y	N
13 Baumhart R	Y	Y	X	?	X
8 Betts R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	?	?	X
16 Bow R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Brown R	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Clevenger R	Y	N	N	N	N
20 Feighan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Henderson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hess R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Kirwan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 McGregor R	Y	Y	N	N	N
23 Minshall R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Polk D	Y	Y	√	√	√
3 Schenck R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Scherer R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Vanik D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Edmondson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
2 Coon R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Ellsworth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Green D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Buchanan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Bush R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Carrigg R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Clark D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Dague R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Eberharter D	?	?	√	√	√
12 Fenton R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Flood D	Y	?	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Gavin R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 James R	?	?	?	?	X
24 Kearns R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Kelley D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 King R	?	?	√	?	X
13 McConnell R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Morgan D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Mumma R	?	?	√	X	X
19 Quigley D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor R	Y	Y	N	?	N
18 Simpson R	Y	?	Y	Y	N
20 Van Zandt R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Walter D	Y	Y	Y	?	√
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chudoff D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green D	Y	?	?	?	√
6 Scott R	Y	Y	Y	?	N
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Richards D	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
2 Riley D	Y	Y	?	Y	N
1 Rivers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Bass D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Cooper D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier D	Y	Y	√	√	Y
7 Murray D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Priest D	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
1 Reece R	?	?	Y	N	X
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Bell D	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
2 Brooks D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Dies D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gentry D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague D	Y	?	Y	Y	?
8 Thomas D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
2 Dawson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gary D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Robeson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Smith D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Horan R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Mack R	Y	N	Y	Y	N
AL Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	Y	√	N
6 Tollefson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Westland R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Burnside D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Byrd D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kee D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers D	Y	Y	N	Y	√
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Davis R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Johnson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Van Pelt R	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Withrow R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R	Y	?	Y	√	N

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House Votes -- Pay Raise, NATO, Travel . . .

46. Federal Pay Raise (S 67). Raise rates of basic compensation of officers and employees of federal government. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. **(Two-thirds majority, or 249 "yeas" required.)** *Passed, 230-153, June 20.* (See story, p. 364.)

47. NATO Parliamentary Conference (H Con Res 109). Authorize appointment of Congressional delegation to attend North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference. Adoption of resolution under suspension of the rules. **(Two-thirds majority, or 246 "yeas" required.)** *Adopted, 337-31, June 20.* (See story, p. 382.)

48. Travel Expenses (HR 6295). Amend Travel Expense Act of 1949 to provide increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. **(Two-thirds majority, or 241 "yeas" required.)** *Passed, 320-41, June 20.* (See story, p. 380.)

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	46	47	48	49	50	51		46	47	48	49	50	51		46	47	48	49	50	51
Yea	370	337	320	230	143	367	Yea	205	195	189	154	58	200	Yea	165	142	131	76	85	167
Nay	3	31	41	153	232	0	Nay	0	8	11	54	149	0	Nay	3	23	30	99	83	0

	46	47	48	49	50	51
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	Y	?	Y	N	?	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
2 Udall D	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings D	?	Y	Y	N	?	?
4 Harris D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Hays D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser R	?	?	?	√	X	?
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard R	?	?	?	√	X	?
8 Miller D	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
3 Moss D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder R	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	Y	?	?	√	X	Y
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Utt R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger R	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County						
23 Doyle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?
21 Hiestand R	?	?	?	√	N	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	Y	Y	√	N	Y
20 Hinshaw R	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Holt R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
18 Hosmer R	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
26 Jackson R	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
17 King D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Roosevelt D	√	?	?	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
4 Moreno R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Patterson R	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell D	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	?	?	?	N	N	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Rogers D	√	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
GEORGIA						
8 Blitch D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Brown D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Flynt D	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
3 Forrester D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO						
2 Budge R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17 Arends R	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Gray D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
21 Mack D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Mason R	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
24 Price D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Reed R	?	Y	Y	N	?	Y
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Springer R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Velde R	?	?	?	?	?	?
23 Vursell R	N	?	N	N	?	?
Chicago-Cook County						
7 Bowler D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Dawson D	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	Y	Y	?	N	X	?
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 McVey R	?	?	?	X	Y	Y
3 Murray D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA						
4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Bray R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Brownson R	?	?	?	N	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Harden R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
1 Madden D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
5 Cunningham R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Hoeven R	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Jensen R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
1 Avery R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 George R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Hope R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rees R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Smith R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Robsion R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Siler R	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
5 Spence D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Hebert D	?	?	?	√	X	?
8 Long D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
6 Morrison D	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Passman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Thompson D	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
3 Willis D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
1 Hale R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelson R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
MARYLAND						
2 Devereux R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Fallon D	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
7 Friedel D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz D	Y	Y	?	√	Y	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Lankford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Boland D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Donohue D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Heselton R	?	?	?	?	?	?
7 Lane D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
14 Martin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Dondero R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Johansen R	Y	N	N	N	√	Y
11 Knox R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Meader R	?	?	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Wolcott R	?	?	?	?	?	Y
Detroit-Wayne County						
13 Diggs D	?	?	?	√	X	Y
15 Dingell D	?	?	?	?	?	?
17 Griffiths D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Andresen R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Judd R	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
9 Knutson D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCarthy D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wier D	?	?	?	√	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten D	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Williams D	Y	Y	N	N	X	?
5 Winstead D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis R	?	?	?	N	N	Y
6 Hull D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Karsten D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder D	Y	Y	Y	√	N	Y
7 Short R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Sullivan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA						
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 Chase R	Y	?	Y	X	N	Y
3 Harrison R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

. . . Trinity River, Customs, Colonialism

49. Central Valley Reclamation Project (HR 4663). Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Trinity River division of the Central Valley project, Calif. under federal reclamation laws, and authorize $225 million for project. Passage of bill. ***Passed, 230-153, June 21.*** (See story, p. 446.)

50. Customs Simplification (HR 6040). Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to repeal obsolete provisions of customs laws and provide improved procedures for valuation of imports. ***Simpson*** (R Pa.) motion to recommit to Ways and Means Committee with instructions to delete section providing standards for valuation. ***Rejected, 143-232, June 22.*** (See story p. 425.)

51. Colonialism and Communist Imperialism (H Con Res 149). Express sense of Congress on maintenance of traditional U.S. policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. Adoption of resolution. ***Adopted, 367-0, June 23.*** (See story, p. 310.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	46	47	48	49	50	51
4 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
AL Young R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Bass R	?	?	?	√	X	?
1 Merrow R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Canfield R	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hand R	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
12 Kean R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Osmers R	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Tumulty D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall R	Y	Y	Y	X	√	Y
6 Williams D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Wolverton R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey D	?	?	?	Y	X	?
AL Fernandez D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
3 Becker R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
37 Cole R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Derounian R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
26 Gamble R	?	?	?	N	X	?
27 Gwinn R	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Kearney R	Y	?	?	√	√	?
38 Keating R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
33 Kilburn R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
40 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Ostertag R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
42 Pillion R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
41 Radwan R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
43 Reed R	?	?	?	?	√	?
35 Riehlman R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
28 St. George R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
36 Taber R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	?	?	√	?
1 Wainwright R	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
29 Wharton R	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
34 Williams R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
New York City						
8 Anfuso D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Buckley D	?	?	?	?	N	Y
11 Celler D	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
17 Coudert R	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y
20 Davidson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Dorn R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Fino D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
25 Fino R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Holtzman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Klein D	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?
4 Latham R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Multer D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Powell D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko D	Y	Y	Y	√	X	?
NORTH CAROLINA						
9 Alexander D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Barden D	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
1 Bonner D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham D	?	?	?	√	√	?
4 Cooley D	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
8 Deane D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Durham D	?	?	?	N	Y	Y
2 Fountain D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Jones D	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
12 Shuford D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Krueger R	Y	N	N	√	X	?
OHIO						
9 Ashley D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Betts R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
7 Brown R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
20 Feighan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hess R	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 Kirwan D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 McCulloch R	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
17 McGregor R	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
23 Minshall R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Polk D	?	?	?	X	X	?
3 Schenck R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Scherer R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
21 Vanik D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher R	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Steed D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
2 Coon R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Green D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad R	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?
PENNSYLVANIA						
30 Buchanan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Bush R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Carrigg R	Y	?	?	Y	√	Y
25 Clark D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Corbett R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Dague R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Eberharter D	?	?	?	√	X	?
12 Fenton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
23 Gavin R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 James R	?	?	?	?	?	?
24 Kearns R	?	?	?	?	?	?
21 Kelley D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 King R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 McConnell R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma R	?	?	?	X	√	?
19 Quigley D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Simpson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Walter D	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett D	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y
3 Byrne D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Granahan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?
5 Green D	Y	?	?	√	√	?
6 Scott R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Forand D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
5 Richards D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Bass D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Cooper D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Davis D	?	?	?	√	X	Y
4 Evins D	?	?	Y	√	X	Y
3 Frazier D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Priest D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Reece R	?	?	?	?	N	Y
TEXAS						
5 Alger R	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y
14 Bell D	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Brooks D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
AL Dies D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 Dowdy D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Fisher D	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
3 Gentry D	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Kilgore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Patman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Rutherford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Teague D	Y	?	Y	?	N	Y
8 Thomas D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
9 Thompson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wright D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
2 Dawson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT						
AL Prouty R	√	?	?	X	X	?
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill R	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
3 Gary D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hardy D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Jennings D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Robeson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith D	?	?	?	?	?	Y
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?
3 Mack R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R	?	?	?	?	?	Y
2 Westland R	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey D	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Burnside D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Byrd D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Davis R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Johnson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
10 O'Konski R	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Smith R	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Withrow R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING						
AL Thomson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

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House Votes -- Debt Limit, Construction . . .

52. **Debt Limit Extension (HR 6992).** Extend for one year the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit. Passage of bill. *Passed, 267-56, June 27.* (See story p. 426.)

53. **Military Public Works (HR 6829).** Authorize expenditure of $2,368,998,900 for certain construction at Army, Navy, and Air Force installations. Passage of bill. *Passed, 316-2, June 27.* (See story, p. 343.)

54. **Selective Service (HR 3005).** Extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act for four years, and extend the doctors' draft law for two years. *Mason* (R Ill.) motion to recommit the conference report. *Rejected, 171-221, June 28.* (See story, p. 329.) For Feb. 8 vote to pass the bill, see House Vote 4, p. 136.

55. **Selective Service (HR 3005).** Adoption of conference report. *Adopted, 389-5, June 28.*

	TOTAL						DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	52	53	54	55	56	57		52	53	54	55	56	57		52	53	54	55	56	57
Yea	267	316	171	389	158	273	Yea	134	173	88	213	76	160	Yea	133	143	83	176	82	113
Nay	56	2	221	5	226	128	Nay	43	1	127	1	128	51	Nay	13	1	94	4	98	77

	52	53	54	55	56	57
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Boykin D	?	?	?	?	?	√
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Grant D	N	Y	N	Y	?	X
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rains D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Harris D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hays D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser R	?	?	?	?	?	√
14 Hagen D	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
8 Miller D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Moss D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
29 Phillips R	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard D	?	?	N	?	?	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt R	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Wilson R	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County						
23 Doyle D	?	?	?	?	?	√
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
25 Hillings R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
19 Holifield D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Holt R	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R	?	?	?	?	?	√
17 King D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hill R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
4 Monroe R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell D	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sikes D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						
8 Blitch D	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Brown D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Flynt D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Forrester D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Langham D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO						
2 Budge R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Gray D	?	?	?	Y	N	N
21 Mack D	?	?	X	√	?	?
15 Mason R	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
24 Price D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Reed R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Simpson R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
22 Springer R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde R	?	?	N	Y	N	N
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County						
7 Bowler D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dawson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 McVey R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Murray D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Yates D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA						
4 Adair R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Bray R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Brownson R	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Denton D	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
6 Harden R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Madden D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Gross R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Hoeven R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen R	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel R	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS						
1 Avery R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 George R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
5 Hope R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner R	Y	?	N	Y	?	N
6 Smith R	N	?	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
3 Robsion R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Spence D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
6 Watts D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Hebert D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Long D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Morrison D	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Passman D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Thompson D	?	?	N	Y	N	N
3 Willis D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MAINE						
1 Hale R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire R	?	?	N	Y	Y	N
2 Nelson R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND						
2 Devereux R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland D	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Heselton R	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Macdonald D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Martin R	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 O'Neill D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Bentley R	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Dondero R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Ford R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Johansen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Knox R	?	?	?	?	N	N
2 Meader R	?	?	?	?	N	Y
9 Thompson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County						
13 Diggs D	?	?	N	Y	N	√
15 Dingell D	?	?	?	?	?	?
17 Griffiths D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski D	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Andresen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Judd R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Knutson D	?	?	?	?	?	Y
6 Marshall D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Wier D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Smith D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Williams D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Christopher D	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hull D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Jones D	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder D	?	?	√	?	?	X
7 Short R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Sullivan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA						
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Metcalf D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 Chase R	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Harrison R	?	?	N	Y	Y	N

. . . D. C. Judicial Pay, Draft, Foreign Aid

56. D. C. Judges' Salary (S 727). Adoption of conference report providing increase of $4,500 for District of Columbia judges. ***Abernethy*** (D Miss.) motion to recommit with instructions to insist on House amendments. ***Rejected, 158-226, June 29.*** (See story, p. 392.) For May 23 and May 26 votes on the bill, see House Votes 35 and 38, p. 150.

57. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). Authorize funds for military and economic assistance to friendly nations to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States. Passage of bill. ***Passed, 273-128, June 30.*** (See story, p. 301.) For July 7 vote on conference report, and July 11 vote on appropriation, see next chart, House Votes 59-60.

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	52	53	54	55	56	57
4 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Weaver R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
AL Young R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Bass R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield R	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen R	?	?	?	?	Y	Y
2 Hand R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Kean R	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers R	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
10 Rodino D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Tumulty D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
7 Widnall R	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X
AL Fernandez D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
3 Becker R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Derounian R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R	?	?	?	?	N	Y
27 Gwinn R	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N
32 Kearney R	?	?	?	?	?	√
38 Keating R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
40 Miller R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Ostertag R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
43 Reed R	?	?	?	?	?	?
35 Riehlman R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
28 St. George R	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright R	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
34 Williams R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
New York City						
8 Anfuso D	Y	?	N	Y	?	Y
5 Bosch R	?	?	N	Y	N	N
24 Buckley D	?	?	X	?	N	Y
11 Celler D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Coudert R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Davidson D	?	?	Y	Y	N	√
7 Delaney D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Fino D	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
25 Fino R	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Klein D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Latham R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Multer D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Powell D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
21 Zelenko D	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
9 Alexander D	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Barden D	?	?	Y	N	?	X
1 Bonner D	?	?	N	Y	N	N
7 Carlyle D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Chatham D	?	?	?	?	?	√
4 Cooley D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N
8 Deane D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Jonas R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Jones D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Shuford D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick R	?	?	Y	Y	N	N
AL Krueger R	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Betts R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	?	?	?	?	?	?
16 Bow R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Brown R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Clevenger R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Feighan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hays D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Henderson R	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
2 Hess R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 McGregor R	?	?	√	X	?	X
23 Minshall R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Polk D	?	?	?	?	?	√
3 Schenck R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Scherer R	?	?	?	?	?	X
21 Vanik D	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert D	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Edmondson D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Stood D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
2 Coon R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Ellsworth R	?	?	?	?	?	Y
3 Green D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
30 Buchanan D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	√
17 Bush R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Carrigg R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark D	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Corbett R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Dague R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
28 Eberharter D	?	?	?	?	?	√
12 Fenton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 James R	?	?	?	?	?	?
24 Kearns R	?	?	?	?	?	?
21 Kelley D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 King R	?	?	N	Y	N	N
13 McConnell R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma R	?	?	?	?	?	√
19 Quigley D	?	?	?	?	N	Y
14 Rhodes D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Simpson R	Y	?	?	?	?	Y
20 Van Zandt R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Walter D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
2 Granahan D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green D	?	?	?	?	?	√
6 Scott R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Forand D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 McMillan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Richards D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Riley D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers D	?	?	?	?	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Lovre R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker R	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
6 Bass D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Cooper D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Davis D	?	?	√	?	N	Y
4 Evins D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Priest D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
1 Reece R	?	?	N	Y	N	X
TEXAS						
5 Alger R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Bell D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Brooks D	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Dies D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy D	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Gentry D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard D	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Kilgore D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 Rutherford D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Teague D	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Thompson D	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wright D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
2 Dawson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Prouty R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gary D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Poff R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Robeson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Smith D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Tuck D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Horan R	?	?	?	?	?	Y
3 Mack R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Magnuson D	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Westland R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Burnside D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Byrd D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee D	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Davis R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Johnson D	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	?	?	?	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski R	?	?	?	?	Y	N
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Smith R	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
6 Van Pelt R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow R	?	?	Y	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WYOMING						
AL Thomson R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

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House Votes -- Illinois Waterway, Foreign Aid . . .

58. Lake Michigan Water Diversion (HR 3210). Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test, on a three-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. ***Davis*** (R Wis.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. ***Rejected, 74-316, July 6.*** (See story, p. 480.)

59. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). Authorize funds for military and economic assistance to friendly nations to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States. Adoption of conference report. ***Adopted, 262-120, July 7.*** (See story, p. 301.) For June 30 vote to pass the bill, see preceding chart, House Vote 57.

60. Mutual Security Appropriations (HR 7224). Appropriate $2,638,741,750 for the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1956. ***Passed, 251-123, July 11.*** (See story, p. 235.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
	58	59	60	61	62		58	59	60	61	62		58	59	60	61	62
Yea	74	262	251	316	376	Yea	3	153	146	203	197	Yea	71	109	105	113	179
Nay	316	120	123	92	24	Nay	201	48	53	14	12	Nay	115	72	70	78	12

	58	59	60	61	62
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant D	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller D	N	Y	√	?	?
3 Moss D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Scudder R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard D	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt R	N	N	X	N	Y
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
9 Younger R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	X	√	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Hillings R	Y	√	Y	Y	?
20 Hinshaw R	N	?	?	Y	?
19 Holifield D	N	√	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
16 Jackson R	?	√	?	Y	Y
17 King D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	N	Y	√	?	?
2 Hill R	N	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Rogers D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dodd D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Morano R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak R	N	Y	√	Y	N
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	N	Y	√	Y	?
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley D	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong D	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers D	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes D	?	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Brown D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Flynt D	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum D	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Lanham D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	?	√	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Pfost D	N	Y	Y	?	Y
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Gray D	N	N	N	Y	Y
21 Mack D	X	?	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason R	?	X	N	N	Y
24 Price D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Reed R	N	N	N	Y	Y
20 Simpson R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Springer R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Vursell R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Boyle D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Church R	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Gordon D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Hoffman R	N	X	X	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McVey R	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Murray D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Sheehan R	N	N	X	Y	Y
9 Yates D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	N	N	N	N	N
5 Beamer R	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Bray R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Brownson R	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	N	N	N	N	N
8 Denton D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	N	?	Y	N	?
6 Harden R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross R	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven R	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen R	?	N	N	?	?
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Talle R	N	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	N	Y	Y	?	Y
3 George R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees R	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Smith R	N	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	N	Y	?	?	?
2 Hatcher D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins D	N	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Robsion R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler R	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Spence D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts D	X	√	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	N	√	Y	Y	?
4 Brooks D	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	N	√	√	?	?
8 Long D	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Morrison D	N	√	?	Y	?
5 Passman D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson D	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Willis D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE					
1 Hale R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire R	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Nelson R	Y	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hyde R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue D	N	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Heselton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Macdonald D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Martin R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R	N	N	N	N	Y
11 O'Neill D	N	Y	Y	?	?
3 Philbin D	N	√	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg R	N	N	N	Y	Y
18 Dondero R	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hayworth D	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Hoffman R	N	N	X	N	N
3 Johansen R	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Knox R	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Meader R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson R	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Wolcott R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
15 Dingell D	?	?	?	?	?
17 Griffiths D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D	?	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Machrowicz D	?	√	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D	N	Y	Y	Y	?
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Andresen R	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Blatnik D	N	Y	√	Y	?
5 Judd R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Knutson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D	N	√	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Wier D	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer D	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Smith D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten D	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Williams D	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead D	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D	?	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Hull D	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Jones D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D	N	N	N	?	?
7 Short R	N	N	X	√	?
3 Sullivan D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	N	X	N	Y	Y
1 Metcalf D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	?	X	X	Y	Y
3 Harrison R	N	N	N	Y	Y

. . . Public Works Funds, Survivors' Benefits

61. **Public Works Appropriations (HR 6766).** Appropriate $1,365,613,500 for certain agencies in the executive branch of the government for fiscal 1956. Adoption of conference report. *Adopted, 316-92, July 13.* (See story, p. 227.)

62. **Survivors' Benefits (HR 7089).** Authorize consideration of bill providing benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans under closed rule through adoption of H Res 295. **(Closed rule would permit no amendments from the floor.)** *Adopted, 376-24, July 13.* (See story, p. 346.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	58	59	60	61	62
4 Miller R	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Weaver R	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Young R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow R	N	√	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	√	Y	N	Y
2 Hand R	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Kean R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers R	N	Y	√	N	Y
10 Rodino D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Tumulty D	?	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall R	N	Y	√	N	Y
6 Williams D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D	N	X	N	Y	Y
AL Fernandez D	N	Y	√	?	?
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Cole R	N	Y	Y	?	?
2 Derounian R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble R	√	√	Y	N	Y
27 Gwinn R	Y	N	N	N	Y
32 Kearney R	√	√	√	X	?
38 Keating R	N	Y	Y	X	Y
33 Kilburn R	√	?	Y	N	Y
40 Miller R	?	Y	√	Y	Y
30 O'Brien D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Osterlag R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan R	?	?	Y	Y	N
43 Reed R	√	?	?	?	?
35 Riehlman R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George R	Y	Y	√	N	Y
36 Taber R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Taylor R	√	√	√	Y	Y
1 Wainwright R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton R	Y	N	N	N	Y
34 Williams R	Y	N	N	N	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
5 Bosch R	Y	N	N	N	Y
24 Buckley D	N	Y	?	Y	?
11 Celler D	X	?	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert R	Y	√	Y	N	Y
20 Davidson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Dollinger D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
18 Donovan D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Fino D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
25 Fino R	Y	Y	?	N	Y
6 Holtzman D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	N	Y	?	Y	Y
9 Keogh D	N	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Klein D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
4 Latham R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Multer D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D	N	Y	√	Y	?
15 Ray R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Barden D	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner D	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Carlyle D	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Chatham D	?	√	√	Y	Y
4 Cooley D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Deane D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham D	?	X	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Jones D	N	N	N	N	Y
12 Shuford D	?	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R	N	N	N	N	N
AL Krueger R	N	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts R	√	X	N	N	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Brown R	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Clevenger R	N	N	N	N	Y
20 Feighan D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays D	?	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Henderson R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hess R	Y	Y	√	?	?
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan D	N	Y	?	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R	Y	N	X	N	Y
17 McGregor R	Y	N	X	N	Y
23 Minshall R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D	X	√	X	Y	Y
3 Schenck R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Scherer R	N	N	N	Y	Y
21 Vanik D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
2 Coon R	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Buchanan D	?	√	?	?	?
17 Bush R	N	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Carrigg R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Dague R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Eberharter D	?	√	√	?	?
12 Fenton R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 James R	N	Y	?	N	Y
24 Kearns R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Kelley D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 King R	N	N	N	N	Y
13 McConnell R	?	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma R	?	√	√	?	?
19 Quigley D	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Rhodes D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor R	Y	N	N	N	N
18 Simpson R	N	√	Y	?	?
20 Van Zandt R	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter D	?	?	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D	N	?	?	N	Y
3 Byrne D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green D	?	?	?	?	?
6 Scott R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn D	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan D	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Richards D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers D	N	Y	?	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bass D	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Cooper D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	?	√	√	?	?
4 Evins D	?	Y	?	?	N
3 Frazier D	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Priest D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece R	N	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	N	N	N	N	Y
14 Bell D	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Dies D	?	X	N	N	Y
7 Dowdy D	N	N	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher D	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gentry D	N	N	N	N	Y
13 Ikard D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D	N	N	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	N	N	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford D	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague D	?	?	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas D	N	X	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
2 Dawson R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill R	N	√	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison D	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Jennings D	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Poff R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Robeson D	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Smith D	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Tuck D	N	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack R	N	N	N	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson R	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Westland R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Burnside D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
6 Byrd D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee D	N	√	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers D	N	√	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Davis R	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Johnson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 O'Konski R	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R	√	N	N	N	Y
6 Van Pelt R	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Withrow R	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R	N	Y	N	Y	N

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House Votes -- Minimum Wage, Social Security . . .

63. Social Security (HR 7225). Amend Social Security Act to provide disability benefits for certain disabled individuals at age 50, reduce to 62 age at which benefits are payable to certain women, provide for continuation of insurance benefits for children disabled before age 18, and extend coverage. Passage under suspension of the rules. **(Two-thirds majority, or 269 "yeas" required.)** ***Passed, 372-31, July 18.*** (See story, p. 261.)

64. Minimum Wage (HR 7214). Amend Fair Labor Standards Act to make minimum wage $1 an hour effective March 1, 1956. (House subsequently vacated passage and passed S 2168 amended to contain the text of HR 7214 as previously approved.) ***Passed, 362-54, July 20.*** (See story, p. 321.)

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	63	64	65	66	67	68		63	64	65	66	67	68		63	64	65	66	67	68
Yea	372	362	315	274	193	123	Yea	203	192	169	121	7	94	Yea	169	170	146	153	186	29
Nay	31	54	78	129	221	292	Nay	8	29	38	94	214	128	Nay	23	25	40	35	7	164

	63	64	65	66	67	68
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Boykin D	Y	Y	?	X	X	X
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Grant D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Rains D	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Selden D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
2 Udall D	√	√	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Harris D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Hays D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Mills D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Trimble D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Engle D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Johnson R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
29 Phillips R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D	Y	Y	?	?	X	?
27 Sheppard D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Utt R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	√	?	Y	N
9 Younger R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County						
23 Doyle D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Hillings R	Y	Y	√	?	√	X
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
19 Holifield D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Holt R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 King D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Roosevelt D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hill R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
3 Cretella R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dodd D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Morano R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Patterson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell D	Y	Y	N	√	N	N
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Herlong D	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Sikes D	Y	√	Y	Y	N	N
GEORGIA						
8 Blitch D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Brown D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Flynt D	√	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Forrester D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Landrum D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Langham D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Pilcher D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Preston D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO						
2 Budge R	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	N
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
16 Allen R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Arends R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Chiperfield R	√	?	√	?	√	?
25 Gray D	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
21 Mack D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Mason R	N	N	N	N	Y	N
24 Price D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Reed R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Velde R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County						
7 Bowler D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Dawson D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Hoffman R	√	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McVey R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Murray D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Yates D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA						
4 Adair R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Bray R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Brownson R	√	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Crumpacker R	?	?	N	N	N	N
8 Denton D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harden R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Madden D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IOWA						
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jenson R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 LeCompte R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS						
1 Avery R	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	N
3 George R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Hope R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Rees R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Smith R	N	N	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Gregory D	√	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Perkins D	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
3 Robsion R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Siler R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Spence D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Watts D	Y	Y	?	?	N	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Long D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Morrison D	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
5 Passman D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Thompson D	√	Y	√	N	N	N
3 Willis D	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y
MAINE						
1 Hale R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Nelson R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
2 Devereux R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Garmatz D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Lankford D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Miller R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Bates R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Boland D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Curtis R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Donohue D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Heselton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Lane D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Macdonald D	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
14 Martin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 McCormack D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Nicholson R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 O'Neill D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Rogers R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
12 Bennett R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Dondero R	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Hayworth D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman R	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Johansen R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Knox R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Meader R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Wolcott R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne County						
13 Diggs D	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell D	?	?	?	√	X	√
17 Griffiths D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
7 Andersen R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Andresen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik D	√	Y	N	X	N	Y
5 Judd R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Knutson D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Marshall D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
4 McCarthy D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Wier D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Colmer D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Smith D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Whitten D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Williams D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Winstead D	Y	N	?	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Christopher D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis R	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Hull D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Short R	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA						
2 Fjare R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Metcalf D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 Chase R	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Harrison R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N

. . . Reserves, Highway Programs

65. Reserve Forces (HR 7000). Provide for strengthening of reserve forces. Adoption of conference report. *Adopted, 315-78, July 25.* (See story, p. 334.)

66. Highway Construction (HR 7474). Authorize consideration of federal-state highway construction bill under modified open rule. **(Rule prohibited amendments to tax section.)** *Adopted, 274-129, July 26.* (See story, p. 431.)

67. Highway Construction (HR 7474). Authorize appropriations for construction of federal-state highway system. *Withrow* (R Wis.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to substitute the President's recommendations. *Rejected, 193-221, July 27.*

68. Highway Construction (HR 7474). Passage of bill. *Rejected, 123-292, July 27.*

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	63	64	65	66	67	68
4 Miller R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Weaver R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
AL Young R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Bass R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Kean R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Rodino D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski D	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson D	Y	Y	X	Y	X	Y
14 Tumulty D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Williams D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
AL Dempsey D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Fernandez D	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW YORK						
3 Becker R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
37 Cole R	√	√	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Derounian R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Gamble R	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
27 Gwinn R	N	N	Y	N	√	?
32 Kearney R	Y	Y	√	?	√	X
38 Keating R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Kilburn R	N	N	?	?	√	?
40 Miller R	Y	Y	√	?	Y	N
30 O'Brien D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
39 Ostertag R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Pillion R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
41 Radwan R	Y	Y	X	X	√	?
43 Reed R	?	?	?	?	?	?
35 Riehlman R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 St. George R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Taber R	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Wainwright R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Williams R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City						
8 Anfuso D	√	√	√	√	X	√
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Buckley D	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Celler D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Coudert R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Davidson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan D	Y	Y	Y	√	N	Y
12 Dorn R	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
22 Fino D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Fino R	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
6 Holtzman D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh D	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
19 Klein D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Latham R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Multer D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Powell D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ray R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Rooney D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko D	Y	Y	Y	√	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
9 Alexander D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Barden D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Bonner D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Carlyle D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Chatham D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Cooley D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Deane D	√	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Durham D	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Fountain D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
12 Shuford D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
AL Krueger R	Y	N	√	?	√	X
OHIO						
9 Ashley D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Ayres R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Baumhart R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Brown R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Clevenger R	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
20 Feighan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hays D	?	√	X	Y	N	Y
15 Henderson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hess R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Kirwan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 McGregor R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Polk D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Schenck R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Edmondson D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Jarman D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Steed D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Wickersham D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
OREGON						
2 Coon R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Green D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Norblad R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
30 Buchanan D	√	√	?	?	X	?
17 Bush R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Carrigg R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Clark D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Corbett R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Dague R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Eberharter D	√	√	?	X	X	X
12 Fenton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Flood D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
27 Fulton R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Gavin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 James R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Kearns R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Kelley D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 King R	?	Y	?	N	Y	N
13 McConnell R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Morgan D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
16 Mumma R	X	√	√	?	?	X
19 Quigley D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
14 Rhodes D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
22 Saylor R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Simpson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Van Zandt R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Walter D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Byrne D	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
4 Chudoff D	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
2 Granahan D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Green D	Y	Y	?	X	N	N
6 Scott R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Forand D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Dorn D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
6 McMillan D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Richards D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Riley D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Rivers D	Y	N	Y	N	X	?
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Lovre R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
2 Baker R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Bass D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Cooper D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Davis D	√	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Evins D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Murray D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Priest D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Reece R	Y	Y	?	?	√	?
TEXAS						
5 Alger R	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Bell D	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Brooks D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 Burleson D	N	N	Y	N	N	N
AL Dies D	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Dowdy D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
21 Fisher D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Gentry D	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Kilgore D	N	N	Y	N	N	N
19 Mahon D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Patman D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	N	N	Y	N	N	N
16 Rutherford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Teague D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Thomas D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wright D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
UTAH						
2 Dawson R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Prouty R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Broyhill R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gary D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Hardy D	?	√	√	?	?	?
7 Harrison D	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N
9 Jennings D	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y
6 Poff R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Robeson D	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Smith D	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Tuck D	N	N	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON						
4 Holmes R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Mack R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Pelly R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Tollefson R	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Westland R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Burnside D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Byrd D	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Kee D	√	Y	√	Y	N	N
1 Mollohan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Staggers D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN						
8 Byrnes R	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Davis R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Johnson D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Laird R	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Reuss D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Smith R	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Van Pelt R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow R	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Zablocki D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING						
AL Thomson R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N

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House Votes – Natural Gas

69. Natural Gas (HR 6645). Authorize consideration of bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to exempt producers of natural gas from public utility regulation and protect consumers from excessive rate increases under rule limiting debate to three hours. Adoption of H Res 317. *Adopted, 273-135, July 28.* (See story, p. 454.)

70. Natural Gas (HR 6645). Wolverton (R N.J.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. *Rejected, 203-210, July 28.*

71. Natural Gas (HR 6645). Passage of bill. *Passed, 209-203, July 28.*

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	69	70	71		69	70	71		69	70	71
Yea	273	203	209	Yea	130	136	86	Yea	143	67	123
Nay	135	210	203	Nay	88	87	136	Nay	47	123	67

	69	70	71
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews D	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin D	√	N	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	N
2 Grant D	Y	N	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	N
8 Jones D	N	Y	N
5 Rains D	N	Y	N
4 Roberts D	N	Y	N
6 Selden D	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA			
1 Rhodes R	Y	N	Y
2 Udall D	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
1 Gathings D	Y	N	Y
4 Harris D	Y	N	Y
5 Hays D	Y	N	Y
2 Mills D	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble D	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Allen R	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	Y
2 Engle D	N	Y	X
10 Gubser R	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen D	N	Y	N
11 Johnson R	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard R	Y	Y	N
8 Miller D	Y	N	Y
3 Moss D	N	Y	N
29 Phillips R	Y	N	Y
1 Scudder R	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley D	?	?	X
27 Sheppard D	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk D	N	Y	N
13 Teague R	Y	N	Y
28 Utt R	Y	N	Y
30 Wilson R	?	N	Y
9 Younger R	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle D	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	N	Y
25 Hillings R	?	?	√
20 Hinshaw R	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield D	Y	N	N
22 Holt R	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer R	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson R	Y	N	Y
17 King D	Y	N	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough R	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt D	N	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	N	Y
2 Hill R	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers D	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
3 Cretella R	N	Y	N
1 Dodd D	N	Y	N
4 Morano R	Y	N	Y
5 Patterson R	N	Y	N
AL Sadlak R	N	Y	N
2 Seely-Brown R	N	Y	N
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell D	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett D	Y	N	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell D	Y	N	Y
7 Haley D	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong D	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews D	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers D	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes D	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch D	Y	Y	N
10 Brown D	Y	N	Y
5 Davis D	Y	N	Y
4 Flynt D	N	Y	N
3 Forrester D	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	N	Y
7 Langham D	N	Y	N
2 Pilcher D	Y	Y	N
1 Preston D	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson D	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
2 Budge R	Y	N	Y
1 Pfost D	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
16 Allen R	Y	N	Y
17 Arends R	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield R	X	X	√
25 Gray D	Y	N	Y
21 Mack D	N	Y	N
15 Mason R	Y	N	Y
24 Price D	N	Y	N
14 Reed R	Y	N	Y
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer R	Y	N	Y
18 Velde R	Y	N	Y
23 Versell R	Y	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County			
7 Bowler D	N	Y	N
12 Boyle D	N	Y	N
13 Church R	Y	N	Y
1 Dawson D	N	Y	N
8 Gordon D	N	Y	N
10 Hoffman R	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski D	N	Y	N
4 McVey R	Y	N	Y
3 Murray D	N	Y	N
6 O'Brien D	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara D	N	Y	N
11 Sheehan R	Y	N	Y
9 Yates D	N	Y	N
INDIANA			
4 Adair R	Y	N	Y
5 Beamer R	Y	N	Y
7 Bray R	Y	N	Y
11 Brownson R	N	N	Y
3 Crumpacker R	Y	N	Y
8 Denton D	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck R	Y	N	Y
6 Harden R	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey R	Y	N	Y
1 Madden D	N	Y	N
9 Wilson R	Y	N	Y
IOWA			
5 Cunningham R	Y	N	Y
6 Dolliver R	N	N	Y
3 Gross R	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven R	N	Y	N
7 Jensen R	N	Y	N
4 LeCompte R	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel R	N	Y	N
2 Talle R	N	N	Y
KANSAS			
1 Avery R	Y	N	Y
3 George R	Y	N	Y
5 Hope R	Y	N	Y
4 Rees R	Y	N	Y
2 Scrivner R	Y	N	Y
6 Smith R	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY			
4 Chelf D	Y	Y	N
1 Gregory D	N	Y	N
2 Natcher D	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins D	?	?	X
3 Robsion R	Y	Y	N
8 Siler R	Y	Y	N
5 Spence D	N	Y	N
6 Watts D	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs D	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert D	Y	N	Y
8 Long D	Y	N	Y
6 Morrison D	√	N	Y
5 Passman D	Y	N	Y
7 Thompson D	Y	N	Y
3 Willis D	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
1 Hale R	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire R	Y	N	Y
2 Nelson R	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
2 Devereux R	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon D	N	Y	N
7 Friedel D	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz D	N	Y	N
6 Hyde R	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford D	Y	Y	N
1 Miller R	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
6 Bates R	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D	Y	Y	N
10 Curtis R	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue D	Y	Y	N
1 Heselton R	N	Y	N
7 Lane D	N	Y	N
8 Macdonald D	N	Y	N
14 Martin R	?	N	Y
12 McCormack D	Y	Y	N
9 Nicholson R	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill D	N	Y	N
3 Philbin D	N	Y	N
5 Rogers R	Y	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
12 Bennett R	Y	Y	N
8 Bentley R	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg R	Y	N	Y
18 Dondero R	Y	N	Y
5 Ford R	Y	Y	N
6 Hayworth D	N	Y	N
4 Hoffman R	N	N	Y
3 Johansen R	Y	N	N
11 Knox R	Y	Y	N
2 Meader R	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson R	Y	N	Y
7 Wolcott R	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs D	N	Y	N
15 Dingell D	X	√	X
17 Griffiths D	N	Y	N
16 Lesinski D	N	Y	N
1 Machrowicz D	N	Y	N
14 Rabaut D	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA			
7 Andersen R	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen R	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik D	?	Y	N
5 Judd R	Y	Y	N
9 Kaulson D	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall D	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy D	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara R	Y	N	Y
3 Wier D	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy D	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer D	Y	N	Y
3 Smith D	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten D	Y	N	Y
4 Williams D	Y	N	Y
5 Winstead D	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling D	N	Y	N
9 Cannon D	N	Y	N
8 Carnahan D	N	Y	N
4 Christopher D	Y	Y	N
2 Curtis R	?	N	Y
6 Hull D	Y	Y	N
10 Jones D	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten D	N	Y	N
11 Moulder D	Y	N	Y
7 Short R	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan D	N	Y	N
MONTANA			
2 Fjare R	Y	N	Y
1 Metcalf D	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA			
2 Chase R	Y	N	Y
3 Harrison R	Y	N	Y

House Votes -- Natural Gas

69. Natural Gas (HR 6645). Authorize consideration of bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to exempt producers of natural gas from public utility regulation and protect consumers from excessive rate increases under rule limiting debate to three hours. Adoption of H Res 317. *Adopted, 273-135, July 28.* (See story, p. 454.)

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KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	69	70	71
4 Miller R	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver R	Y	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Young R	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass R	N	Y	N
1 Merrow R	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio D	N	Y	N
3 Auchincloss R	N	√	X
8 Canfield R	N	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	Y	N
2 Hand R	N	Y	N
12 Kean R	N	Y	N
9 Osmers R	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino D	N	Y	N
13 Sieminski D	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson D	N	Y	N
14 Tumulty D	N	Y	N
7 Widnall R	Y	N	Y
6 Williams D	N	Y	N
1 Wolverton R	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Dempsey D	Y	N	Y
AL Fernandez D	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK			
3 Becker R	Y	Y	N
37 Cole R	Y	N	Y
2 Derounian R	Y	Y	N
26 Gamble R	?	Y	N
27 Gwinn R	Y	X	√
32 Kearney R	X	X	√
38 Keating R	N	Y	N
33 Kilburn R	?	?	?
40 Miller R	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D	Y	Y	N
39 Ostertag R	N	Y	N
42 Pillion R	N	Y	N
41 Radwan R	X	√	X
43 Reed R	?	?	?
35 Riehlman R	N	Y	N
28 St. George R	N	N	Y
36 Taber R	Y	Y	N
31 Taylor R	N	Y	N
1 Wainwright R	N	Y	N
29 Wharton R	N	Y	N
34 Williams R	N	Y	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso D	X	√	?
5 Bosch R	N	Y	N
24 Buckley D	N	Y	N
11 Celler D	N	Y	N
17 Coudert R	N	Y	N
20 Davidson D	N	Y	N
7 Delaney D	N	Y	N
23 Dollinger D	N	Y	N
18 Donovan D	?	Y	N
12 Dorn R	N	Y	N
22 Fino D	N	Y	N
25 Fino R	N	Y	N
6 Holtzman D	N	Y	N
10 Kelly D	N	Y	N
9 Keogh D	Y	Y	N
19 Klein D	N	Y	N
4 Latham R	N	Y	N
13 Multer D	N	Y	N
16 Powell D	N	Y	N
15 Ray R	N	Y	N
14 Rooney D	N	Y	N
21 Zelenko D	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander D	Y	N	Y
3 Barden D	Y	N	Y
1 Bonner D	Y	N	Y
7 Carlyle D	Y	Y	N
5 Chatham R	Y	N	Y
4 Cooley D	Y	N	Y
8 Deane D	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham D	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain D	Y	Y	N
10 Jonas R	Y	N	Y
11 Jones D	Y	N	Y
12 Shuford D	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick R	Y	N	Y
AL Krueger R	Y	N	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley D	N	Y	N
14 Ayres R	N	Y	N
13 Baumhart R	Y	Y	N
8 Betts R	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton, F.P. R.	Y	N	Y
11 Bolton, O.P. R.	Y	N	Y
16 Bow R	Y	N	Y
7 Brown R	Y	N	Y
5 Clevenger R	?	?	?
20 Feighan D	N	Y	N
18 Hays D	Y	Y	N
15 Henderson R	Y	N	Y
2 Hess R	Y	Y	N
10 Jenkins R	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan D	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch R	Y	N	Y
17 McGregor R	Y	X	√
23 Minshall R	Y	N	Y
6 Polk D	N	Y	N
3 Schenck R	Y	Y	N
1 Scherer R	?	Y	N
21 Vanik D	N	Y	N
12 Vorys R	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert D	Y	N	Y
1 Belcher R	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson D	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman D	Y	N	Y
4 Steed D	Y	N	Y
6 Wickersham D	Y	N	Y
OREGON			
2 Coon R	Y	N	Y
4 Ellsworth R	Y	N	Y
3 Green D	Y	Y	N
1 Norblad R	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
30 Buchanan D	X	√	X
17 Bush R	Y	N	Y
10 Carrigg R	Y	N	Y
25 Clark D	N	Y	N
29 Corbett R	N	Y	N
9 Dague R	Y	N	Y
28 Eberharter D	?	?	X
12 Fenton R	Y	N	Y
11 Flood D	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton R	Y	Y	N
23 Gavin R	Y	N	Y
7 James R	Y	N	Y
24 Kearns R	Y	N	Y
21 Kelley D	Y	Y	N
8 King R	Y	N	Y
13 McConnell R	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan D	N	Y	N
16 Mumma R	√	X	√
19 Quigley D	Y	Y	N
14 Rhodes D	N	Y	N
22 Saylor R	N	Y	N
18 Simpson R	Y	N	Y
20 Van Zandt R	Y	N	Y
15 Walter D	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett D	N	Y	N
3 Byrne D	N	Y	N
4 Chudoff D	N	Y	N
2 Granahan D	N	Y	N
5 Green D	N	Y	N
6 Scott R	N	?	?
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty D	N	Y	N
1 Forand D	N	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore D	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn D	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan D	Y	N	Y
5 Richards D	Y	Y	N
2 Riley D	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers D	√	X	√
SOUTH DAKOTA			
2 Berry R	Y	N	Y
1 Lovre R	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
2 Baker R	N	Y	N
6 Bass D	Y	Y	N
8 Cooper D	Y	Y	N
9 Davis D	Y	Y	N
4 Evins D	N	Y	N
3 Frazier D	N	Y	N
7 Murray D	Y	Y	N
5 Priest D	Y	N	Y
1 Reece R	?	?	?
TEXAS			
5 Alger R	Y	N	Y
14 Bell D	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks D	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson D	Y	N	Y*
AL Dies D	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy D	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher D	Y	N	Y
3 Gentry D	Y	N	Y
13 Ikard D	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	N	Y
15 Kilgore D	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon D	Y	N	Y
1 Patman D	Y	N	Y
11 Poage D	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	Y	N	Y
16 Rutherford D	Y	N	Y
6 Teague D	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas D	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson D	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry D	Y	N	Y
12 Wright D	Y	N	Y
UTAH			
2 Dawson R	N	N	Y
1 Dixon R	Y	N	Y
VERMONT			
AL Prouty R	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt D	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill R	Y	Y	N
3 Gary D	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy D	√	√	X
7 Harrison D	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings D	Y	N	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y	N
1 Robeson D	Y	Y	N
8 Smith D	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
4 Holmes R	N	Y	N
5 Horan R	Y	N	Y
3 Mack R	Y	N	Y
AL Magnuson D	N	Y	N
1 Pelly R	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson R	Y	Y	N
2 Westland R	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey D	Y	N	Y
4 Burnside D	Y	N	Y
6 Byrd D	√	N	N
5 Kee D	Y	Y	N
1 Mollohan D	N	Y	N
2 Staggers D	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
8 Byrnes R	Y	Y	N
2 Davis R	N	Y	N
9 Johnson D	N	Y	N
7 Laird R	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski R	N	Y	N
5 Reuss D	N	Y	N
1 Smith R	N	Y	N
6 Van Pelt R	Y	N	Y
3 Withrow R	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki D	N	Y	N
WYOMING			
AL Thomson R	Y	N	Y

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House Votes – Amendments to Housing Act . . .

72. Housing Act of 1955 (S 2126). Omnibus measure to aid in provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums, and conservation and development of urban communities. ***Wolcott*** (R Mich.) amendment eliminating public housing and other provisions. ***Agreed to, 217-188, July 29.*** (See story, p. 253.)

73. Housing Act of 1955 (S 2126). Passage of bill. ***Passed, 396-3, July 29.***

74. Small Business Committee Funds (H Res 299). Grant an additional $35,000 to the Select Committee on Small Business for its investigations. ***Adopted, 231-134, Aug. 1.*** (See story, p. 470.)

TOTAL							DEMOCRAT							REPUBLICAN						
	72	73	74	75	76			72	73	74	75	76			72	73	74	75	76	
Yea	217	396	231	215	187		Yea	66	211	198	138	153		Yea	151	185	33	77	34	
Nay	188	3	134	150	168		Nay	152	3	4	60	37		Nay	36	0	130	90	131	

	72	73	74	75	76
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews D	Y	Y	√	?	?
1 Boykin D	Y	?	Y	Y	√
7 Elliott D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Udall D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
1 Gathings D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Harris D	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Allen R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Baldwin R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Engle D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	N	Y	X
14 Hagen D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Johnson R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Mailliard R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips R	?	?	?	?	?
1 Scudder R	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Shelley D	X	?	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard D	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
28 Utt R	Y	Y	N	N	X
30 Wilson R	Y	Y	N	?	N
9 Younger R	Y	Y	X	?	X
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
25 Hillings R	√	?	X	?	?
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Holifield D	N	Y	Y	Y	√
22 Holt R	Y	Y	N	?	X
18 Hosmer R	Y	Y	N	N	N
16 Jackson R	√	?	N	Y	N
17 King D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb R	Y	Y	N	?	N
15 McDonough R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
26 Roosevelt D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hill R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
3 Cretella R	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Dodd D	N	Y	√	N	Y
4 Morano R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Patterson R	N	Y	N	N	Y
AL Sadlak R	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Seely-Brown R	N	Y	Y	N	√
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Fascell D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Herlong D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Matthews D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Sikes D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch D	Y	Y	Y	N	?
10 Brown D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Flynt D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Forrester D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Lanham D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Preston D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
2 Budge R	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Pfost D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
16 Allen R	Y	Y	N	N	N
17 Arends R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield R	√	?	X	?	X
25 Gray D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason R	Y	Y	X	?	X
24 Price D	N	Y	Y	Y	√
14 Reed R	Y	Y	N	Y	X
20 Simpson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Springer R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Velde R	Y	Y	X	Y	N
23 Vursell R	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County					
7 Bowler D	N	Y	Y	Y	√
12 Boyle D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Church R	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Dawson D	N	Y	√	?	√
8 Gordon D	N	Y	√	?	√
10 Hoffman R	√	?	√	?	X
5 Kluczynski D	N	?	Y	N	√
4 McVey R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Murray D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	X	?	X
9 Yates D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Beamer R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Bray R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Brownson R	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Denton D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck R	Y	Y	X	?	X
6 Harden R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Harvey R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Madden D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wilson R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IOWA					
5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Dolliver R	Y	Y	X	?	X
3 Gross R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Hoeven R	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Jensen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Talle R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS					
1 Avery R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 George R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Hope R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Rees R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Scrivner R	Y	Y	?	?	?
6 Smith R	Y	Y	X	?	X
KENTUCKY					
4 Chelf D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gregory D	N	Y	?	?	√
2 Natcher D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins D	X	?	Y	N	√
3 Robsion R	N	Y	?	?	?
8 Siler R	Y	Y	X	?	X
5 Spence D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts D	N	Y	?	?	√
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Long D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morrison D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman D	Y	Y	√	?	?
7 Thompson D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Willis D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
1 Hale R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 McIntire R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Nelson R	Y	Y	?	?	?
MARYLAND					
2 Devereux R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fallon D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hyde R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Lankford D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
6 Bates R	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Boland D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Heselton R	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lane D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Macdonald D	N	Y	√	Y	Y
14 Martin R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 McCormack D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 O'Neill D	N	Y	Y	Y	√
3 Philbin D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN					
12 Bennett R	?	?	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg R	Y	Y	N	N	N
18 Dondero R	Y	Y	?	Y	N
5 Ford R	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Hayworth D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Johansen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Knox R	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Meader R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Thompson R	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Wolcott R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs D	N	Y	√	?	Y
15 Dingell D	X	?	√	?	√
17 Griffiths D	N	Y	Y	?	√
16 Lesinski D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D	N	?	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
7 Andersen R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Andresen R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Blatnik D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Knutson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Wier D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy D	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Colmer D	Y	Y	Y	N	X
3 Smith D	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
2 Whitten D	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Williams D	Y	Y	Y	?	X
5 Winstead D	Y	Y	√	?	?
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D	N	Y	√	?	√
2 Curtis R	Y	Y	N	?	N
6 Hull D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Short R	Y	Y	X	N	N
3 Sullivan D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Metcalf D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
2 Chase R	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Harrison R	Y	Y	N	N	N

. . . Small Business Investigation, D.C. Transit

75. D.C. Transit (S 2576). Authorize D.C. Commissioners to enter into agreement with Capital Transit Co. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. **(Two-thirds majority, or 244 "yeas" required.)** *Rejected, 215-150, Aug. 1.* (See story, p. 390.)

76. Housing Act of 1955 (S 2126). Agreement to conference report. *Agreed to, 187-168, Aug. 2.* (See story, p. 253.)

KEY

Y	Record Vote For (yea).	N	Record Vote Against (nay).
√	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
–	Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)	?	Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	72	73	74	75	76
4 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Weaver R	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEVADA					
AL Young R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass R	N	Y	?	N	N
1 Merrow R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Canfield R	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Hand R	N	?	N	N	Y
12 Kean R	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Osmers R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Rodino D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D	N	Y	√	?	√
4 Thompson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Tumulty D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall R	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Williams D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton R	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D	N	Y	Y	Y	√
AL Fernandez D	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
3 Becker R	N	Y	N	N	Y
37 Cole R	Y	Y	N	N	X
2 Derounian R	Y	Y	N	N	N
26 Gamble R	Y	Y	?	Y	N
27 Gwinn R	Y	Y	X	?	N
32 Kearney R	?	?	X	?	√
38 Keating R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
33 Kilburn R	?	?	X	?	?
40 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
30 O'Brien D	N	Y	√	?	√
39 Ostertag R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
42 Pillion R	Y	Y	N	N	N
41 Radwan R	X	?	X	?	√
43 Reed R	?	?	?	?	?
35 Riehlman R	Y	Y	?	?	X
28 St. George R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
36 Taber R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
31 Taylor R	Y	Y	X	?	X
1 Wainwright R	N	Y	?	?	Y
29 Wharton R	Y	Y	N	N	N
34 Williams R	Y	Y	N	N	N
New York City					
8 Anfuso D	X	?	√	?	√
5 Bosch R	Y	Y	N	N	N
24 Buckley D	N	Y	√	?	√
11 Celler D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Davidson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Fino D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein D	N	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Latham R	Y	Y	X	N	N
13 Multer D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell D	N	?	√	?	√
15 Ray R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Rooney D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko D	N	Y	√	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Barden D	Y	Y	?	?	?
1 Bonner D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Carlyle D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Chatham D	Y	Y	√	?	X
4 Cooley D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham D	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Fountain D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Jones D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Shuford D	√	?	?	?	X
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick R	Y	Y	?	?	Y
AL Krueger R	√	?	X	?	X
OHIO					
9 Ashley D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres R	X	?	N	Y	Y
13 Baumhart R	N	Y	Y	N	√
8 Betts R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Bolton, F.P. R.	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Bolton, O.P. R.	Y	Y	N	Y	N
16 Bow R	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Brown R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Clevenger R	?	?	?	?	?
20 Feighan D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Henderson R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hess R	Y	Y	N	N	X
10 Jenkins R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Kirwan D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch R	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 McGregor R	√	?	X	?	X
23 Minshall R	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Polk D	N	Y	Y	Y	√
3 Schenck R	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Scherer R	Y	Y	N	N	N
21 Vanik D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Vorys R	Y	Y	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher R	Y	?	N	?	N
2 Edmondson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman D	Y	Y	Y	?	N
4 Steed D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Wickersham D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
2 Coon R	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Ellsworth R	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Green D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad R	Y	Y	?	?	?
PENNSYLVANIA					
30 Buchanan D	X	?	√	?	√
17 Bush R	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Carrigg R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Clark D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Corbett R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Dague R	Y	Y	N	N	N
28 Eberharter D	X	?	√	?	?
12 Fenton R	Y	Y	?	N	N
11 Flood D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin R	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 James R	Y	Y	X	N	N
24 Kearns R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Kelley D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 King R	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 McConnell R	Y	Y	X	?	X
26 Morgan D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma R	√	?	?	?	?
19 Quigley D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Simpson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Van Zandt R	N	Y	N	Y	√
15 Walter D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chudoff D	N	?	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green D	N	Y	√	?	Y
6 Scott R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty D	N	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Forand D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 McMillan D	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Richards D	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Riley D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers D	√	?	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
2 Berry R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Lovre R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
2 Baker R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bass D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Cooper D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins D	?	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier D	X	?	√	?	√
7 Murray D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Priest D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece R	?	?	X	?	?
TEXAS					
5 Alger R	Y	Y	N	N	N
14 Bell D	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Brooks D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Diaz D	Y	Y	?	?	X
7 Dowdy D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Fisher D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gentry D	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Ikard D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Patman D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Rayburn D	–	–	–	–	–
18 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 Rutherford D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Teague D	√	Y	Y	?	N
8 Thomas D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
2 Dawson R	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Dixon R	Y	Y	N	N	N
VERMONT					
AL Prouty R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Gary D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff R	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Robeson D	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith D	Y	Y	?	Y	N
5 Tuck D	Y	Y	?	?	X
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Mack R	Y	Y	N	Y	N
AL Magnuson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly R	N	Y	?	?	?
6 Tollefson R	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Westland R	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Burnside D	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Byrd D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers D	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
8 Byrnes R	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Davis R	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Johnson D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird R	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 O'Konski R	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Smith R	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Van Pelt R	Y	Y	N	N	X
3 Withrow R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R	Y	Y	N	Y	N

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AGRICULTURE

Major Actions

Farm Price Supports

Sugar Quotas

Farm Credit

Cotton Acreage

REA Formula

Agriculture

Roll-Call Votes

Senate

BILL	SUBJECT OF VOTE	VOTE CHART PAGE
Agricultural Conservation Payments (HR 1573)	Conservation payments	124
Agriculture Department Appropriations (HR 5239)	Conservation funds	122
Cotton Acreage (HR 3952)	Cotton allotments	120
	Wheat allotments	120
	Passage of bill	120
Farm Credit (HR 5168)	Banks for cooperatives	135
Fisheries Convention	Ratification	126

House

BILL	SUBJECT OF VOTE	VOTE CHART PAGE
Burley Tobacco (HR 4951)	Passage of bill	142-43
Donable Commodities (HR 2851)	Passage of bill	150-51
Farm Price Supports (HR 12)	Peanut supports	146-47
	Recommittal motion	146-47
	Passage of bill	146-47

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

HR 12 – Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 203) March 10, 1955; minority views (H Rept 203, Part 2) filed March 11.

• Passed by the House, amended, on a 206-201 roll-call vote May 5. (See p. 146.)

HR 12 represented efforts by House Democrats, with the support of Republicans from some farm states, to reverse Congress' 1954 action in instituting flexible price supports for five basic farm commodities. HR 12, if enacted, would have restored rigid (or fixed) supports at 90 percent of parity.

Flexible (or sliding-scale, or variable) supports took effect on the 1955 crops of wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and peanuts. The sixth basic, tobacco, remained under rigid supports under terms of the 1954 law (PL 690, 83rd Congress). The range of flexible supports for the other five basics was set at 82.5 to 90 percent of parity for 1955, and was scheduled to become 75 to 90 percent of parity, beginning in 1956.

The Eisenhower Administration, which had proposed flexible supports, opposed the return to rigid supports. No serious attempt was made to push HR 12 through the Senate in 1955. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee began hearings late in the session on the broad issue of price supports, rather than on HR 12 itself. The showdown was expected to take place in 1956. During Congress' summer and autumn recess, the decline of farm prices developed as potentially a key issue for the 1956 election campaigns.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 12 would have:

Supported wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and peanuts at 90 percent of parity in 1955, 1956, and 1957.

Raised the minimum support level for whole milk, butterfat, and their products from 75 to 80 percent of parity, while retaining the maximum of 90 percent.

Eliminated assurance of "adequate supply" as the only standard for determining the level of dairy supports between the minimum and maximum.

Extended for one year, through fiscal 1957, authority for the Commodity Credit Corporation to supply milk for school lunches.

Increased the authorization for the school lunch milk program from $50 million to $75 million a year, beginning in fiscal 1956.

Confined expenditures for the school lunch milk program to purchase and distribution of fluid milk, ruling out funds for equipment in the schools.

Extended the accelerated brucellosis eradication program -- for payment of indemnities for the slaughter of infected cows -- through fiscal 1958.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Omnibus Farm Program, Price Supports." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 100ff.) "Farm Price Supports" (Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 81ff.); "Agricultural Act of 1949" (Vol. V, 1949, pp. 131ff.); "Agricultural Act of 1948" (Vol. IV, 1948, pp. 53ff.).

For definitions of agricultural terms, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 102.

Beginning during Harry S. Truman's last term as President and continuing during President Eisenhower's Administration, prices farmers got for their products declined. Meanwhile, prices paid by farmers declined at a slower rate. The result: Farmers complained that they were caught in a "cost-price squeeze."

Production of major farm commodities exceeded consumption, resulting in accumulation of stocks. The federal government held much of the surplus in storage, having taken it over from farmers and processors under the program of price supports.

FLEXIBLE SUPPORTS ASKED

After about a year of study, the Eisenhower Administration decided that rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity were a major cause of surpluses, and that surpluses depressed prices. The President submitted in January, 1954, an omnibus farm program, including a proposal to institute flexible supports for five basic commodities. Lower supports, he said, would discourage over-production; balanced supply and demand would raise prices "in the market place" without undue dependence on artificial federal supports.

Democrats and some Republicans said lower supports would reduce farm income to a point endangering prosperity, without solving the surplus problem.

(Rigid supports are fixed guarantees. They do not fluctuate from the specified level.

(Flexible supports fluctuate within a specified range, depending on supply and, sometimes, other factors. The support level for a commodity rises as supply declines, and declines as supply rises.)

1954 FARM LAW

Most of the President's farm program was enacted as the Agricultural Act of 1954. Included was a key provision instituting flexible supports for five basics at 82.5 to 90 percent of parity. Compromise within Congress raised the minimum from 75 percent of parity for 1955. The minimum was scheduled to dip to 75 percent in 1956. Other provisions of the Act insured that supports -- except for wheat -- would remain above the 82.5 percent minimum during 1955.

Congress also upheld the Administration's action in cutting dairy supports from 90 to 75 percent of parity, rejecting attempts to raise the minimum to 80 percent or higher.

Other provisions of the 1954 Act instituted a system of direct payments to wool growers and expanded indirect aid to agriculture.

Another 1954 Act (PL 480) attacked the farm problem by expanding disposal of surpluses. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 120ff.)

In his 1955 State of the Union message, President Eisenhower said: "We can now look forward to an easing of the influences depressing farm prices, to reduced government expenditures for purchase of surplus products, and to less federal intrusion into the lives and plans

of our farm people...We are headed in the right direction. I urgently recommend to the Congress that we continue resolutely on this road."

The House's action in passing HR 12 was vigorously opposed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, who said he would recommend a veto of the bill if it were passed by the Senate.

1955 DROP IN FARM PRICES

Prices for farm produce continued to decline during Congress' 1955 recess. In mid-August, farm prices averaged 233 percent of the 1910-14 level, compared to 237 percent in mid-July, 249 percent in mid-August of 1954, and the all-time high point of 302 percent in 1951. A slower drop appeared in the prices paid by farmers, which averaged 279 percent of the 1910-14 level in mid-August of 1955, compared to 281 percent in mid-July, 281 percent in mid-August of 1954, and the all-time high of 287 percent in 1953.

The mid-August parity ratio -- measuring prices received by farmers against prices they paid -- was 84 percent, the same as in mid-July. The parity ratio had been 89 percent in mid-August, 1954. The post-Korea high point was 93 percent in September, 1953, and the post-World War II high point was 115 percent in 1947. In 1953, the parity ratio averaged 92 percent, and in 1954, 89 percent.

Prices for wheat dipped lower than for other basic commodities in 1955, and a further decline was expected.

Wheat farmers approved marketing quotas for the 1956 crop in a referendum on June 25, 1955. The quotas were to be based on acreage allotments of 55 million acres, the minimum allowed by law and the same as allotted for 1955. Secretary of Agriculture Benson had announced that 1956 wheat supports would be established at 76 percent of parity. If marketing quotas had been rejected, supports would have been lowered to 50 percent of parity.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 17 - March 4, on HR 12. As introduced by Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), the bill would restore rigid 90 percent of parity support to five "basic" crops.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 17 -- Secretary Benson said restoration of high, rigid farm price supports would aggravate existing surplus problems. Benson said he believed the existing dairy support program should be continued because the dairy industry was showing "new signs of health and vigor." He told the Committee that an over supply of wheat was agriculture's biggest problem and that an over supply of rice was developing. In other fields, he said, producers were in a period of "comparative stability."

Feb. 18 -- Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said the Eisenhower Administration did not plan to ask Congress for any "basic changes" in the existing farm price-support law.

Feb. 23 -- Charles B. Shuman, president, and Walter Randolph, vice president, American Farm Bureau Federation, opposed the legislation as a "backward step" which would further depress agricultural income. Shuman backed the Administration program of flexible supports. John A. Baker, assistant to the president of the National Farmers Union, favored proposed rigid-supports legislation and urged repeal of the "Eisenhower sliding-scale law" which, he said, had cut farmers' income drastically.

Feb. 24 -- Baker asked that dairy products be given high price supports and milk prices be maintained at 100 percent of parity. Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, said high wartime price supports could not be continued with any hope of maintaining agricultural prosperity.

Feb. 25 -- CIO President Walter Reuther "wholeheartedly" supported HR 12 and similar measures. He said the CIO wanted full 100 percent of parity support, but backed the 90 percent proposals in preference to continued flexible supports. He asserted that the "welfare and destiny of farmers and wage earners are closely interrelated, that each depends upon the prosperity of the one to lift up the living standards of the other."

Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) supported 100 percent supports. Rep. Victor Wickersham (D Okla.) supported HR 12.

March 2 -- Department of Agriculture officials opposed HR 12.

March 4 -- Supporting the bill were Reps. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) and Otto Krueger (R N.D.), ex-Rep. Fred Crawford (R Mich., 1935-53), and Dr. Carl Wilken, economic analyst for the Joint Committee on Defense Production.

BILL AMENDED

ACTION -- March 8 -- The Committee voted, 23-12, to report HR 12 favorably with amendments. The Committee amendments added to the bill provisions to:

Raise minimum dairy supports to 80 percent of parity.

Extend the brucellosis program.

Extend, with increased authorizations, the school lunch milk program.

Institute a two-price marketing certificate system for wheat.

Under the two-price system, wheat needed for domestic human consumption would be supported at 100 percent of parity. Excess production, used for export and for animal feed, would be sold at or near the free market price. Marketing certificates would be part of the mechanics for carrying out the system, which would take effect if approved by a majority of wheat farmers in a referendum. The 1954 omnibus farm bill passed by the House contained similar provisions, but they were deleted in conference.

March 10 -- The report (H Rept 203) was filed.

March 11 -- Minority views signed by eight Republicans were filed as H Rept 203, Part 2.

April 28 -- The Committee decided to offer an amendment on the floor to delete provisions which would have established a two-price system for wheat.

Floor Action

HR 12 was passed May 5 on a 206-201 roll-call vote. Voting for the bill were 185 Democrats and 21 Republicans. Opposing the bill were 29 Democrats and 172 Republicans.

A motion to recommit (kill) by Rep. William S. Hill (R Colo.) was rejected by a 199-212 roll-call vote. The House also rejected, by a 193-215 roll-call vote, an

amendment by Rep. William J. Green, Jr. (D Pa.) to eliminate peanuts from the list of basic commodities. This amendment had been agreed to May 4 by a teller vote of 186-150. (For voting, see chart, p. 146.)

DEBATE -- May 3 -- Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- HR 12 would "leave the farmer and the agriculture industry in the same mess they are in today and...will continue to pile up wasteful surpluses."

D.R. Matthews (D Fla.) -- "HR 12...will help restore to the little farmer some measure of confidence in his future that has been lacking."

Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) -- "Will we at least do something to slow up this decline in farm income or will we let it continue to go down, down, down just as it did in the 1920's?"

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- HR 12 would assure the farmer "of at least the cost of production plus a fair profit...it will benefit us all."

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) -- "HR 12 should be defeated in its present form...it is highly discriminatory to the dairy farmer."

May 4 -- Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D Mass.) -- Americans "would be greatly alarmed...if they ever could realize...it has cost (them)...$118 million to support the price of peanuts."

L.H. Fountain (D N.C.) -- "If we pass this (peanuts) amendment we will destroy the confidence of the American farmers in the entire farm program."

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- "Political considerations, not economic, bring this (bill) before us...We have here...what may be called a political conspiracy simply for political power...the farmer is the victim. The sole objective of this bill is to try to embarrass the Eisenhower Administration."

May 5 -- William B. Widnall (R N.J.) -- "Rigid parity can only lead to continuation of our staggering surpluses...the overwhelming majority of the farmers (in my Congressional district)...are for the flexible parity program."

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- The Laird dairy amendment "is a matter of bringing more politics into a measure into which we have already had more politics than we should."

A motion by Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) to strike the enacting clause -- in effect to kill the bill -- was rejected by voice vote. The motion was tactical; Abernethy tried unsuccessfully to withdraw it.

The Committee amendment -- involving dairy supports, school lunch, and brucellosis -- was accepted by voice vote, as amended.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 5 -- Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), for the Committee -- Delete from the Committee amendment provisions to institute a two-price system for wheat. Voice vote.

Cooley -- Delete reference to the two-price system from the bill's title. Voice.

James G. Polk (D Ohio) -- Clarify phrasing of the Committee amendment, to insure extension of the brucellosis eradication program through fiscal 1958. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 5 -- William J. Green, Jr. (D Pa.) -- Eliminate peanuts from the list of basic commodities for price-support purposes; remove acreage controls from peanuts. Roll call, 193-215 (that action reversed acceptance of the amendment May 4 by a 186-150 teller vote).

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) -- Establish dairy supports at the same level, through March 31, 1958, as supports for basic commodities. Standing, 39-58.

Walter Rogers (D Texas) -- Substitute mandatory for permissive supports for grain sorghum; establish support level for grain sorghum at 80 to 85 percent of parity. Standing, 47-62.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- May 18 adopted, by an 8-7 vote, a motion to begin hearings on price-support legislation as soon as practicable. The action was seen as a move to put off until 1956 Senate consideration of HR 12.

Chairman Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) said after the executive session that he did not "see how we can conclude hearings in time for action at this session of Congress if we go into it thoroughly." He said that if full hearings were permitted, a bill would be sent to the Senate as early as possible in 1956.

During the meeting, Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) moved that hearings be held on HR 12 but concluded in time to report to the Senate by June 15. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) offered a substitute motion, however, calling for hearings on the support program generally, with the hearings to close at the Committee's discretion. Anderson's motion was adopted. Hearings began June 1.

VETO FORESEEN

TESTIMONY -- June 1 -- Ellender said he doubted that a rigid price-support bill "could be re-enacted (over a veto) and put on the statute books."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) supported S 1770, a bill to institute a two-price system for wheat. He said it would give farmers an opportunity to compete in a free market and increase export and feed outlets for wheat. Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) said wheat growers would be better off under a two-price system.

June 3 -- Charles Marshall of the American Farm Bureau Federation called for an emergency program to be used if wheat marketing quotas were rejected by farmers in the June 25 referendum. He suggested a total wheat allotment of 62 million acres and price supports at 65 percent of parity.

June 7 -- James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union called for 100 percent of parity price supports. This view was opposed by Herschel D. Newsom of the National Grange, who said it would be a mistake to "return to war-time support levels" as a permanent program. He proposed separate price programs for each commodity. Past efforts to support prices, he claimed, had failed because of the attempt to "apply one program to all commodities."

June 9 -- Kenneth Kendrick of the National Association of Wheat Growers said he believed flexible supports and lower prices would neither decrease production nor increase consumption. He said he favored a two-price support program for wheat.

June 17 -- J.T. Sanders of the National Grange backed a two-price support program for wheat.

June 22 -- A spokesman for the Vegetable Growers' Association opposed any system of high, rigid price supports.

June 23 -- Otie M. Reed of the Joint Committee of the National Creameries Association and the American

Butter Institute outlined a plan to increase milk consumption by raising about $40 million a year to publicize dairy products.

E.M. Norton of the National Milk Producers Federation supported an attempt to secure year-round stabilization of dairy prices.

Hearings were then adjourned until fall.

SCHEDULE -- The Committee scheduled autumn "grass roots" hearings beginning at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 24 and continuing through November at Worthington, Minn.; Des Moines, Iowa; Brookings, S.D.; Minot, S.D.; Pendleton, Ore.; Fresno, Calif.; Albuquerque, N.M.; Hutchinson, Kan.; Fort Worth, Texas; Alexandria, La.; Macon, Ga.; Columbia, S.C.; Raleigh, N.C.; Montpelier, Vt.; Utica, N.Y.; and Chicago, Ill.

Group Stands

The viewpoints on price supports of four leading farm organizations:

Farm Bureau

"...incomes of farmers will be maintained at the highest possible level if we allow...the price system to perform for agriculture the functions which it alone can adequately perform -- that is, to serve as the main balance wheel between supply and demand.

"Rigid mandatory 90 percent price support...has failed to keep net farm income from suffering a severe drop...the sound way to stop the drop in net farm income ...is to allow price and increased opportunity to guide production, increase efficiency, lower costs, and expand markets at home and abroad." -- Charles B. Shuman, president, American Farm Bureau Federation.

National Farmers Union

"The National Farmers Union favors the enactment of legislation that will provide support at 100 percent of parity, by means of production payments in combination with other methods, for the family farm production of all farm-produced commodities...As we see it, firm adequate price-support legislation is absolutely essential as an important part of significant programs to attain imperative national aims."

"The change to a flexible support program made in the 1954 Agricultural Act...was a serious mistake, and mandatory 90 percent supports should be restored immediately by Congress. The flexible support system is unworkable by its very nature and I do not see how anyone can argue that the farmer's position will be improved by cutting his prices and income." -- John A. Baker, assistant to the president, National Farmers Union.

National Grange

"We firmly believe that continued adherence to wartime price-support levels in all instances as a permanent or long-time program is not only expensive to all of us as American taxpayers, but that it cannot effectively achieve and maintain agricultural prosperity...

"On the other hand, we have no faith that broad adherence to a schedule of flexible price supports, particularly under present conditions, will serve well either agriculture or America as a whole. Farmers have already suffered severe price declines, and farm prices are out of balance with industrial prices...

"We believe that for the present we must concentrate on the revisions necessary to correct this disparity and to bring about a better balance between supply and demand conditions. To do this requires among other things, a rather sharp adjustment in our production plant from a wartime basis to peacetime requirements...

"The Grange has long advocated that an effective solution demands a commodity-by-commodity approach... no single formula can possibly prescribe...for the peculiar requirements of all the commodities." -- Herschel D. Newsom, master, The National Grange.

The Grange advocated a two-price system for wheat.

Milk Producers

"Until such time as a satisfactory producer-financed and operated dairy stabilization and production control program can be enacted and put into operation, it is essential that a price-support program for milk and butterfat, and the products thereof, be continued in effect and that such a program guarantee returns to dairy farmers equal to or in balance with returns to producers of other supported commodities, and in line with those costs of production which are affected by other government programs." -- A Dairy Policy, pamphlet published by the National Milk Producers Federation.

The group offered its own proposal -- a so-called "self-help program" -- under which dairy farmers themselves would regulate their production to provide adequate supplies of milk and dairy foods, and would assume losses, "if any," which might be involved in the disposal of seasonal or occasional annual surpluses.

Labor Groups

The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor backed rigid price supports. There were attempts to line up a farm-labor "coalition" for cooperative action on such issues as price supports and the minimum wage. The effort brought some criticism:

"A surprising coalition resulted in...the House... approving return to the rigid price support system...Some Congressmen from northern industrial areas voted for the rigid support program in return for agreements from many of their colleagues representing agricultural areas to vote in favor of a $1.25 minimum wage...Votes were openly traded...indicating...a working arrangement between the CIO and certain agricultural leaders." Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.), May 9 press release.

"It has been suggested that I have brought into being some sort of vicious coalition between labor and agriculture. A more ridiculous statement has never been made ...I take pride in the fact that the (rigid support) program has operated so successfully and so well that it has the approval of the great labor leaders of America...The price-support program means the same thing to agriculture as the minimum wage law means to the laboring men of our country...I want the support of labor leaders, industrial workers, and all other persons interested... (in) the entire farm program." Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), May 3 House speech.

"The Democrat(ic)-controlled Committee on Agriculture, without any consultation with the Republican Members, had a special...document printed embodying the testimony of only Walter Reuther, president of the CIO, and George Meany, president of the AFL...." Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), May 12 release.

SUGAR QUOTAS

HR 7030 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1348) July 22, 1955.

• Passed, amended, by the House July 30 by a standing vote of 194-44.

Much-disputed legislation (HR 7030) providing a new formula for sugar marketing quotas, though passed by the House, failed to clear the Senate before Congress' 1955 adjournment. Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) Aug. 2 blocked Senate consideration of the bill, as proposed in a parliamentary maneuver by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.). The existing Sugar Act would expire on Dec. 31, 1956.

The major aim of HR 7030 was "to open the way for United States domestic area (sugar) producers to participate with foreign areas in supplying the growth of the United States sugar market." Existing quotas to supply the estimated annual U.S. need would not have changed. But the proposed bill would have granted domestic producers a 50 percent share of excess market demand and reduced Cuba's "cut" of the market.

Lobby groups for both domestic and foreign suppliers were determined to see that "their side" received preferred treatment in any legislation. Domestic cane and beet sugar groups fought for higher quotas, arguing that an expanded U.S. sugar industry was needed to meet any possible emergency needs. Cuban sugar groups claimed their sugar was the only major protection U.S. consumers would have in an emergency. They also said increased U.S. exports to Cuba largely depended on the market for Cuban sugar in this country.

EXISTING QUOTAS CONTINUED

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7030 would:

Extend the Sugar Act of 1948 to Dec 31, 1960.

Continue existing fixed and variable quotas to meet the estimated annual U.S. need of 8,350,000 tons for 1956.

Provide that any increase in U.S. consumption above the 8,350,000-ton estimate for 1956 would be supplied 50 percent by domestic producers, 48 percent by Cuba, and 2 percent by other foreign sources except the Philippines, which would be limited to its existing fixed quota.

Apportion the first 188,000 tons, or any part of it, of the 1956 domestic share of the increased market among U.S. producers so domestic beet growers would get 45.2 percent of the total, mainland cane growers 42.6 percent, Puerto Rico 10.6 percent, and the Virgin Islands 1.6 percent.

Provide that any increase in domestic area quotas above 188,000 tons in 1956 would be apportioned among U.S. growers on the basis of the existing law's quota assignments.

Assign, for 1957-60, 50 percent of the U.S. market growth above 8,350,000 tons to domestic producers and 50 percent to foreign producers.

Provide, in 1957-60, that the additional quotas for domestic producers be distributed in accord with final quotas established for 1956.

Allot Cuba in 1957 the total foreign share of the added U.S. market less 175,000 tons to be distributed among all other foreign suppliers except the Philippines.

Allot Cuba in 1958-60 the total foreign share of the increased domestic market less 45,000 tons to be distributed among all other foreign suppliers except the Philippines.

FUTURE QUOTAS REVISED

In addition, the bill would revise quotas of foreign producers (except Cuba and the Philippines), beginning in 1957, as follows:

Countries which exported less than 1,000 tons of sugar during 1953-54 would get a fixed quota equal to their average share of the U.S. market in 1953-54.

Countries which exported between 1,000 and 3,000 tons during 1953-54 would get a fixed quantity of 2,000 tons. The 2,000 tons would be augmented by alloting the average shipment for 1953-54 plus 30 percent of that average. For each year after 1957, these countries' quotas would be increased by another 30 percent of the amount shipped to the U.S. in the previous year.

The remaining quota would be prorated as follows: The Dominican Republic 37 percent, Peru 36 percent, Mexico 20 percent, Nicaraugua 5 percent, and Haiti 2 percent.

Other provisions of HR 7030 would:

Provide for government purchase, or some other form of acquisition, of 100,000 tons of domestic sugar in 1955 "for disposition outside the continental United States...(so) as not to interfere unduly with normal marketing of sugar."

Set up quota curtailment provisions as a penalty for foreign producers who divert their sugar to markets other than the U.S. in order to take advantage of a world price higher than the U.S. domestic price.

Provide that any increase in the domestic quota which specific U.S. areas could not fill would be shifted to other U.S. areas before Cuba would be given an opportunity to fill the quota.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Sugar Act of 1948". (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 388.) "Sugar Act Extended" (Vol. VII, 1951, p. 92) and "International Sugar Treaty" (Vol. X, 1954, p. 273).

Legislation relating to sugar and the sugar industry dates back to 1789, when a tariff on sugar imports was enacted to raise revenue. From this act the government collected 20 percent of all its import revenues for 101 years. The act also aided development of the domestic sugar industry. A reciprocal trade agreement with Hawaii in 1876 admitted Hawaiian sugar to the United States free of duty, and by 1890 the sugar industry had become the islands' most important industry.

In 1890 the import tax was repealed, since a surplus in the U.S. Treasury had ended the need for the revenue-producing tariff. A two-cent bounty was given, however, on each pound domestically produced. This step aided Cuban producers while offsetting the Hawaiian tariff advantage. The price of sugar fell sharply, and this was credited with causing a revolt against the Hawaiian monarchy and the eventual establishment of the Republic of Hawaii in 1892.

1955 Sugar Quotas

The Sugar Act requires the Secretary of Agriculture in December to estimate how much sugar the U.S. will consume in the coming year and set an over-all production quota. Actual consumption is normally somewhat higher. Revisions are made as the need arises.

Certain producers on the mainland and overseas are allotted a fixed tonnage. Cuba gets 96 percent of the rest of the over-all quota, while the remaining 4 percent is divided among other foreign producers.

Official quotas for 1955 and percentages for sugar producers in the U.S. market, as of December, 1954:

Fixed Quotas

SOURCE	RAW VALUE (Tons)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Domestic beet	1,800,000	21.95
Mainland cane	500,000	6.10
Hawaii	1,052,000	12.83
Philippines	977,000	11.91
Puerto Rico	1,080,000	13.17
Virgin Islands	12,000	.15

Variable Quotas - 1955

Cuba	2,667,840	32.53
Peru	51,922	
Dominican Republic	27,605	
Mexico	11,445	all others
Nicaragua	7,823	1.36
El Salvador	4,136	
Haiti	2,671	
Others	5,558	
Total	8,200,000	100.00

(Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture)

A new sugar tariff was established in 1894 to protect domestic industry and to return Hawaii to its preferred status in the U.S. market. After the Spanish-American war, free trade in sugar was extended to Puerto Rico and the Philippines, with a preferred status granted to Cuba.

During World War I rigid controls were placed on sugar, and production was encouraged. With removal of controls at the end of the war, sugar prices were subjected to ups and downs by new methods and variations in production, and depressions.

CUBAN DIFFICULTIES

The sugar tariff was raised in 1921, 1922 and 1930, with Cuba always maintaining preferential treatment. In 1932, however, it became clear that a different approach was needed. The price of sugar in the U.S. had dropped to 3 cents a pound, including a 2-cent tariff and the cost of freight from Cuba. The stimulus of high tariff protection was causing over-production in certain domestic areas and the 2-cent tariff on Cuban sugar was causing severe suffering among the Cuban people.

Numerous conferences were held in 1933 by representatives of the industry to develop a marketing agreement for sugar. A plan called the Sugar Stabilization Agreement was submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, and this became the basis for the Jones-Costigan Act of 1934.

The Act marked an entirely new approach to the sugar problem. It restricted the supply of sugar in the U.S. market to a total quantity determined each year by the Secretary of Agriculture. Market shares for the mainland beet and cane areas were established, largely on the basis of production during the two preceding years. The act also provided for an excise tax on sugar, linked to benefit payments to domestic growers, as well as for control of domestic production and imports.

This law remained unchanged until 1936, when the payment of producers was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1937 a new law was enacted providing for payment to producers from the Treasury rather than directly from the tax proceeds. This act was extended in 1941, 1944 and 1946. Quota requirements were lifted by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939 when war broke out in Europe, and again from 1942-47.

1948 SUGAR ACT

To meet the problems of the postwar transitional period, the Sugar Act of 1948 was enacted. Under the 1937 law, quotas for each area had been set at a "percentage of the estimated requirements". The 1948 Act assigned fixed quantities to domestic areas and the Philippine Islands, and variable quotas to Cuba and "other foreign countries". The balance in excess of fixed quotas was assigned to these countries, with 96 percent going to Cuba.

In 1951 the Act was amended, but only in respect to some of the quotas permitted to some countries.

Principal features of the Act:

Purpose -- The Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, regulates the production, marketing and importation of sugar for the U.S. by using a complex system of quotas, subsidies and an excise tax.

Production Control -- The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to make an annual estimate of the quantity of sugar needed to meet "consumption requirements" of continental U.S. This total becomes the quota that is divided among the domestic and foreign sugar producers in the U.S. market.

Excise Tax -- Sugar consumed in the U.S. is subject to an excise tax of 50 cents per 100 pounds, raw value.

Subsidies -- "Conditional payments" are paid to producers of sugar cane and sugar beets in the U.S. and territories at the basic rate of 80 cents per 100 pounds of sugar, raw value. This rate is reduced progressively to a minimum of 30 cents per 100 pounds on all sugar produced in excess of 30,000 short tons per farm.

In order to receive a subsidy, producers are required to pay minimum wages to laborers as set by the Secretary of Agriculture, exclude child labor, and grow no more than an allotted proportion of the quota assigned their area. Those processors who are also growers must pay at least minimum prices for cane and beets purchased from other growers.

Domestic sugar production increased in the 1950's. Even though permitted sugar acreage was cut 10 percent in 1954, and another 18 percent in 1955, more sugar was produced than, under law, could be marketed. By 1955, a surplus of 220,000 tons was on hand.

The law was due to expire on Dec. 31, 1956, and to give growers time to plan their crops, Congress was urged to extend the act in 1955. In March, 1955, spokesmen for the sugar industry were notified that the Agriculture Department had reached no agreement with the State Department concerning quotas for foreign producers. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson April 5 said differences between the Agriculture and State Departments were small. He asserted that domestic sugar producers "ought to share" in the increasing sugar consumption of the United States.

PRODUCERS' BILL

Domestic industry spokesmen arranged to have their own bill (HR 5402) introduced March 31 by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) An identical Senate bill (S 1635) was introduced April 1 by Sen. Allen J. Ellender Sr., (D La.) and 48 co-sponsors.

The Boggs-Ellender proposals called for an additional 188,000 tons in the annual domestic sugar quota and provided that the domestic industry would get 55 percent of any consumption needs over the annual estimate. Foreign producers would get the remaining 45 percent, with Cuba retaining 96 percent of the foreign market.

Sponsors of these proposals held that they would not reduce the existing volume of sugar imports from "any foreign country, including Cuba". Spokesmen for the U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, however, claimed this was "not true" and that the cost to Cuba would "exceed 200,000 tons annually". Sen. Ellender urged Cuba to support his bill, saying it would leave Cuba a fair share of the expanding sugar market, but the Cuban Sugar Council replied that "the Ellender bill actually would hurt not only Cuba but also the United States and especially Louisiana." The Council noted that Cuba was a "principal importer" of rice and a "key customer" for oil and petroleum products from Louisiana.

COMPROMISE ANNOUNCED

An Administration compromise on sugar legislation was announced June 8 by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah). The measure provided domestic producers with an increase of 100,000 tons in their marketing quotas, plus 55 percent of U.S. sugar consumption above 8.3 million tons. It would have cut Cuba's sugar sales to the U.S. by approximately 175,000 tons in 1955, as opposed to 240,000 tons requested by U.S. sugar producers. Sens. Ellender and Russell B. Long (D La.) said the Administration's views did "not meet the pressing problems" of U.S. beet and cane sugar producers.

The Department of Agriculture July 22 announced an increase of 100,000 tons in the amount of sugar which might be sold in U.S. markets in 1955. The increase brought the total of domestic marketing and import quotas for the year to 8,300,000 tons. Cuba got 96,000 tons of the increase; the remaining 4,000 tons went to other Central and South American sugar-producing countries.

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs, special mission to Cuba.

ACTION -- Rep. Albert P. Morano (R Conn.), special one-man study mission, Jan. 23 reported that Cuba needed "a comprehensive plane for economic development" but could not do anything unless the United States continued sugar purchases at current levels. He urged Congress to extend the Sugar Act to 1966 and to ignore domestic producers' pleas for reductions in Cuban sugar imports.

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

HEARINGS -- June 22-29 and July 6, 7, 14, 15.

TESTIMONY -- June 22 -- Henry Holland, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said the State Department opposed revision of sugar quotas in 1955 on the ground it would cause economic distress in Cuba and accentuate the danger of communism there.

Lawrence Meyers, director of the Agriculture Department's sugar division, said existing sugar quotas had stimulated foreign trade.

June 23 -- True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, heard Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) charge that the Agriculture Department had failed to properly control sugar production. Morse and Meyers replied that unusually good weather had caused excess production and defended the Department's method of fixing acreage allotments.

June 24 -- Frank Kemp of Denver, Colo., representing sugar producers in the U.S., Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, said they should have higher quotas. He said pending bills would not change Cuba's share of the market. Reps. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) and A.L. Miller (R Neb.) also supported legislation to increase domestic producers' share in the market.

A Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation spokesman said cane growers needed an immediate increase in quotas. A spokesman for the Columbia Basin Irrigation Commission said growers in Washington needed increased acreage allotment for sugar beets.

FOREIGN VIEWS PRESENTED

June 25 -- Representatives of Mexico and Peru asked for a larger share of U.S. sugar purchases once needs of domestic producers had been met.

Opposing any cut in Cuba's share of the domestic market were spokesmen for the American and Foreign Power Co., the Foreign Trade Club, Burroughs Co., and other firms doing business in Cuba.

June 27 -- The Philippine Sugar Association urged that the Philippines be given a proportionate share of any quota increases.

Rep. Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) said Cuba's share of the market should not be reduced because the Cubans "are the greatest per capita customers of this country". Merwin Bohan, former State Department Latin American expert, said to reduce Cuba's sugar quota at that time would be unfair.

Haitian American Association, Inc., appealed for a bigger share of the domestic market.

June 28 -- Laurence Crosby, spokesman for U.S. interests with sugar mills in Cuba, opposed any retroactive changes in sugar legislation.

Cocoa and chocolate manufacturers and exporters from New England and Iowa filed statements opposing any change in quotas.

Delegate Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) supported an increase in sugar marketing quotas for domestic producers. When "pressing needs" of the domestic producers were met, she said "Hawaii, itself, needs and expects to share pro rata with its sister areas in the increase in the sugar market".

June 29 -- The Dominican Republic presented its plea "to end the inequitable and unfair treatment its sugar industry has received in the United States"

July 6 -- Under Secretary of Agriculture Morse said a change in sugar quotas to eliminate some of the preferential treatment given Cuban sugar would not mean that the U.S. was "running out" on any understanding with Cuba.

July 7 -- Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) and Edwin E. Willis (D La.), who had introduced bills (HR 5402, 5414) to give domestic sugar producers a greater share of the market, explained their measures.

July 14 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson proposed that the government buy 100,000 tons of United States sugar to be distributed abroad under U.S. aid programs. It would come largely from areas which currently had large surpluses and faced severe acreage restrictions for 1956 crops.

He endorsed the proposals of HR 7030 (introduced by Chairman Cooley June 27) and said the measure constituted a reasonable balance of the conflicting objectives of the various domestic and foreign areas supplying the sugar market.

July 15 -- Rep. Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.) requested the Committee to take no action in 1955 on sugar legislation. He urged an "exhaustive study" of the entire program before new legislation was recommended. He said new legislation should make certain that consumers as well as producers get price benefits from increased grower efficiency.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee July 22 reported an amended bill (HR 7030 -- H Rept 1348) to create a new formula for sugar marketing quotas.

PROVISIONS -- As reported, HR 7030 would:

Extend the Sugar Act to 1960.

Continue existing fixed and variable quotas to meet the U.S. annual need, estimated at 8,350,000 tons for 1956.

Provide that any increase in U.S. consumption above the estimate for 1956 would be supplied 50 percent by domestic producers, 48 percent by Cuba, 2 percent by other foreign sources.

Provide that increases in U.S. consumption over the annual estimates for 1957-60 would be supplied 50 percent by domestic producers, with Cuba to supply the balance after foreign suppliers were allocated 45,000 tons each.

Make the new quotas effective from Jan. 1, 1956, through Dec. 31, 1960.

Provide for the purchase of 100,000 tons of domestic sugar by the Department of Agriculture in 1955 for free overseas distribution.

Provide for maintaining the price of sugar beets and sugar cane produced in the U.S. at 90 percent of parity.

Authorize quota suspensions for countries which discriminate against U.S. agricultural exports.

Floor Action

The House July 30 passed HR 7030 by a standing vote of 194-44, after agreeing to two floor amendments. The House defeated, by voice vote, an attempt by Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) to kill the bill by striking out the enacting clause, and rejected, by voice vote, a recommittal motion offered by Sid Simpson (R Ill.).

DEBATE -- Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- "I will admit this House will really be confused if they try to know all that is in this bill.... I think you are justified in accepting it upon faith because this sugar program has been in operation for 20 years...(and it) has operated so well...that the average housewife is not even aware... we have a sugar program.... It has operated well and under the program prices have been stabilized through the years...At the end of this year this sugar program will result in a net profit to the taxpayers...of more than $300 million".

Hays -- "When this total of direct and indirect subsidy to a selected group of American agriculture is tabulated, you will find that the American consumer is paying an approximate $400 million annually to subsidize a domestic sugar production that is now and always will be completely inadequate to meet domestic needs. Yet this bill...would further increase this hidden tax upon the American taxpayer by approximately $16 million annually in the course of the life of this bill".

FARMERS PENALIZED

William S. Hill (R Colo.) -- "We are not producing sugar enough to meet our needs. We are importing half of every pound of sugar we use. We are penalizing our farmers for no good reason, forcing them out of sugar production into the growing of other crops already in surplus supply... The bill before us represents give and take on all sides. We have all had to compromise in order that some solution, if not ideal, could be found and action taken this year".

William A. Dawson (R Utah) -- "This legislation would not cut back Cuba sugar production. It would just give the United States producer the right to share in the increased market our own nation's expanding population creates".

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) -- Delete section aimed at the Philippine Islands which would provide for quota suspensions for those countries which discriminated against U.S. agricultural imports. Voice.

Henry Aldous Dixon (R Utah) -- Delete section which would maintain the price of domestic sugar beets and cane at 90 percent of parity. Standing, 123-37.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARING -- Aug. 1 in executive session. Testimony was received from Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.), Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, and Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Holland.

ACTION -- Aug. 1 approved amendments to the House bill and ordered them reported in a revised Senate bill (S 1635). However, the bill was not actually reported to the Senate before Congress adjourned Aug. 2.

PROVISIONS -- The Committee version would:

Provide that any increase in U.S. consumption above 8,300,000 tons be supplied 55 percent by domestic producers, 25.6 percent by Cuba, and 19.4 percent by full-duty countries on the basis of their sales of sugar in the U.S. market during the past four years.

Extend the revised Sugar Act to 1962, instead of 1960.

Floor Action

On the Senate floor Aug. 1, J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) objected to the second reading of the House-passed bill, thereby delaying its referral to the Senate Committee.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Aug. 1 objected to the Senate considering the bill. He said no public hearings had been held by the Finance Committee and that no copies had been printed of House hearings.

On Aug. 2 Fulbright blocked consideration of a motion, offered by Russell B. Long (D La.), to consider HR 7030 by suspending the rules requiring referral of a House bill to a Senate committee. The motion lapsed at the conclusion of morning business with Fulbright holding the floor, and Long did not renew the motion.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Instead, the Senate Aug. 2 adopted, by voice vote, a resolution (S Res 147) requesting the Commodity Credit Corporation "so far as practicable" to purchase 100,000 tons of domestic sugar in 1955 for distribution outside the continental limits of the United States.

The resolution was sponsored by Long, Ellender, Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), George Smathers (D Fla.) and Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho).

DEBATE -- Aug. 2 -- Fulbright -- Existing legislation would not expire until 1956 so there was "no real occasion" for extending it at present. The measure was far too controversial to be brought up on the last day of the session, and no one who opposed the bill had been permitted to appear before the Senate Committee. "I see no excuse...to build up an artificial, uneconomic body, the (U.S.) sugar industry, and thereby destroy the rice industry. I cite the rice industry only as an example, although it is the main reason why I am here."

Ellender -- The reason Cuba is not buying as much rice today as she bought four or five years ago is that Cuba has increased her own rice production. No prolonged hearings on the bill were needed because "the entire industry -- all the producers of beet and cane sugar, as well as the refiners--had no objection to the bill".

Holland -- "The obdurate and obstinate attitude of the Senator from Arkansas (Fulbright) will probably require sugar producers to put many thousands of additional dollars into the construction of warehouses for which they will have no earthly use as soon as this temporary problem is out of the way...."

Group Stands

The argument on sugar legislation centered on quota levels. Domestic beet and cane producers sought a boost of 188,000 tons in their market quotas. The domestic bloc also wanted the right to supply 55 percent of any excess demand when U.S. consumption topped the estimated requirement.

Cuban growers, who currently supplied most of the foreign sugar the U.S. imported, declared the domestic bloc's proposal would cut unfairly into their quota. Other foreign suppliers sought to increase their quotas.

LAWYER-LOBBYISTS HIRED

The Cuban interests were represented in the United States by the U.S. Cuban Sugar Council and a Washington law firm, Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Ball, and its New York affiliate. (See pp. 696,702.) The law firm engaged 23 lawyers in key manufacturing centers who contacted manufacturers doing Cuban business and urged them to protect their market by asking their Congressmen to make no change in the 1948 sugar formula.

Domestic growers, led by the U.S. Beet Sugar Association (see p. 700) and the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., charged that "many Americans have been confused about the true nature of our proposals by a misleading, costly propaganda campaign conducted by certain Cuban sugar interests".

But the Cubans maintained that domestic sugar production was "uneconomic". They said a boost in the domestic quotas and subsidies would lead to higher prices to U.S. consumers and a heavier load on U.S. taxpayers.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES ACTIVE

Some foreign suppliers who felt they never had a fair share of the American market worked hard at their lobbying. Private spokesmen for Mexico, Peru, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic were active. Mexico was represented by Chapman and Wolfsohn, a Washington law firm headed by Oscar L. Chapman, former Secretary of the Interior (1949-53).

Other registered lobbyists were Surrey, Karasik, Gould and Effron, a Washington law firm employed by a Dominican sugar group, and attorney Eugene O'Dunne, Jr. for a Peruvian concern. (See pp.701ff.)

Major sugar groups which sought to influence legislation on quotas were:

American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee
American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A.
Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico
Cuban Sugar Growers Association
Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association
National Cuban Sugar Mills Owners Association
Philippine Sugar Association
United States Beet Sugar Association
United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association
United States Cuban Sugar Council.

All of these groups either had registered under the Lobbying Act or had legislative representatives who had filed under the law. (See Lobby Registrations, pp. 682ff.)

SUGAR USERS PROTEST

The American Bakers Association wired Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) July 31 that industrial users and consumer interests would be "seriously damaged" by the bill as passed by the House and requested a chance to testify before the Senate Committee.

Domestic chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, as well as exporters to Cuba, opposed changes in existing quotas.

COTTON ACREAGE

HR 3952 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 58) Feb. 16, 1955.

- Passed by the House Feb. 23 by voice vote.
- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 47), amended, March 8.
- Defeated by the Senate March 24, on a 39-51 roll-call vote. (See p. 120.)

Congressional efforts to relieve what were called "severe hardships" among cotton farmers were thwarted when the Senate, after three days of debate, rejected a House-passed bill to increase the 1955 cotton acreage allotment of 18 million. The bill was defeated, following amendment on the Senate floor, by a coalition of Senators, representing both cotton and non-cotton states, who opposed the modified version for varying reasons.

The House-passed bill would have provided a straight, three percent acreage increase for each cotton-growing state. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee proposed a smaller increase, most of which would go to farms with cotton allotments of less than four acres. Each state's increase would therefore be in ratio to the number of such farms.

Senators from Western cotton states, joined by some Southerners, said the Committee's amendments favored small-farm states in which county committees had failed to allocate sufficient acreage to small farms, and discriminated against the larger farms in their areas where the county committees had already provided for small growers. They were successful in getting the bill amended on the floor to provide a straight 1.5 percent acreage increase for each cotton state, following the pattern of the House version. Senators from wheat-growing states then offered an amendment to give wheat farmers a similar acreage increase.

Following adoption of the wheat amendment, the bill was rejected on a 39-51 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 120.) Among the 51 Senators who voted against the bill were some Southerners who wanted the increase limited to small-farm "hardship" cases, Northern and Western Senators who had voted for the straight percentage increase amendment for cotton but against the wheat increase provision, and Senators who were opposed to any acreage increase.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Cotton Quotas," CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 109; "Cotton Acreage Allotments," and "Omnibus Farm Program, Price Supports," CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 124, 100-117.

Under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and subsequent amendments, the Secretary of Agriculture was required to proclaim marketing quotas and set a national acreage allotment on the next year's cotton crop if the current supply was above normal. The law also provided for a minimum national quota of ten million bales and directed the Secretary to conduct a referendum among cotton growers to determine whether they favored marketing quotas. (Mandatory 90 percent of parity support was conditioned on farmers' acceptance of quotas.)

In the face of mounting cotton surpluses, reductions in acreage had been ordered by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson for the 1954 and 1955 crops. To lessen the drop from the 27 million acres planted in 1953, however, Congress passed a law (PL 290, 83rd Congress) raising acreage on the 1954 crop to 21 million. Late in 1954 Benson set the 1955 allotment at 18,113,208 million -- the lowest figure permitted by law. Returns from a referendum held Dec. 14, 1954 showed 92 percent of the cotton growers favoring marketing quotas on the 1955 crop.

Following Benson's proclamation, Congressmen began to talk of increasing the acreage allowed for the 1955 crop. Sens. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) and Lister Hill (D Ala.) announced they would introduce legislation in the 84th Congress to increase the acreage quota to 19.5 million acres.

In January, 1955 Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and Secretary Benson announced their opposition to increased 1955 cotton acreage allotments. Ellender Jan. 29 said he did not believe legislation to increase allotments "is in the best interests of our farmers." However, he promised full hearing on the acreage question before his Committee.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture Subcommittee on Cotton.

HEARINGS -- Held Jan. 27, Feb. 9 and 11.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 27 -- A representative of the National Farmers Union, Members of Congress, and officials of Texas farm organizations presented their views on proposed legislation to increase the 1955 cotton acreage allotment.

Feb. 9 -- Mrs. W. C. Martin, a landowner from Harrison County, Texas, said many cotton growers in her area were leaving the farms and drawing unemployment compensation in the cities as a result of reductions in cotton acreage.

Feb. 11 -- Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) said an increase in 1955 cotton acreage allotments was a matter of "economic life or death for many farmers of our nation." He said many farmers were "flat broke" as a result of a drought, and had to have a cash crop in 1955 or "go under."

ACTION -- The full Committee Feb. 16 favorably reported a bill (HR 3952 -- H Rept 58) to amend the cotton marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

PROVISIONS -- As reported, HR 3952 would:

Grant a three percent increase in the acreage allotment of each cotton state, thereby adding 543,234 acres to make the new total national acreage 18,656,442.

Require states to use the additional acreage, "so far as possible",

1. to provide each farm with a minimum of five acres or the highest planted cotton acreage in 1952, 1953, or 1954, whichever was smaller.

2. to allocate any acreage in excess of the small farm increases to counties for apportionment to farms with 1955 allotments of less than 60 percent of the 1954 acreage.

3. to place any excess acreage not distributed under the first two methods, in the county reserve to be distributed by the county committee.

Floor Action

The House Feb. 23 passed HR 3952 by voice vote and sent it to the Senate. Attempts to amend the bill to provide more aid for five-acre or smaller farms, to raise the increase to six percent, and to set a 19.5 million allotment for 1955 and 1956, were rejected. A technical committee amendment was adopted.

DEBATE -- Members generally felt the bill did not go far enough in providing relief to cotton farmers but was the only measure which had a chance of being passed by the Senate and signed by the President. Several Representatives said the cotton surplus was the result of the failure of the current and previous Administrations to sell U.S. cottton in world markets on a competitive-bid basis.

Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) -- "This bill entirely fails" to take care of the small farmer.

W. R. Poage (D Texas) -- The bill "will give relief to small farmers. If it did not...we would not be here with it."

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- "There is little resemblance between cotton farmers of the South and the Far West...The bill...is far from adequate to meet the needs of the (southeastern) cotton-growing section...Even so, we accept the fact that half a loaf is better than none."

Poage -- There is "absolutely no chance of getting a bill signed which gives all of the acreage to states east of the Mississippi and none to California...,Arizona,...and New Mexico. I do not have to call the names of the (Senate) Members...who would never allow such a bill to pass...The Western states have an absolute veto on this kind of legislation."

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- "It appears to me that this is pretty much of a war...in the southern states...Go argue with your own state and county committees as to why they did not make the proper allocations of acreage...(to) the small cotton farmers..."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- Raise the acreage allotment by 6 percent instead of 3 percent. Voice vote.

Victor Wickersham (D Okla.) -- Raise the acreage allotment to 19.5 million acres for 1955 and 1956. Voice.

Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) -- Add a minimum of five acres or the highest planted average to state cotton allotments for farmers with five or less acres only. Standing, 42-102.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HEARINGS -- March 5 and 7 on HR 3952 and a similar Senate draft.

TESTIMONY -- March 5 -- James A. McConnell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, opposed any increase at that time, but said the Department might reappraise its position if Congress decided an increase was necessary to relieve farmers' hardships.

March 7 -- Congressmen who testified suggested compromises between the proposed Senate acreage figure and that passed by the House.

ACTION -- The Committee March 8 reported HR 3952 (S Rept 47) with amendments to cut the increase almost 300,000 acres below that in the House bill and apportion most of it to farms with cotton allotments of less than four acres. A table in the Committee report showed that each state's share in the additional small-farm acreage would vary from a high of 38,580.2 acres for North Carolina to a low of zero for California and Nevada.

PROVISIONS -- As reported to the Senate, HR 3952 would:

Increase total acreage allotted to cotton by 258,625.3 acres.

Provide that each state's share of 168,059.3 of the additional acreage would be the amount necessary to increase each farm allotment to four acres or 75 percent of the highest acreage planted in 1952, 1953 or 1954, whichever was smaller.

Provide that the remaining 90,566 additional acres be apportioned to increase each state's current cotton allotment by one-half percent.

COMPROMISE OFFERED

On March 23, after the bill had been debated for two days on the Senate floor, the Committee agreed, by a 9-1 vote, to offer an additional amendment that would:

Strike out the provision that would have increased each state's cotton allotment by one-half percent; raise the allotment of Illinois and Nevada to 3,500 acres; allow farmers in drought or disaster areas to transfer allotments from one farm to another.

Floor Action

The Senate March 24 defeated, by a roll-call vote of 39-51, a revised version of HR 3952. (For voting, see chart, p. 120.)

Before the final vote, the Senate adopted, on a 51-39 roll-call vote, an amendment striking out the "small-farm" provisions of the committee bill and substituting a flat 1.5 percent acreage increase for each cotton state. In addition, an amendment to increase the 1955 wheat acreage allotment by 1.5 percent was adopted by a 47-43 roll call.

DEBATE -- Senators from Southeastern states generally supported the Committee recommendations. They contended the bill was aimed at aiding impoverished farmers who had four acres or less planted in cotton.

Southwestern Senators replied that their states were being discriminated against because the increases would have little effect in states where most farms were more than 10 acres.

Midwestern Senators included the wheat allotment amendment because, they said, wheat farmers would be discriminated against by the increase in cotton acreage.

Senators from the Western cotton states, joined by some Southerners, said the county committees in some of the Southeastern states had failed to provide for the small farms in making the original allotments.

March 22 -- John Stennis (D Miss.), sponsor of the amendment for a percentage increase -- I "strongly believe there is a chance for something to be worked out by having further conferences on this matter."

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- "Do the Senators wish to sidetrack the Committee's version of the bill?"

Stennis -- "No attempt has been made to bypass the Committee (but) various areas of the cotton-growing belt are so diversely affected by even the smallest... amendment. So all Senators affected can only attempt to get together and try to work out a satisfactory solution."

LOG-ROLLING CHARGED

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- "When the Committee reported the bill, I felt it had done a very fine job...I dislike to see it become, on the floor of the Senate, a question of log-rolling between states..."

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "The Committee's recommendation is inadequate and, in comparison with the House version...is unfair...The states having a large percentage of farms under four acres would receive a much larger proportion of the additional acreage than would the states having fewer small farms."

March 23 -- Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) -- The Committee amendment "would penalize the cotton producers in Missouri and would do so in order to provide a premium to cotton producers in some of the other states which have made no effort to take care of their small cotton farmers..."

March 24 -- Ellender -- "It is...true that in several states some of the committees did not set aside even one acre in order to take care of small farmers. But let us not blame the small farmers for that;...they should not be punished..."

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "...relief is just as important to a man who is starving on a 20-acre piece of cotton as to a man who is starving on a 3½ acre piece ..."

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- "If we are going to give help to the larger cotton farmers, I do not see how we can disapprove of giving a little help to relieve the real hardship cases among wheat farmers."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Passage of the bill would permit states to avoid "allocating the acreage as intended by the Congress."

Ellender -- "...the bill should be limited to cotton acreage allotments as they affect small farmers...Should the amendment (increasing wheat acreage) prevail, it is my intention to vote against the bill on final passage."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Increase each state's cotton acreage allotment by 1.5 percent (adding 271,000 acres to the national allotment); require states to use the additional acreage to increase each farm allotment to four acres or 75 percent of the highest amount planted to cotton in 1952, 1953, or 1954, whichever is smaller; place any acreage remaining, after distribution by above method, in state reserve to be used by the state committee. Roll call, 51-39.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Increase cotton allotments by 3,500 acres for Illinois and Nevada, provide a minimum 10-acre allotment for Arizona farms, and increase allotments to New Mexico farm hardship cases selected by county committees. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Increase the 1955 wheat acreage allotment by 1.5 percent to give growers a minimum of 30 acres or 75 percent of the highest amount planted in 1952, 1953, or 1954, whichever is smaller Roll call, 47-43.

Cotton Study

After Senate defeat of HR 3952, attempts to raise the 1955 cotton acreage allotment virtually were abandoned. Sen. Stennis said March 30 that even if a plan could be worked out, it probably would be too late since cotton planting had started.

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry Subcommittee on Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses (Sens. Eastland, Chairman, Holland, Schoeppel, Scott, Young).

ACTION -- April 25 reported to the full Committee on hearings into "all phases of the cotton question."

The Subcommittee said "the present farm program in its lack of sound cotton policies" was responsible for "destruction of the American cotton-producing industry." The group said it was "fundamental" that acreage reduction was no solution to United States problems and in time would "only aggravate" them.

The Subcommittee recommended, as a long-range program, that the government either:

Reduce price supports to lower the consumer price of American cotton.

Continue the 90 percent price support, but provide an export subsidy to enable American-grown cotton to compete with foreign cotton.

Develop a plan combining aspects of both programs.

The group also urged liquidation of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton by competitive means as rapidly as possible.

Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.) dissented from much of the report. He said farmers "must have rigid price supports and rigid crop controls if we are to have a sound farm economy."

BURLEY TOBACCO

S 1457 -- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 111) March 16, 1955.

HR 4951 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 238) March 18.

- Passed by voice vote of the House March 24. (For roll-call vote, see p. 142.)
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate March 30.

P. L. 21 -- Signed into law March 31.

Congress in 1955 authorized a second reduction in quotas on the 1955 burley tobacco crop and a permanent new minimum acreage allotment. Despite protests from some Congressmen that the new minimum would injure small growers, burley tobacco growers almost unanimously accepted the reduced acreage in an April 28 referendum.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 4951:

Directed the Secretary of Agriculture to redetermine the 1955 burley tobacco marketing quota and conduct a referendum to determine whether producers would accept the new quota.

Limited to one-tenth of an acre the 1955 reduction in existing allotments that were seven-tenths or six-tenths of an acre.

Established a permanent minimum acreage allotment for burley tobacco, to be based on either the previous year's allotment, five-tenths of an acre, or 10 percent of the cropland, whichever was smallest.

Declared that acreage of any tobacco harvested in excess of the farm allotment would not be considered in making future allotments.

Provided that if a grower falsely reported his acreage of tobacco, the amount of the misstatement would be deducted from his allotment for the next year.

Increased to 75 percent of the previous season's average price, the penalty for misstatement.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Burley Tobacco." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 82.)

Since 1952, when the minimum acreage for burley tobacco was cut from one acre to seven-tenths, a large surplus had been produced under 90 percent of parity support and quotas.

On Nov. 26, 1954 the Agriculture Department announced a 10 percent cut below the 1954 quota, setting 478 million pounds for the 1955 crop. Later, when the 1954 crop was marketed, however, it exceeded estimates by nearly 100 million pounds, bringing supplies far above normal.

House

COMMITTEE -- House and Senate Agriculture Subcommittees on Tobacco, meeting jointly.

HEARINGS -- March 3, 10, 14.

TESTIMONY -- March 3 -- Department of Agriculture officials recommended changes in tobacco legislation which would:

Permit re-determination of the 1955 national marketing quota on burley tobacco, and state and farm acreage allotments.

Decrease the minimum burley allotment.

Increase penalty rates for excess tobacco marketing.

Reduce acreage allotment of any person filing a false report on farm-grown tobacco.

Provide that any excess tobacco harvested in one year would not be considered in establishing the acreage allotment for succeeding years.

Provide that growers may vote only on the question of quotas for three years, not one year.

March 10 -- Representatives of burley producers' groups testified generally in support of the Department's recommendations.

March 14 -- Members of Congress were witnesses.

ACTION -- The full House Committee reported HR 4951 (H Rept 238) March 18. It included all but the last of the Department's recommendations.

Floor Action

HR 4951, with committee amendments, was passed by voice vote of the House March 24 after a recommittal motion, offered by Clarence E. Kilburn (R N.Y.), was rejected by voice vote.

The bill had been brought to the floor March 21 on a motion to suspend the rules -- a parliamentary move that prohibits any amendments to a bill. But the House, on a 260-152 roll-call vote, failed to provide the two-thirds majority necessary to pass a bill under suspension of the rules. (For voting, see chart, p. 142.)

On March 24 the House adopted by voice vote an open rule (H Res 189) permitting amendments to the bill. Attempts to prohibit cuts in the minimum acreage were defeated.

DEBATE -- March 24 -- Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Because of the "enormous supply of burley tobacco... if we are to save this program" acreage must be cut. "About 64 percent of the producers...have less than seven-tenths of an acre."

Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) -- Many tobacco farmers "have no other income except from their tobacco crop.... I feel that it is unjust for a small grower to take the cut provided in this bill."

John C. Watts (D Ky.) -- "The big growers -- if you want to call them big; most of them fall under 2½ acres -- have already suffered a 70 percent cut and are faced with another 50 percent cut. It seems only fair" for the small grower, who had not been cut, to give up one-tenth of an acre.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

M. G. Burnside (D W. Va.) -- No burley tobacco farm acreage allotment of seven-tenths of an acre or less should be reduced. Standing vote, 30-54.

Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- Substitute six-tenths of an acre for the minimum of five-tenths set in the bill. Standing, 44-71.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- March 16 reported a bill (S 1457 -- S Rept 111) that contained the burley tobacco provisions of the House bill but did not provide penalties for misstatements.

Floor Action

The Senate March 30 passed HR 4951, unamended, by voice vote and sent it to the President. Amendments to raise the minimum acreage allotment set in the bill were defeated by standing votes.

DEBATE -- Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- "A normal quantity of tobacco in storage is approximately 2½ years' supply. At present more than 3½ years' supplies are in storage. If there were not a pound of burley tobacco raised during the next year, it would bring burley tobacco stock into approximately normal balance."

Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.) -- "The surplus we now have on hand is only slightly above the amount...necessary for the proper aging of burley tobacco.... If we keep cutting the minimum allotment...the small burley tobacco farmer will eventually have no allotment of any practical value."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- Tobacco farmers in their states favored the bill.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Ervin -- Retain seven-tenths of an acre as the minimum allotment for burley tobacco growers. Standing.

Ervin -- Make six-tenths of an acre the minimum allotment. Standing.

REFERENDUM HELD

President Eisenhower signed the bill into law (PL 21) March 31. On April 8 the Agriculture Department set the new quota for the 1955 crop at 334 million pounds -- an average 20 percent cut in the 1954 allotment. Estimated acreage for planting was 320,000 acres.

Some 333,000 burley tobacco growers cast a 96 percent favorable vote on the new quota in a referendum conducted April 28. To continue to receive 90 percent of parity support, two-thirds of those voting had to approve the proposed quota. Growers in nine states participated, with Kentucky and Tennessee providing over 75 percent of the vote.

FARM CREDIT

HR 5168 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 863) June 20, 1955.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House July 12.
- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1201) July 28.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate July 30. (For roll-call vote, see p. 135.)
- House agreed, by voice vote, to Senate amendments Aug. 1.

P.L. 347 -- Signed into law Aug. 11.

The measure provided for the retirement of government capital in cooperative banks operating under supervision of the Farm Credit Administration and for increased borrower participation in management and control. It was drafted to conform to provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1953 (PL 202, 83rd Congress) to permit eventual farm ownership of all phases of the agricultural credit program.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, the major sections of the Farm Credit Act of 1955:

Reorganized the 13 banks for cooperatives so that borrowing cooperatives would make capital contributions to the system so long as they used its credit service. Each year final net savings would be distributed to borrowers as capital stock which would remain in the system until all of the government's stock (currently 88 percent) had been retired. At the end of each fiscal year each bank would determine the amount of government stock to be retired. Government interest in the surplus and reserves of the banks would be retained only so long as there was government ownership of stock.

Provided that the seven-man Board of Directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives would consist of four members appointed by the governor of the Farm Credit Administration with consent of the Farm Credit Board, and three elected by regional banks and associations. When total assets of the Central Bank not held by the government reached 66 2/3 percent, additional directors could be elected until the total reached six, with only one oppointed.

Abolished the guaranty fund of the production credit associations and directed that earnings of an association in excess of its operating expenses be applied to restoration of capital impairments and establishment of surplus accounts.

Altered provisions relating to the size of loans requiring prior approval by the production credit corporation or the corporation and the FCA.

Increased the maximum land-bank loan limit from $100,000 to $200,000, and required FCA approval for any loan over $100,000.

Enabled land-banks to extend their loan service to cover part-time farm properties.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Farm Credit Board." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 114ff.)

The Farm Credit Act of 1953 reorganized the Farm Credit Administration as an agency divorced from the Agriculture Department, and put it under control of a 13-member board. The board was directed, within one year, to recommend to Congress ways of increasing farmer ownership so government capital could be retired from the credit system.

The Board's report was submitted to Congress on Dec. 8, 1954 (S Doc 7, 84th Cong.), and most of its recommendations were embodied in the 1955 legislation.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

HEARINGS -- May 19, 24, 25 on a bill (HR 5168) to retire certain government funds controlled by the Farm Credit Administration and to increase borrower participation.

TESTIMONY -- May 19, 24 -- Farmers and bankers from California, Texas, and Arkansas favored the legislation. Opposition came from residents of various sections of Texas and the Mandan (N. D.) Production Credit Association.

May 25 -- Representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation and National Grange endorsed the bill. Amendments were suggested by spokesmen for the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and the National Milk Producers Federation. The measure was opposed by the Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association.

ACTION -- The Committee June 20 reported the bill with amendments deleting proposed changes in the operation of production credit associations (H Rept 863).

Floor Action

The House July 12 passed HR 5168 by voice vote, with the Committee amendments. (See PROVISIONS, above.)

DEBATE -- W. R. Poage (D Texas) -- "With the passage of this bill, we will have gone two-thirds of the way toward eliminating government capital" from the farm credit system, since government stock in the land banks already has been retired. There was "wide diversity of opinion" at the hearings "as to whether the production credit corporations and the intermediate credit banks could not be consolidated into one institution.... We hope by next year it will be possible to provide a way of eliminating government capital in these production credit agencies."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HEARINGS -- May 19, 20 on S 1286, which was similar to HR 5168.

TESTIMONY -- May 19 -- The measure was supported by R. B. Tootell, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, Golden F. Fine, chairman of the Farm Credit Board, bank, cooperative, and farm groups.

May 20 -- Credit representatives from Texas and North Dakota urged delay in enacting the bill until "grass roots" farmers had a chance to be heard.

ACTION -- The Committee July 28 reported the House bill, amended (HR 5168 -- S Rept 1201).

Floor Action

The Senate July 30 passed HR 5168 by voice vote. A clarifying Committee amendment was agreed to by voice vote. The Senate rejected, by a roll-call vote of 9-80, an amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.)

concerning application of assets after the liquidation of any bank for cooperatives. (For voting, see chart, p. 135.)

DEBATE -- Williams -- HR 5168 "would authorize the sale of government property which is valued at $220 million for $150 million" in non-dividend-paying stock "payable pretty much at the option of the buyer over the next 10 or 15 years." Yet the government's $72 million share in the cooperative banks' surplus could, if the banks were liquidated, "be divided as windfalls.... The only question before the Senate is: Do we want to give away $72 million?...The only justification advanced (in Committee) was that Congress a few years ago gave a similar group an equal amount of money."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The government's purpose in providing interest-free money was to enable the cooperatives to "build themselves up...and get the government out of the banking business."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Williams -- Set up a schedule on the application of assets of any bank for cooperatives which is liquidated or dissolved so that a proportion equivalent to stock owned by the United States shall be returned to the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Roll-call, 9-80.

HOUSE CONCURRENCE

The House Aug. 1 agreed, by voice vote, to Senate amendments to HR 5168. This action cleared the bill for the White House.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR

HR 3822 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 625) May 24, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 6.
- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1045) July 20.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate, amended, July 22.
- Conference report (H Rept 1449) agreed to by the Senate, July 27, and by the House, July 29, by voice votes.

P.L. 319 -- Signed into law Aug. 9.

President Eisenhower, Jan. 17, 1955, in his Fiscal 1956 Budget Message, called for extending the Mexican Labor Act through fiscal 1957. It was due to expire Dec. 31, 1955.

A Senate-House conference accepted the House version of HR 3822 extending the act for 3½ years after the Senate voted an 18-month extension.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 3822:

Extended the program from Dec. 31, 1955, to June 30, 1959.

Required the Labor Department to consult employer and employee representatives in an area to determine if Mexican labor was needed and find the proper level of wages to be offered.

Protected an employer who could prove he furnished return-transportation funds to a discharged Mexican worker from being charged additionally if the worker failed to report to a reception center.

BACKGROUND -- "Mexican Farm Labor." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 95ff., Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 116ff.)

House

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 16, 17, 21, 22.

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- A Labor Department spokesman recommended the law be extended until June 30, 1960, while a Department of Agriculture representative favored a permanent program.

March 17 -- The Department of Justice favored extension, said its length was a legislative matter subject to Labor Department approval.

March 21 -- Ernesto Galarza of the National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL) opposed extension of the program for more than one year. Other AFL local and national spokesmen opposed the bill.

March 22 -- Nicholas Dragon of the CIO urged repeal of a provision which allowed U.S. farmers to hire Mexicans who cross the border, regardless of whether they have Mexican approval to leave the country. Milton Plumb of the CIO said many Texas farmers were paying Mexican laborers 30 cents an hour rather than the 50 cents specified in contracts.

ACTION -- The Committee May 24 reported (H Rept 625) HR 3822.

Floor Action

The House July 6 passed, by voice vote, HR 3822. A motion to recommit the bill, offered by John P. Saylor (R Pa.), was rejected on a 48-123 standing vote. All Committee amendments were agreed to, and four floor amendments were rejected.

DEBATE -- The principal controversy centered on efforts to give U.S. farm workers the same "fringe benefits" guaranteed Mexican workers under the program.

E.C. Gathings (D Ark.) -- All interested farm organizations and government agencies approved extension of the Act while labor groups, though raising objections, agreed there was some need to import Mexicans for "stoop labor." The Committee approved the bill by a 17-4 vote, with six members voting "present."

William S. Hill (R Colo.) -- The Committee's purpose was not to "bring cheap labor" into the U.S. but to "save or harvest crops."

Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) -- The bill's failure "to offer first to our own domestic workers identical terms and conditions of work" guaranteed Mexicans "is the sole remaining major objection which prevents the organized labor movement of this country from supporting this law.... Mexican workers are given housing facilities, hospitalization, minimum wage...and other benefits which domestic workers do not have."

Karl C. King (R Pa.) -- "As a farm employer of foreign labor...I do not know of any employer who denies to native labor any of the benefits paid to foreign labor." Adoption of Anfuso's amendment would be "useless" and would "impose added difficulties and expense" in administering the program.

John M. Robsion, Jr. (R Ky.) -- Members opposing the amendment should explain "why an American is not entitled to the same consideration as a Mexican."

W. R. Poage (D Texas) -- "The people who would be hurt most by this (Anfuso) amendment would be the American farm workers.... It is to the self-interest of the employer to use American labor if it is available....

He gets better work, more work, for less money when he can get American workers.... If you make this American labor cost him more" than Mexican, Americans will lose their "economic protection." Also, the amendment "would destroy every vestige of the rights of states in regard to local contracts."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Anfuso -- Require employers to offer U.S. workers comparable wages and conditions of work as are offered Mexicans. Standing, 50-89.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- Slightly revised version of Anfuso amendment. Standing, 52-97.

Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, after consultation with the Interstate Commerice Commission, to set regulations for the transportation safety of workers; provide penalties for violation of the regulations. Standing, 45-76.

DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.) -- Authorize the Attorney General to deport, or return to a reception center for reassignment, a Mexican doing agricultural work for a lower wage than specified in his contract. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- July 20 reported (S Rept 1045) HR 3822 with an amendment limiting extension of the Act to June 30, 1957, instead of June 30, 1959.

Floor Action

The Senate July 22, by voice vote, passed HR 3822, with the Committee amendment, without debate.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee July 27 agreed (H Rept 1449) to the House version of HR 3822 extending the Act for 3½ years.

ACTION -- The Senate July 27 and the House July 29 agreed to H Rept 1449 by voice votes, thus clearing HR 3822 for the White House.

CCC LOANS

S 2604 -- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1200) July 28, 1955.
• Passed by voice vote of the Senate July 29.
HR 7541 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1559) July 28.
S 2604 -- Passed by voice vote of the House Aug. 1.
P.L. 344 -- Signed into law Aug. 11.

The bill authorized the use of an additional $2 billion for the farm crop price support program.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, S 2604 raised from $10 billion to $12 billion the limit on the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

BACKGROUND -- The CCC's borrowing authority had been raised twice in 1954 by Congress -- first from $6.75 to $8.5 billion, and again from $8.5 to $10 billion. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 130, 131.)

REA FORMULA

S 153 -- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 209) April 20, 1955.
HR 5376 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 547) May 9.
S 153 -- Passed by the Senate, amended, May 19 by voice vote.
• Passed by the House June 6 by voice vote.
P.L. 70 -- Signed into law June 15.

With an estimated 92 percent of U.S. farms electrified in 1955, Congress in June modernized the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 by passing a bill liberalizing the "rigid limitations" in the Act's formula for allotting funds on the basis of the number of unelectrified farms.

Although the Department of Agriculture, farm organizations, and many rural cooperatives wanted the formula abolished, the new law retained a modified formula. The revised formula doubled the percentage of annual REA funds which could be loaned without regard to the number of unelectrified farms within a state, and increased the percentage of funds that could be used in any one state.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, S 153:

Required that 25 percent instead of 50 percent of annual funds be allotted the states in proportion to the number of each state's unelectrified farms to the national total of such farms.

Permitted the remaining 75 percent of annual funds, plus any unloaned or unobligated balance from previous years and any part of the 25-percent formula funds not obligated during the first six months of a fiscal year, to be used for loans in any state without regard to the number of unelectrified farms.

Specified that not more than 25 percent (instead of 10 percent) of REA funds loaned outside the unelectrified-farms formula could be used in any one state or in all the territories.

Ordered that the annual REA count of unelectrified farms be continued.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Appropriations, Agriculture." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 132.)

In 1936, when the Rural Electrification Act was enacted, an estimated 90 percent of the nation's farms were not receiving central station electricity. In order to insure funds would be distributed where needed, the Act required that 50 percent of the annual funds made available for electrification loans be allotted according to the proportion of each state's unelectrified farms to the U.S. total of such farms. Not more than 10 percent of the remaining 50 percent, and of any funds carried over from previous years, could be used in any one state.

As more and more U.S. farms became electrified, emphasis shifted from developing new electrification systems to expanding existing systems. A revision of the REA-fund formula then became apparent. The fiscal 1952 budget recommended elimination of the formula, the fiscal 1954 budget proposed modifications. In 1953, amendments to the fiscal 1954 Agriculture Appropriations which would have carried out the proposed modifications were ruled out of order on the floor of the House and Senate. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 132.)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry Special Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 23 on S 153.

TESTIMONY -- Officials of the Rural Electrification Administration and representatives of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation supported S 153.

ACTION -- The full Committee reported S 153 (S Rept 209) April 20. The report said the REA fund formula was obsolete because of the "large percentage of farms now electrified and the demands for further service for electrification systems already in operation."

As reported, S 153 would have:

Repealed provisions of the Rural Electrification Act requiring that 50 percent of the annual sum available to REA be allotted among the states on the basis of the number of unelectrified farms and that not more than 10 percent of the remainder be allotted to any one state.

Continued the annual REA survey of the number of unelectrified farms in the U.S. (The Department of Agriculture wanted the survey discontinued as being "burdensome," but the Committee said it would provide "valuable information" to Congress and REA.)

Floor Action

The Senate May 19 passed S 153 by voice vote after adopting an amendment which substituted a liberalized fund-allocation formula for the Committee bill repealing the formula.

DEBATE -- May 17 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), author of the amendment to continue a modified formula -- "The purpose of the (amendment) was to protect the states which as yet have not been able to catch up with the full development of rural electrification" and to limit "any one state to not more than 25 percent of the total appropriation."

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- "We would be going backward...to abandon the entire formula.... The amendment is more acceptable (than the Committee bill) in that it retains at least a fragment of the formula."

May 19 -- Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- "I introduced S 153 because it was recognized there was no need for earmarking funds...If there is a fear...that certain communities may be placed in jeopardy because of lack of funds, and if that fear is allayed by the adoption of the amendment, I have no objection" to it.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Humphrey -- In the nature of a substitute to continue a modified state allocation formula. Voice.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture Conservation and Credit Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- April 14 on HR 5376 and other bills to repeal the REA fund-allocation formula.

TESTIMONY -- REA Deputy Administrator Fred M. Strong said the formula had long ceased to be useful.

Support for HR 5376 also came from spokesmen for the National Rural Cooperative Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers Union, and the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. A statement supporting the bill came from the National Grange.

ACTION -- The full Committee reported HR 5376 (H Rept 547) May 9. In recommending elimination of the formula, the report said the greatest need for REA loans was for "heavying up" rural electric systems in areas where most of the farms already were receiving electric service.

Floor Action

The House June 6 passed, by voice vote, and sent to the President the Senate bill (S 153) providing a modified state allocation formula for REA loans. The House tabled HR 5376.

DEBATE -- Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- "In my judgment, no agency of the federal government has contributed more to a higher standard of living for rural people than the Rural Electrification Administration...It has been free from scandal. Its repayment record for borrowed federal money is unequaled. It has been reasonably free of politics. I feel it would be a mistake to repeal (the) formula...I have agreed to go along," with the Senate bill.

Lester R. Johnson (D Wis.) -- "The proposed revision will afford greater flexibility in the administration of the electrification loan program than is possible under the existing state allotment formula."

FOOD FOR NEEDY

HR 2851 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 583) May 11, 1955.

- Passed by the House by a roll-call vote of 344-1, with amendments, May 25. (See p. 150.)

S 661 -- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1049), July 20.

HR 2851 -- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, July 22 after text of S 661 was substituted.

- Conference report (H Rept 1450) agreed to by the Senate, July 27, and by the House, July 29 on voice votes.

P. L. 311 -- Signed into law Aug. 9.

HR 2851, as passed by the House, was designed to furnish flour and meal from government surplus grain stocks to persons in disaster areas or areas suffering from heavy unemployment.

The Senate version -- accepted in conference -- made the food available to persons "in need" and assigned initial distribution to the Agriculture Department. The House version would have made the Health, Education, and Welfare Department responsible for distribution.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 2851:

Made surplus cornmeal and wheat flour available to needy persons in the United States (as certified by local agencies).

Provided for distribution by the Agriculture Department to state agencies at the request of the state governor.

Limited the amount distributed to $15 million in any fiscal year.

Made the program effective from Aug. 9, 1955, through June 30, 1957.

Background

The Farm Surplus Disposal Act of 1954 (P L 480) authorized distribution abroad during a three-year period of $1 billion worth of surplus farm commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 120ff.)

The law amended the Agriculture Act of 1949 to authorize the CCC to make surplus commodities available to any area in the U.S. declared by the President to be in "acute distress", if there was no interference with "normal marketing." The CCC also was authorized, "in order to prevent waste," to make perishable farm surpluses available to state and local charitable agencies.

The objective of proponents of the 1955 legislation was to add wheat flour and cornmeal to the list of commodities already available for distribution to the needy.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

HEARINGS -- April 28, May 2 on 14 bills, introduced by Representatives from heavy unemployment areas calling for distribution of flour and meal.

TESTIMONY -- April 28 -- Commodity Credit Corporation officials and Members of Congress testified on the bills.

May 2 -- Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said the Department would be "happy" to sell the grain to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare but would not have facilities to handle distribution of flour and cornmeal.

ACTION -- The Committee May 11 reported HR 2851 (H Rept 583) with an amendment placing HEW rather than the Agriculture Department in charge of the program.

Floor Action

The House May 25, by a 344-1 roll-call vote, passed HR 2851. (For voting, see chart, p. 150.)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 2851:

Transferred from the Agriculture Department to HEW responsibility for distribution of perishable commodities held by the CCC, without charge to HEW.

Directed that the CCC be paid by HEW for nonperishable commodities acquired and processed.

Permitted CCC to buy processed foods for HEW use, in lieu of processing and packaging stored grains.

Limited the HEW program to major disaster areas and those with heavy unemployment.

AID HUNGRY AMERICANS

DEBATE -- W. Pat Jennings (D Va.) -- "The purpose of HR 2851 is to allow the Commodity Credit Corporation to process a portion of our surplus grain, which is presently being stored at a cost of a million dollars per day, into flour and meal for distribution to needy persons ...where depressed economic conditions have caused hunger...We have made grain and grain products available to hungry people in other nations; let us put our own people...on the same basis as those needy people overseas."

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- "This is not a relief program because these same recipient people have themselves paid high price supports to keep up the prices of such food, so they could buy less and save less when they were employed and had money. In addition they have paid federal taxes that have been used to do the purchasing of these very surplus commodities."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 12 on a bill (S 661) similar to HR 2851.

TESTIMONY -- Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) supported the bill, noting that surplus butter, dried milk, cheese, beans, and other commodities were being distributed to the needy.

Walter C. Berger of the CCC said existing distributions were limited to perishable goods or to further the price support program, and provisions of S 661 might result in injury to regular commercial distribution of cereal products.

Social Security Commissioner Charles I. Schottland, appearing for HEW, said the measure would cause confusion and duplication with existing surplus food programs.

ACTION -- The Committee July 20 reported (S Rept 1049) a rewritten version of S 661.

PROVISIONS -- As reported, S 661 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use up to $15 million annually through June, 1957, to make available wheat flour and cornmeal for free distribution to needy persons.

The report said that although the Department of Agriculture did not feel the distribution was within its province, the Department's "existing system should be used...and there is no need to bring an additional agency into (the program's) administration."

Floor Action

The Senate July 22, by voice vote, passed HR 2851, amended by substituting the text of S 661. The Senate earlier had agreed, by voice vote, to the substitute offered by the Agriculture Committee. One floor amendment was defeated.

DEBATE-- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "If states want the proposed relief extended, they can and should provide some of the necessary funds...I think some of the responsibility should be borne at the state level."

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- "It is thought that every reasonable safeguard has been placed around the program...The Subcommittee and the full Committee unanimously approved the program, with the single exception that the distinguished senior Senator from Delaware (Williams) felt there should be adopted an amendment requiring the states...to pay a certain portion of the value of the commodities..."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Williams -- Make no commodity available in any state unless payment is made from state or local funds in accordance with a stated formula. Voice vote.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee July 27 reported (H Rept 1450) agreement on the Senate version of HR 2851.

The House bill had given the HEW Secretary responsibility over the program but the Senate amendment

authorized distribution of the foods through the Agriculture Department.

In the conference report, managers for the House said "the free distribution of cereals which are not in imminent danger of deterioration or spoilage...is clearly within the field of relief operations and not a part of the farm program. No matter how worthy the operations may be, it is clearly one which should be charged to relief and welfare and not to agriculture...The conferees on the part of the House have reluctantly accepted the Senate substitute..."

ACTION -- The Senate July 27, and the House July 29, agreed by voice votes to the conference report.

CONSERVATION PAYMENTS

HR 1573 -- Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 67) Feb 22, 1955.
- Passed by the House by voice vote March 2.
- Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 210) April 20.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 17. (For roll-call vote, see p. 124.)

P. L. 42 -- Signed into law May 23.

The bill relieved farmers of the obligation to comply with acreage allotments as a condition for receiving soil conservation payments.

PROVISIONS -- PL 42 repealed Section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by the Agricultural Act of 1954. The section had prohibited agricultural conservation payments to any farmer who "knowingly harvests" any of the six price-supported basic commodities in excess of his acreage allotment. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 101.)

Background

Until 1954, Section 348 applied only to cotton growers. Its extension in 1954 to producers of other basic crops did not produce the results hoped for. Farmers did not increase their compliance with their acreage allotments. This was particularly true of small farmers. They were sufficiently attracted by the absence of marketing quota penalties when small acreages of wheat are grown that many of them chose to ignore the deterrent effect of Section 348.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 4 and 8.

ACTION -- Reported HR 1573 (H Rept 67) Feb. 22. It was sponsored by Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.). Fifteen similar bills were before the Committee.

Floor Action

The House March 2 passed HR 1573 by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Nearly unanimous support of the bill was expressed on the floor, despite comments that the American Farm Bureau Federation had wired Congressmen requesting their opposition to the bill.

Hope -- The agricultural conservation program "should stand on its own feet" and "should not be used to compel compliance" with the price support program. Section 348 would seriously affect small producers of corn and wheat.

Don Hayworth (D Mich.) -- The bill was supported by the National Grange and National Farmers Union but opposed by the AFBF.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- The AFBF failed to testify at hearings on the bill. The Agriculture Department favored the measure.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HEARINGS -- March 23.

ACTION -- HR 1573 was reported (S Rept 210) April 20, without amendment.

Floor Action

HR 1573 was passed by the Senate May 17 by voice vote. An amendment by Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) which would have retained Section 348 but exempted certain farmers was rejected by a roll-call vote of 35 - 49. (For voting, see chart, p. 124.)

DEBATE -- May 13 -- Holland -- Opposed outright repeal of Section 348. "If a grower wants to play ball with his fellows and with his own government...who are providing funds so generously in order that there may be some stability in his industry, he should at least be willing not to trespass upon his acreage allotments. It seems to me that is a fair condition to impose upon him."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Supported the bill and noted that "the only witness to come before the Subcommittee in opposition to repeal...was the witness of the Farm Bureau Federation, and it was lukewarm in its opposition."

May 17 -- Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Favored outright repeal of Section 348 because he was "concerned with...whether our soil conservation practices are to be continued. If they are, there is need to provide incentives to assure their continuation."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The Holland amendment "is definitely an effort to assist small farmers who might be expected not to understand the law too well."

CONSERVATION PLAN SUPPORTED

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- For outright repeal of Section 348 because he disliked "very much to see the (conservation) program destroyed by making farmers ineligible for its benefits because they had not complied with some other program which probably was not nearly so important."

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) -- Favored repealing Section 348 because "it was quite unfair to penalize a farmer who had slightly overproduced because nature had stepped in and played its part.... A farmer who is the victim of such circumstances should not be denied his soil-conservation payments."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

May 17 -- Holland -- Continue Section 348 but exempt from its penalties farmers who exceed their farm acreage allotments by harvesting corn for ensilage, harvesting not more than 15 acres of wheat, harvesting a commodity or crop for which producers have rejected marketing quotas, or harvesting peanuts to be used for seed or hog feeding. Roll call, 35-49.

LOANS TO FARMERS

Three programs offering aid to farmers were extended by Congress in 1955. They covered disaster loans, and emergency agricultural and livestock loans.

All stemmed from the Disaster Loan Act of 1949 (PL 38, 81st Congress), which provided a revolving fund for production disaster loans to farmers if credit was not available from commercial sources. The loans were administered by the Farmers Home Administration. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 130.)

In 1953 Congress passed the Farmers and Stockmen Emergency Assistance Act (PL 115, 83rd Congress), widening the lending sections of the Disaster Loan Act and providing for other-than-financial aid. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 106-107.)

In 1954 an Emergency Farm Loan Act (PL 727, 83rd Congress) was passed, designed to give opportunities for loans to farmers and ranchers suffering "economic disaster" because of declining prices. Under the 1949 Act, such loans had been extended to farmers suffering from production losses in "natural disasters." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 134.)

Major provisions of the legislation enacted in 1955:

S 1755 -- PL 132 reduced the interest rate on Farmers Home Administration disaster loans from 5 percent to 3 percent.

BACKGROUND -- Hearings on S 1755 were held by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Special Subcommittee. Support came from the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Union, and the National Grange. Opposition was voiced by the Agricultural Credit Services and the Farmers Home Administration. The bill was passed by the Senate May 26 and the House June 27, by voice vote.

S 1582 -- PL 117 extended the period for making emergency agricultural loans to farmers until June 30, 1957.

BACKGROUND -- The bill cleared the Senate June 20 and the House June 27.

HR 4915 -- PL 166 extended for two years, until July 14, 1957, the relief program providing livestock loans to farmers and stockmen.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the House June 20, the Senate, July 11. The House July 13 concurred in a Senate amendment by voice vote. The House bill omitted a four-year time limit for granting supplemental loans, which the final version included.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

A bill (S 1628) to aid farmers by allotting additional acreage for price-supported crops was passed by voice vote of the Senate April 26. It did not receive House action in 1955. The measure would have permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to allot to farmers in disaster-struck areas additional acreage for production of the six "basic" crops (cotton, corn, peanuts, rice, tobacco and wheat). Relief would be limited to 500,000 acres or 3 percent of the national acreage allotment, whichever was smaller.

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message Jan. 6, 1955, said, "because drought...remains a serious agricultural problem, I shall recommend legislation to strengthen federal disaster assistance programs. This legislation will prescribe an improved appraisal of need, better adjustment of the various programs to local conditions, and a more equitable sharing of costs between the states and the federal government."

Congress did not act on Mr. Eisenhower's proposals in 1955.

Bills Acted On

How They Are Listed

Agriculture bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below, in order of bill number. (For all Bills Introduced in this Agriculture category, including bills not acted on, see page 559. For complete listing of Public Laws, by public law number, see page 104.)

The following summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, and date of action taken or page reference to a detailed legislative history.

In this Agriculture section, the Bills Acted On are divided only into those on which work was finished -- under the heading "Action Completed" -- and those not finished -- listed under "Unfinished Business."

ACTION COMPLETED

S 52. Amend act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within Coconino National Forest, Arizona. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28. Senate indefinitely postponed May 5.

S 72. Public Law 257. Provide that certain lands acquired by U.S. shall be administered by Secretary of Agriculture as national forest lands. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 4. Senate passed March 28. House Agriculture reported July 13. House passed July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

S 145. Public Law 8. Amend wheat marketing quota provision of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. YOUNG (R N.D.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture reported Jan. 21, amended. Passed Senate Jan. 26. House Agriculture reported Feb. 8. Passed House Feb. 10. President signed Feb. 19.

S 153. Public Law 70. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 re unexpended or unobligated sums. THYE (R Minn.) and other Senators. (See story, p. 184.)

S 265. Public Law 76. Amend acts authorizing agricultural entries under non-mineral land laws of certain mineral lands to increase limitation re desert entries made under such acts to 320 acres. BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 9, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25. House passed on consent calendar June 7. President signed June 16.

S 661. Authorize Commodity Credit Corp. to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. CLEMENTS (D Ky.) and other Senators. See HR 2851.

S 752. Public Law 25. Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to eliminate requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from CCC stocks. EASTLAND (D Miss.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2, amended. Passed Senate March 4, amended. House Agriculture reported March 29. House passed April 18. President signed April 25.

S 941. Public Law 55. Authorize federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2. Senate passed March 8. House Agriculture reported May 9. House passed May 17. President signed June 1.

S 942. Public Law 14. Repeal law providing revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2. Senate passed March 8. House passed on consent calendar March 15. President signed March 23.

S 1051. Public Law 248. Amend Commodity Exchange Act regarding fees for registrations and renewals of certificates. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2. Senate passed March 8. House Agriculture reported July 26. House passed on consent calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 5.

S 1133. Public Law 54. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay indemnity for losses and expenses incurred during July, 1954, in destruction, treatment or processing under authority of law, of swine, swine carcasses and products derived from swine carcasses, infected with vesicular exanthema. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), MARTIN (R Iowa). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 4. Senate passed May 9. House passed May 17. President signed June 1.

S 1167. Public Law 264. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re payment to persons who carry out conservation practices on federally owned noncrop land. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 18. Senate passed March 28. House Agriculture reported July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

S 1325. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re making false reports. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). See HR 4951.

S 1326. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re increasing penalty rates. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). See HR 4951.

S 1327. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re acreage history. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). See HR 4951.

S 1372. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 20. Senate passed, April 25, amended. Senate passed HR 4915 in lieu July 11.

S 1398. Public Law 82. Strengthen investigation provisions of Commodity Exchange Act. YOUNG (R N.D.), ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 4. Senate passed May 9. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 4514 June 7. President signed June 16.

S 1457. Redetermine national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year. CLEMENTS (D Ky.), SCOTT (D N.C.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). See HR 4951.

S 1582. Public Law 117. Amend PL 727, 83rd Congress, to extend period for making of emergency loans for agricultural purposes. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 17, amended. Senate passed June 20, amended. House passed June 27. President signed June 30.

S 1621. Public Law 270. Authorize adjustment by Secretary of Agriculture of certain obligations of settlers on projects developed or subject to act of Aug. 11, 1939, as amended. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22. House passed July 30, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

S 1755. Public Law 132. Amend act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and act of Aug. 31, 1954, to provide that rate of interest on certain loans made under such acts shall not exceed 3 percent per annum. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 19. Senate passed May 26. House Agriculture reported June 27. House passed June 27. President signed July 7.

S 1757. Public Law 272. Amend act known as Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, approved Aug. 14, 1946, to provide penalties for violations of U.S. standards or services. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15, amended. Senate passed June 17, amended. House Agriculture reported July 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

S 1758. Public Law 273. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to modify, clarify and provide additional authority for insurance of loans. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 7, amended. Senate passed, amended, on call of calendar July 11. House passed on consent calendar July 30 in lieu of HR 6914. President signed Aug. 9.

S 1759. Public Law 352. Consolidate Hatch Act of 1887 and laws supplementary thereto re appropriation of federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15, amended. Senate passed June 17, amended. House Agriculture reported July 20, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

S 2098. Public Law 360. Amend PL 83, 83rd Congress, re provision for appropriations for Agricultural Extension Service to meet special needs. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. House Agriculture reported July 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

S 2253. Public Law 387. Reemphasize trade development as primary purpose of title I of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. ELLENDER (D La.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 7, amended. Senate passed July 20, amended. House Agriculture reported July 26. House passed on consent calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 12.

S 2295. Public Law 351. Amend section 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco allotments. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22, amended. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

S 2296. Public Law 361. Amend section 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco allotments. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22, amended. House passed Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 11.

S 2297. Public Law 279. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re national marketing quota for tobacco. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22. House passed on consent calendar July 30 in lieu of HR 6845. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2511. Public Law 288. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re establishment of national acreage allotments. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30 in lieu of HR 7367. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2573. Public Law 292. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 22. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 7302 July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2604. Public Law 344. Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. ELLENDER (D La.). (See story, p. 184.)

S J Res 60. Public Law 96. Direct study and report by Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls. JOHNSON (D Texas) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 25. Senate passed, April 28. House Agriculture reported May 17. House passed on consent calendar June 7. President signed June 28.

S Con Res 37. Request President to return to Senate S J Res 60 (directing a study and report by Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls) and providing, upon such return, for reenrollment of the resolution to correct the date of July 1, 1955 to Nov. 1, 1955. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate adopted June 14. House adopted June 14.

S Res 147. Favor purchase of sugar in continental U.S. by Commodity Credit Corp. to alleviate overproduction. LONG (D La.) and other Senators. (See story, p. 173.)

HR 122. Public Law 174. Amend Commodity Exchange Act to include onions. KING (R Pa.). House Agriculture reported March 22. House passed March 29. Senate Aagriculture and Forestry reported July 7. Senate passed on call of calendar July 11. President signed July 26.

HR 1573. Public Law 42. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. HOPE (R Kan.) (See story, p. 187.)

HR 1831. Public Law 43. Protect innocent purchasers of converted fungible goods. POAGE (D Texas). House Agriculture reported March 8. House passed March 29. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 4, amended. Senate passed May 9, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 11. President signed May 23.

HR 2123. Repeal law providing for revolving fund for purchase of natural fibers and hides produced in U.S. and to be processed in occupied areas and sold. DONDERO (R Mich.) House Armed Services reported Feb. 16. Indefinitely postponed when House passed S 942, in lieu, March 15.

HR 2679. Public Law 39. Amend act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within Coconino National Forest, Arizona. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 25. House passed on consent calendar May 2. Senate passed May 5. President signed May 19.

HR 2839. Public Law 27. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re reapportionment of voluntarily surrendered rice acreage allotments. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported March 16. House passed March 18. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 20. Senate passed, April 25. President signed April 30.

HR 2851. Public Law 311. Provide surplus farm commodities for relief distribution in certain areas under Commodity Credit Corporation authorization. JENNINGS (D Va.). (See story, p. 185.)

HR 3822. Public Law 319. Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended, by striking out termination date. GATHINGS (D Ark.). (See story, p. 183.)

HR 4356. Public Law 28. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re rice allotment history. THOMPSON (D Texas). House Agriculture reported March 16. House passed March 18. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 20. Senate passed, April 25. President signed April 30.

HR 4514. Strengthen investigation provisions of Commodity Exchange Act. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported May 9. House passed S 1398 in lieu June 7.

HR 4647. Public Law 29. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. THOMPSON (D Texas). House Agriculture reported March 18, amended. House passed March 23, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 20, amended. Senate passed April 25, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments April 27. President signed May 5.

HR 4915. Public Law 166. Amend act of April 6, 1949, to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported June 13. House passed on consent calendar June 20. Senate passed July 11, amended. House agreed to Senate amendment, July 13. President signed July 15.

HR 4951. Public Law 21. Direct redetermination of national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year. ABBITT (D Va.). (See story, p. 180.)

HR 5168. Public Law 347. Provide for retirement of government capital in certain institutions operating under supervision of Farm Credit Administration and increase borrower participation in management and control of federal farm credit. COOLEY (D N.C.). (See story, p. 182.)

HR 5188. Prohibit publication by government of U.S. of any prediction re apple prices. HARRISON (D Va.). House Agriculture reported May 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. President vetoed July 1.

HR 5376. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to eliminate limitations on rural electrification loan funds. POAGE (D Texas). See S 153.

HR 6845. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. WATTS (D Ky.). House Agriculture reported July 25. House passed S 2297 in lieu July 30.

HR 6914. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to modify, clarify and provide additional authority for insurance of loans. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20, amended. House passed S 1753 in lieu July 30.

HR 7302. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. THOMPSON (D Texas). House Agriculture reported July 25. House passed S 2573 in lieu July 30.

HR 7367. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re establishment of national acreage allotments. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported July 27, amended. House passed S 2511 in lieu July 30.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 46. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. AIKEN (R Vt.), DUFF (R Pa.), ROBERTSON (D Va.), WILLIAMS (R Del.). Senate Agriculture reported March 23. Senate passed March 28.

S 687. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to protect timber and other surface values of lands within national forests. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate rereferred to Interior and Insular Affairs March 8.

S 1166. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 30, 1890 and section 2 of act of Feb. 2, 1903, re importation of livestock and poultry into Virgin Islands. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 18. Senate passed March 28. House Agriculture reported July 20.

S 1400. Protect integrity of grade certificates under U.S. Grain Standards Act. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15, amended. Senate passed June 17, amended.

S 1436. Preserve tobacco acreage history of farms which voluntarily withdraw from production of tobacco. CLEMENTS (D Ky.), SCOTT (D N.C.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16. Senate passed March 30.

S 1472. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15, amended. Senate passed June 17, amended.

S 1628. Provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by weather, insects, disease or other natural causes. RUSSELL (D Ga.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 20, amended. Senate passed, April 25, amended. Senate reconsidered and passed April 26, amended.

S 2170. Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corp. stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without-restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20. Senate passed July 22.

S 2446. Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton that are in excess supply for unrestricted use at current market prices. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 28, amended. Senate passed July 29, amended.

S J Res 75. Direct study and report by Administrator of Agricultural Research Service of Department of Agriculture proposing expansion of tobacco production, utilization, and marketing research program, with primary emphasis on basic research. SCOTT (D N.C.), CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 7, amended. Senate passed, amended, on call of calendar July 11.

HR 12. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. COOLEY (D N.C.). (See story, p. 169.)

HR 374. Authorize adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within Stanislaus National Forest, Toulumne County, Calif. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Agriculture reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 1855. Amend act approved April 24, 1950, re facilitating work of Forest Service. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported July 13, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 3952. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended. GATHINGS (D Ark.). (See story, p. 178.)

HR 4054. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported July 30.

HR 4576. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay indemnity for losses and expenses incurred during July 1954 in destruction, treatment or processing under authority of law of swine, swine carcasses and products derived from swine carcasses, infected with vesicular exanthema. LeCOMPTE (R Iowa). House Agriculture reported May 17.

HR 5337. Amend provisions of Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, re practices in marketing of perishable agricultural commodities. McINTIRE (R Maine). House Agriculture reported July 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 5822. Amend PL 727, 83rd Cong., to extend period for making of emergency loans for agricultural purposes. McINTIRE (R Maine). House Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15, amended.

HR 6815. Provide for orderly disposition of property acquired under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. POAGE (D Texas). House Agriculture reported July 20.

HR 6846. Amend section 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco allotments. WATTS (D Ky.). House Agriculture reported July 25, amended.

HR 6847. Amend section 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco allotments. WATTS (D Ky.). House Agriculture reported July 25.

HR 7030. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.). (See story, p. 173.)

HR 7236. Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re water-conservation practices. JOHNSON (D Wis.). House Agriculture reported July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 7252. Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported July 18.

HR 7541. Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corp. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported July 28.

APPROPRIATIONS

Major Actions

Agriculture

Interior – Forest Service

Independent Offices

Commerce

State, Justice, Judiciary

Defense

Public Works

Labor – Welfare

Mutual Security

Supplemental

Appropriations

Roll-Call Votes

Senate

BILL	SUBJECT OF VOTE	VOTE CHART PAGE
Agriculture (HR 5239)	Conservation funds	122
Commerce (HR 6367)	Airline subsidies	128
	Shipbuilding funds	128
Defense (HR 6042)	Marine Corps funds	129
	Work of civilian personnel	129
	Passage of bill	129
Mutual Security (HR 7224)	Military aid funds	132
	European defense support	132
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House

BILL	SUBJECT OF VOTE	VOTE CHART PAGE
Defense (HR 6042)	Work of civilian personnel	148-49
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APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY

Gentle treatment of the Republican Administration's budget and relatively few inter-party squabbles, characterized action on appropriations in the 1955 session of the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress.

The Eisenhower Administration in 1955 asked Congress for $55,200,782,229 in new money for fiscal 1955 and 1956. It budgeted another $7,162,000,000 for fiscal 1956 permanent appropriations, which are granted without Congressional action.

In its first session, the 84th Congress voted $53,-124,821,215 in new funds -- $925,805,300 for fiscal 1955 and $52,199,015,915 for fiscal 1956 -- aside from the fiscal 1956 permanent appropriations which included an estimated $6.7 billion for interest on the national debt.

The Democratic-led Congress cut budget requests by $2.1 billion. By contrast, the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress slashed $2.6 billion from President Eisenhower's budget in 1954 and $4.6 billion in 1953.

As an innovation for fiscal 1956, the number of regular appropriation bills was raised to 13. There had been 11 regular money bills in fiscal 1955. AEC, TVA, and Army Engineers' funds were put together in the Public Works bill. Commerce Department funds appeared in a separate bill, rather than with State and Justice, and other changes were made.

A bill-by-bill breakdown of budget requests and Congressional action on appropriations in 1955 follows:

Bill Title	Requested	Appropriated
Fiscal 1955		
1st Deficiency	$ 160,000	$ 1,013,950
2nd Deficiency	28,263,475	25,263,475
2nd Supplemental	952,002,718	898,805,875
Justice Department	750,000	710,000
House	--	12,000
Subtotal	$ 981,176,193	$ 925,805,300
Fiscal 1956		
Agriculture	$ 898,384,574	$ 883,051,623
Commerce	1,366,393,000	1,245,360,000
Defense	32,232,815,000	31,882,815,726
Dist. of Columbia	(175,462,020)	(168,843,440)
Federal payment	21,892,700	19,892,700
General Government	28,777,700	27,166,300
Independent Offices	5,640,155,000	5,842,458,500
Interior	314,523,056	317,573,627
Labor-HEW	2,432,148,861	2,373,516,500
Legislative	92,641,411	92,808,972
Mutual Security	3,266,641,750	2,703,341,750
Public Works	1,801,465,000	1,365,613,500
State-Justice-Judiciary	483,531,912	466,302,415
Treasury-Post Office	3,360,385,000	3,322,488,500
1st Supplemental	2,279,851,072	1,656,625,802
Subtotal	$54,219,606,036	$52,199,015,915
Permanents	$ 7,162,000,000	$ 7,162,000,000
TOTAL	$62,362,782,229	$60,286,821,215

Only two major partisan issues were raised during debate on money bills in the 84th Congress: Administration plans to cut armed forces strength and to aid construction of the Dixon-Yates power plant.

The Administration suffered its sharpest setback, moneywise, when Congress chopped $563 million from the mutual security appropriation. The cut had strong bipartisan support.

Two bills, the Defense Department and Public Works appropriations, were signed "reluctantly" by President Eisenhower, who objected to provisions in each.

Despite the target date for winding up Congressional action on money bills -- June 30, the end of the fiscal year -- Congress did not tie its purse strings until the last day of the session, Aug. 2, when it sent the legislative appropriation bill to the White House. It had not met the fiscal deadline since 1948.

1956 Budget

President Eisenhower, on Jan. 17, 1955, sent Congress his third unbalanced budget. It forecast fiscal 1956 government spending of $62.4 billion, receipts of $60 billion, a deficit of $2.4 billion.

Mr. Eisenhower requested authority to obligate $61.5 billion in new and previously appropriated funds.

The budget called for $34 billion in Defense Department spending. But the Department had programmed expenditures of $35,750,000,000, with the lion's share going to the Air Force. The annual budget review, released Aug. 25, held fast to the $34 billion figure. The Defense Department, however, still was unable to pinpoint how or where it would cut the extra $1,750,000,000, and some Bureau of the Budget officials doubted the Department could trim its spending by the required amount. The Defense Department spent $35.5 billion in fiscal 1955.

The budget review boosted the estimates for spending to $63.8 billion and for receipts to $62.1 billion, leaving a smaller deficit -- $1.7 billion -- than had been anticipated in January.

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey and Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes in August said: "Barring some unforeseen development, we think we should, and that we can, balance the budget" in fiscal 1956.

Humphrey said a 3 percent rise in federal income or drop in spending would result in a balanced budget. He left the door open for tax cuts if the budget could be balanced. A prosperous economy was boosting federal tax revenues, but farm price supports were costing the government more than it had expected, he added.

Key budget figures, in billions of dollars for fiscal years:

	1955 Actual	1956 - Jan. Estimate	1956 - Aug. Estimate
Spending	$64.5	$62.4	$63.8
Receipts	60.3	60.0	62.1
Deficit	4.2	2.4	1.7
New obligational authority	57.0	61.5*	61.8*
Public debt**	274.4	276.0	275.0

*Congress granted $60.9 billion; as of August, 1955, the President expected to seek another $836 million.
**As of the end of the fiscal year.

84th Congress Appropriated . . .

AGENCY	REQUESTED	HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS	
		COMMITTEE	HOUSE
Civil Government			
Agriculture Department	$ 983,007,574	$ 964,796,740	same
Commerce Department	1,347,800,000	1,103,560,000	$ 1,105,810,000
Health, Education, Welfare	1,949,465,861	1,907,403,361	same
Interior Department	222,734,356	207,025,856	206,680,156
Justice Department	201,485,000	197,525,000	same
Labor Department	470,116,000	417,792,900	same
Post Office Department	2,754,817,000	2,685,700,000	same
State Department	147,267,197	126,769,977	same
Treasury Department	604,398,000	595,818,000	same
Executive Office, President	10,857,700	9,670,700	same
Judiciary	30,279,715	29,603,250	same
Legislature	92,641,411	66,298,175	same
Independent Offices			
Civil Service Commission	19,495,000	268,387,500	same
Federal Civil Defense Administration	59,300,000	53,400,000	same
General Accounting Office	32,100,000	31,981,000	same
General Services Administration	719,261,000	716,610,000	same
Housing & Home Finance Agency	174,450,000	156,800,000	same
Nat'l Advisory Committee Aeronautics	76,500,000	67,700,000	same
Nat'l Science Foundation	31,000,000	22,250,000	same
Selective Service System	28,700,000	26,958,875	same
Veterans Administration	4,452,370,000	4 463,126,000	same
Other Independent Offices	46,964,000	38,382,000	same
U.S. Information Agency	88,500,000	80,500,000	same
Public Works			
Army Engineer Corps	518,975,000	467,497,800	520,219,800
Bonneville Power Administration	22,003,000	21,100,000	same
Bureau of Reclamation	179,616,000	145,090,442	178,745,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	27,550,000	26,214,000	same
Other Agencies & Programs	103,644,400	91,901,400	same
TOTAL, REGULAR 1956	$15,395,298,214	$14,989,862,976	$15,078,143,834
Defense			
Atomic Energy Commission	$ 1,045,000,000	$ 618,000,000	same
Defense Department			
Army	7,573,980,000	7,329,818,000	same
Navy	9,180,157,000	9,071,834,000	same
Air Force	14,783,678,000	14,401,904,000	same
Other	695,000,000	684,650,000	same
Mutual Security	3,266,641,750	2,638,741,750	same
TOTAL, REGULAR 1956	$36,544,456,750	$34,744,947,750	same
Supplemental 1956			
Civil Agencies & Programs *	$ 505,151,072	$ 107,970,128	$ 51,349,628
Atomic Energy Commission	294,700,000	138,577,000	166,477,000
Military Construction	1,480,000,000	1,402,329,000	6,450,000
TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTAL 1956 *	$ 2,279,851,072	$ 1,648,876,128	$ 224,276,628
GRAND TOTAL, 1956 *	$54,219,606,036	$51,383,686,278	$50,047,368,212

* *Includes $156,500,000 for Post Office Department Pay Act costs (H Doc 119), deferred to next session.*

** *Includes $185,535 for Legislative, $4,100,000 for Public Housing Administration, and $275,000 for Justice Department expenses, fiscal 1955.*

*** *These figures, inserted for comparative purposes only, are not included in grand total of fiscal 1955 appropriations, for they are integrated in regular fiscal '55 appropriations totals.*

**** *Includes some transfers of funds.*

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. . . $48 Billion in Fiscal 1956

AGENCY	SENATE APPROPRIATIONS		FINAL	FISCAL 1955 APPROPRIATIONS
	COMMITTEE	SENATE		
Civil Government				
Agriculture Department	$ 978,370,613	$ 978,410,613	$ 973,516,752	$ 738,018,150
Commerce Department	1,296,322,300	1,298,897,300	1,227,385,000	1,130,632,746
Health, Education, Welfare	1,972,890,700	1,973,740,700	1,942,086,850	2,026,176,075
Interior Department	227,301,698	same	220,399,798	211,046,736
Justice Department	200,445,000	same	198,735,000	186,772,767
Labor Department	418,838,900	same	418,303,650	400,305,000
Post Office Department	2,754,104,000	same	2,721,720,500	2,754,877,100
State Department	147,549,608	same	137,450,905	129,610,000
Treasury Department	603,348,000	same	599,598,000	589,955,600
Executive Office, President	10,747,700	same	same	8,904,700
Judiciary	30,640,810	same	30,116,510	28,944,375
Legislature	92,924,027	same	92,707,472	85,992,949
Independent Offices				
Civil Service Commission	268,387,500	234,387,500	251,387,500	47,952,600
Federal Civil Defense Administration	59,300,000	same	56,350,000	48,025,000
General Accounting Office	31,981,000	same	same	same
General Services Administration	723,761,000	same	720,185,500	535,393,900
Housing & Home Finance Agency	153,450,000	same	149,950,000	119,268,500
Nat'l Advisory Committee Aeronautics	76,500,000	same	72,700,000	55,860,000
Nat'l Science Foundation	30,000,000	same	26,000,000	14,250,000
Selective Service System	27,474,000	same	27,216,000	29,003,063
Veterans Administration	4,469,130,000	same	4,466,128,000	4,220,263,800
Other Independent Offices	42,396,000	same	40,545,500	35,942,400
U.S. Information Agency	88,350,000	same	85,000,000	77,114,000
Public Works				
Army Engineer Corps	565,683,000	565,763,000	553,955,500	442,364,100
Bonneville Power Administration	21,250,000	same	21,200,000	30,514,000
Bureau of Reclamation	180,095,000	same	179,995,000	163,207,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	27,053,000	same	same	120,000,000
Other Agencies & Programs	100,221,000	100,337,500	98,017,500	81,115,050
TOTAL, REGULAR 1956	$15,598,514,856	$15,568,176,356	$15,381,232,637	$14,343,490,611
Defense				
Atomic Energy Commission	$ 575,000,000	same	same	$1,209,844,700
Defense Department				
Army	7,330,053,000	same	$ 7,329,953,000	7,619,066,986
Navy	9,071,785,166	9,118,179,556	same	9,712,823,500
Air Force	14,739,763,170	same	same	10,927,930,000
Other	694,920,000	same	same	540,250,000
Mutual Security	3,205,341,750	3,205,841,750	2,703,341,750	2,971,099,816
TOTAL, REGULAR 1956	$35,616,863,086	$35,663,757,476	$35,161,157,476	$32,981,015,002
Supplemental 1956				
Civil Agencies & Programs	$ 272,034,314	$ 273,334,314	** $ 203,529,502	*** $ 842,098,929
Atomic Energy Commission	273,700,000	same	259,227,000	- - - - - - - -
Military Construction	1,280,377,300	1,283,044,300	1,193,869,300	817,003,000
TOTAL, SUPPLEMENTAL 1956	$ 1,826,111,614	$ 1,830,078,614	** $ 1,656,625,802	*** $ 1,659,101,929
GRAND TOTAL, 1956	$53,041,489,556	$53,062,012,446	** $52,199,015,915	**** $48,141,508,613

* *Includes $156,500,000 for Post Office Department Pay Act costs (H Doc 119), deferred to next session.*

** *Includes $185,535 for Legislative, $4,100,000 for Public Housing Administration, and $275,000 for Justice Department expenses, fiscal 1955.*

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**** *Includes some transfers of funds.*

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AGRICULTURE

HR 5239 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 303) March 25, 1955. Recommended appropriations: $880,260,050.

- Passed by the House March 28, by voice vote, without amendment.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 216) April 21. Recommended: $884,393,923.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote April 26. Appropriations voted: $884,433,923.
- Conference report (H Rept 590) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate May 17.

P.L. 40 -- Signed into law May 23. Final total: $883,051,623.

The Agriculture Appropriations bill was the first fiscal 1956 money bill to be signed by President Eisenhower. In addition to appropriating funds, HR 5239 authorized loans of $388 million for the rural electrification and telephone program and for Farmers' Home Administration loans.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, the breakdown of funds in HR 5239 was:

Agricultural Research Service	$ 97,437,408
Extension Service	49,045,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	408,000
Soil Conservation Service	81,300,000
Agricultural Conservation Program	214,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	107,242,197
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,365,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	698,000
Commodity Stabilization Service	98,600,000
Federal crop insurance	6,000,000
Rural Electrification Administration	7,680,000
Farmers' Home Administration	24,500,000
Office of General Counsel	2,100,000
Office of Secretary	2,144,300
Office of Information	1,238,000
Library	659,950
Commodity Credit Corporation, restoration of capital impairment	1,634,659
Special activities of Department of Agriculture	184,499,109
TOTAL	$883,051,623

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 5239 also:

Authorized $160 million for rural electrification loans, $75 million for loans under the rural telephone program, and $153 million for loans under programs of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Authorized $250 million for program formulation and administration for the 1956 crop year (approximately Sept. 1, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1956) under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Provided that no participant in the Agricultural Conservation Program would receive more than $1,500 in federal payments, except where the participants from two or more farms or ranches joined to carry out approved practices of the program.

Set a limit of $6,290,000 on the amount of corporate funds which the Farm Credit Administration could use for administrative purposes.

Provided that not less than $250,000 of the appropriation for the Agricultural Marketing Service would be used for a special study of the price spread between the farmer and consumer.

Background

President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 17 budget message, said estimates of net expenditures for all farm programs in fiscal 1956 were $2.3 billion, or $871 million less than fiscal 1955 spending. The President said this reduction was principally due to the "anticipated smaller outlays for farm price supports resulting from acreage restrictions and increased sales."

Mr. Eisenhower's budget included the following recommendations:

Grant a higher level of new rural electrification loans ($160 million).

Provide $70 million in new loan authority for the rural telephone program and $147 million for loans by the Farmers' Home Administration.

Enact a forward authorization of $175 million for payments to farmers in the 1956 crop year under the Agriculture Conservation program.

The President requested a total appropriation of $897,684,574. Of this, $711,531,958 was for regular activities of the Department of Agriculture. The request for special activities of the Department totaled $184,517,957. These activities included special strategic research and reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation for its contributions to the International Wheat Agreement, the emergency feed assistance program, and the wheat to Pakistan program. A request of $1,634,659 for restoration of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation was also included.

House

COMMITTEE -- Department of Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- Feb. 23 on closed hearings held Jan. 31-Feb. 10 on departmental funds for fiscal 1956.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 9 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said sale of U.S. surpluses abroad at cut prices would demoralize world markets and mean the loss of normal export business through commercial trade channels.

Feb. 10 -- Samuel C. Waugh, Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs, said the State Department objected only once to the sale of American food abroad. The objection was raised in the case of a proposed sale of 20 million pounds of Commodity Credit Corporation butter, he said.

ACTION -- The full Committee March 25 reported HR 5239 (H Rept 303). There was no written dissent to the amounts recommended in the bill but a minority report was filed disagreeing with "the political implications" expressed by the majority.

CCC CRITICIZED

MAJORITY REPORT -- The report recommended an appropriation of $694,107,434 for the regular activities of the Department of Agriculture. This was $17,424,524 less than the President's request. The amounts requested for special activities of the Department and for restoration of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation were approved in full. The Committee approved $11 million more than the President requested for loan authorizations -- $5 million more for telephone loans and $6 million more for farm ownership and housing loans.

In the amount recommended for regular activities, the Committee restored $15 million cut from the school lunch program by the President's request to permit the program to be continued at the fiscal 1955 level. The group cut the Agricultural Conservation Program's request by $35.5 million, but said that a carryover of unused funds from the 1953 program would allow such a cut without harm to the program.

The majority agreed that "there is much to indicate that...political and other considerations predominate to the point of preventing action...(by) the Secretary of Agriculture and others around him." The group aimed its criticism at the Commodity Credit Corporation which, it said, did not meet its full responsibility. The report advised the CCC to obtain a sales manager to sell "commodities...for the best price the government can get and still move them before 'storage costs' become too large." The report also said that, if it is necessary to make the CCC independent of the Agriculture Department to accomplish these sales, Congress should adopt such legislation.

MINORITY REPORT -- Subcommittee members Walt Horan (R Wash.) and Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.) said they believed Secretary Benson "is doing a good and courageous job, with many adverse circumstances -- many of which he inherited..." They said the majority report was "fraught with political implications and inaccuracies."

Floor Action

The House March 28 passed HR 5239 by voice vote and without amendment. The measure carried appropriations of $880,260,050 for the Agriculture Department and provided for $388 million in loan authorizations.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, the bill carried the following appropriations:

Agricultural Research Service	$ 95,728,708
Extension Service	48,895,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	408,000
Soil Conservation Service	80,612,579
Agricultural Conservation Program	214,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	107,027,197
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,365,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	698,000
Commodity Stabilization Service	98,600,000
Federal crop insurance	6,000,000
Rural Electrification Administration	7,680,000
Farmers' Home Administration	24,500,000
Office of General Counsel	2,079,000
Office of Secretary	2,116,000
Office of Information	$ 1,238,000
Library	659,950
Commodity Credit Corporation, restoration of capital impairment	1,634,659
Special activities of Department of Agriculture	184,517,957
TOTAL	$880,260,050

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 5239 also:

Authorized $160 million for rural electrification loans, $75 million for loans under the rural telephone program, and $153 million for loans under programs of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Authorized $250 million for program formulation and administration for the 1956 crop year (approximately Sept. 1, 1955, to Dec. 31, 1956) under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Provided that no participant in the Agricultural Conservation Program would receive more than $1,500 in federal payments, except where the participants from two or more farms or ranches joined to carry out approved practices of the program.

Provided that not less than $1 million of the appropriation for the Agricultural Marketing Service would be used for a special study on the price spread between the farmer and consumer.

Set a limit of $6,290,000 on the amount of corporate funds which the Farm Credit Administration could use for administrative purposes.

DEBATE -- Most of the five-hour debate which preceded passage of HR 5239 was devoted to criticism and defense of the policies of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- "I do not think our report is political propaganda, but when...the Department of Agriculture says it is, it is evidence that they do not have the answer...they cannot explain giving away without offering for sale."

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "I did not hear any discussion of the money involved (in the bill)...I am not so sure but what a little attention to the money...might have saved a little money for the taxpayers of our country." The report was designed to make "the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation the whipping boys to improve the situation...to re-establish the 90 percent rigid price support."

Fred Marshall (D Minn.) -- "There exists a strong feeling of distrust of the philosophy that is guiding the agricultural affairs of this Administration, and a lack of confidence in many of the people who are running them... As a consequence, the Subcommittee this year was required to put in long hours, to dig deeply for the facts and to sift the facts from the propaganda."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Department of Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 9 to April 20 to hear public testimony on the fiscal 1956 Agriculture budget.

TESTIMONY -- April 12 -- Secretary Benson said the 1955-56 outlook "is for considerable stability in farm income," but that the farmer was getting a smaller percentage of the consumer's dollar than at any time since the early 1940's. Benson asked the Subcommittee to revise HR 5239 in line with the President's requests.

ACTION -- The Appropriations Committee April 21 reported HR 5239 (S Rept 216), carrying a recommended appropriation of $884,393,923 -- an increase of $4,133,873 over the amount approved by the House.

RESEARCH FUNDS INCREASED

The Committee recommended an increase of $2,008,700 for the Agricultural Research Service. Part of this amount, although the Committee deleted a House provision earmarking a specific sum, would be used for a special study of the effect of 1954 and 1955 crop acreage reductions on farm income and the general economy of the United States. The President's $700,000 supplemental request for pest control was also approved.

The Committee added $1,387,421 to the funds for the Soil Conservation Service "to maintain and improve the technical assistance provided to farmers...(and) increase the work on soil surveys..."

Other increases recommended for regular activities of the Department were $315,000 for the Agricultural Marketing Service, $300,000 for the Federal Extension Service, and $141,000 for the offices of the general counsel and the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Senate group also added $11,950 to the Pakistan wheat program, a special activity of the Department. It recommended a decrease of $130,798 in the amount the Commodity Credit Corporation was to be reimbursed for emergency famine relief because, the report said, there had been a decrease in the actual value of wheat and flour shipped.

The Committee agreed with the House that a study of the foreign agricultural program should be undertaken, and said it had been "assured" by the Agriculture Department that the study would be given attention. Therefore, the Committee said it would be "unwise" to earmark a specific amount for this study and recommended a House provision, earmarking $500,000, be deleted.

The Committee also deleted a House provision earmarking not less than $1 million of Agricultural Marketing Service funds for a study on the price spread between the farmer and consumer, but $100,000 of the additional amount recommended for the Service was to be used for this study.

Floor Action

The Senate April 26 passed HR 5239, by voice vote, with one amendment by John Stennis (D Miss.) that increased the total appropriations by $40,000. The Senate rejected, by a 5-76 roll-call vote, an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) to reduce authorized conservation funds by $55 million. The amendment would have brought the authorization back to the level proposed by the Administration. (For voting, see chart, p. 122.)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5239, as approved by the Senate:

Agricultural Research Service	$ 97,777,408
Extension Service	49,195,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	408,000
Soil Conservation Service	82,000,000
Agricultural Conservation Program	214,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	107,342,197
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,365,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	698,000
Commodity Stabilization Service	$ 98,600,000
Federal crop insurance	6,000,000
Rural Electrification Administration	7,680,000
Farmers' Home Administration	24,500,000
Office of General Counsel	2,164,000
Office of Secretary	2,172,600
Office of Information	1,238,000
Library	659,950
Commodity Credit Corporation, restoration of capital impairment	1,634,659
Special activities of Department of Agriculture	184,499,109
TOTAL	$884,433,923

DEBATE -- Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) debated the relative importance of Department of Agriculture's home economics research branch and the bulletins issued by the Department on such subjects as orchid growing in Guatemala, dish washing, and rabbit cookery.

Douglas -- "We made a very quick recovery (following World War II); and the recession of 1949 was not of such long duration...now there is a come-back of production; but the point is that there is not a come-back of employment to the same degree...I do not think that a bulletin on Ways to Cook Rabbit is an adequate way to deal with this issue, although...we should be thankful for all small favors."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "...home economics research...has been particularly beneficial to industry by enabling it to determine what clothing and what commodities are most useful and desirable in agricultural areas."

Debate also centered on Williams' proposed amendment to cut the $250 million authorized for soil conservation programs under the Agricultural Conservation Program Service.

Russell -- "The soil-conservation program is tremendously important...because of the very desperate conditions which exist in some areas...A program of the size recommended by the committee is needed to deal with that problem..."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Stennis -- Increase by $40,000 the funds for the Agricultural Research Service in order to continue home economics research. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Williams -- Reduce by $55 million the $250 million authorization for a program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conserving practices. Roll-call, 5-76.

Conference

REPORT -- A House-Senate Conference Committee May 16 submitted its report on HR 5239 (H Rept 590). The compromise version of the bill had one amendment still in dispute.

The committee said it was "in full agreement that discontinuance of nonessential and nonproductive research projects...will make it possible for the Agriculture Department to cover all valuable and worthwhile projects." The group approved an appropriation of $97.4 million for agricultural research.

On many sections of the bill, the conference committee agreed on compromises between differing amounts approved by the House and Senate.

ACTION -- The House and Senate May 17 agreed, by voice votes, to the conference report carrying total appropriations of $883,051,623. The final total was $2,791,573 more than passed by the House, and $1,382,300 less than passed by the Senate.

The House agreed, by voice vote, to recede and concur in one Senate amendment which was still in dispute when the bill reached the House floor.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE

HR 4876 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 204) March 11, 1955. Recommended appropriations: $3,282,553,000.

- Passed by the House March 15 by voice vote, without amendment.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 136) April 12. Recommended: $3,358,622,000.
- Passed by the Senate April 13 by voice vote, without floor amendment.
- Conference report (H Rept 610) agreed to by the Senate May 20 and by the House May 23, both by voice votes.

P.L. 51 -- Signed into law June 1. Final total: $3,322,488,500.

The Treasury-Post Office Appropriations bill carried funds for the two departments and the Tax Court of the United States for fiscal 1956. The final total of the bill was $37,896,500 less than the amount requested by President Eisenhower.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 4876, as signed by the President:

Treasury	
Office of the Secretary	$ 2,680,000
Bureau of Accounts	18,075,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	44,500,000
Office of the Treasurer	15,000,000
Bureau of Customs	41,200,000
Internal Revenue Service	282,250,000
Bureau of Narcotics	2,990,000
U.S. Secret Service	4,028,000
Bureau of the Mint	3,650,000
U.S. Coast Guard	185,225,000
TOTAL	$ 599,598,000

Post Office	
Administration	$ 15,500,000
Operations	1,870,000,000
Transportation	661,620,500
Finance	17,200,000
Facilities	157,400,000
TOTAL	$2,721,720,500

The Tax Court was allotted $1,170,000, the amount of its request.

The bill also:

Authorized the transfer, with Bureau of Budget approval, of up to 5 percent of fiscal 1956 Post Office appropriations.

Authorized transfer of additional appropriations, with Budget Bureau approval, to the extent necessary to improve administration and operations.

Authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use up to $1,400,000 of its available funds for the "administrative expenses" in fiscal 1956 of liquidating itself.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower originally requested total appropriations of $3,360,250,000 which included $604,398,000 for the Treasury, $2,754,817,000 for the Post Office, and $1,035,000 for the Tax Court. After the bill had been passed by the House, the President sent Congress a supplemental request (S Doc 26) of $135,000 to cover the increased salaries of Tax Court judges.

House

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations Treasury-Post Office Departments Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- March 4 on closed hearings held Jan. 31-Feb. 18 on Treasury Department funds for fiscal 1956.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 31 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said the estimated total for regular appropriations for fiscal 1956 was $604.4 million. This figure did not include $2.3 million for limitation accounts. Humphrey said the increase of $14.4 million over fiscal 1955 appropriations would provide primarily for a program to strengthen enforcement of tax laws by the Internal Revenue Service. Some additional increases, he said, were due to employee benefits granted by the fringe benefits law (PL 763, 83rd Congress), (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 391.) Humphrey said new costs under this law would cost the Treasury Department nearly $3.3 million in fiscal 1956.

Undersecretary of Treasury Marion B. Folsom said the expense of additional Internal Revenue personnel for tax enforcement "will be recovered many times over in the form of additional tax revenue." Humphrey estimated the increase at "$15 to $20 in additional tax for each dollar we spend for each additional agent."

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- March 10 on closed hearings held Feb. 16-23 on Post Office Department funds for fiscal 1956.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16 -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield said his department estimated its needs for funds for fiscal 1956 at $2.7 billion. This figure, he said, was $53 million, or 1.9 percent, over expected spending in 1955, but would cover a 3 percent increase in the volume of mail handled. Summerfield said $8.6 million of the additional $53 million was needed for capital improvements; $12.3 million for transportation of the additional volume of mail; $11.3 million for group insurance and employee uniforms; and the remaining $20.3 million for handling the additional 1.6 billion pieces of mail.

Summerfield estimated that the Post Office deficit for fiscal 1956 would be $285 million, compared to an estimated deficit of $313 million for fiscal 1955 and an actual deficit of $399 million for fiscal 1954. He said the Department had used "all practical" means to decrease the deficit. "We must be realistic," he said, "and face... the fact that we must increase our revenues by...some upward adjustment in first-, second-, and third-class rates."

ACTION -- The Committee March 11 reported HR 4876 (H Rept 204). The biggest cut made in the Treasury appropriation request was $7.5 million from the $286 million requested for the Internal Revenue Service. The Service had asked for money to provide for additional revenue agents, but the Committee said funds provided in the bill would enable the Service to reach "its optimum employment level."

The Committee concluded that the Post Office estimate of 1956 mail volume was "overstated." On this ground, the group cut by $36,363,000 and $27,241,000, respectively, the requests of the Operations and Transportation sections of the Post Office.

Floor Action

The House March 15 passed HR 4876 by voice vote and without amendment. The bill, which was the first fiscal 1956 money bill to clear the House, carried total appropriations of $3,282,553,000 for the Treasury and Post Office departments and the Tax Court. The House amount was $77,697,000, or 2.3 percent, less than the amount requested by President Eisenhower.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 4876, as approved by the House:

Treasury

Office of the Secretary	$ 2,650,000
Bureau of Accounts	18,075,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	44,500,000
Office of the Treasurer	15,000,000
Bureau of Customs	41,200,000
Internal Revenue Service	278,500,000
Bureau of Narcotics	2,990,000
U.S. Secret Service	4,028,000
Bureau of the Mint	3,650,000
U.S. Coast Guard	185,225,000
TOTAL	$595,818,000

The bill also:

Authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use up to $1,400,000 of its available funds for the "administrative expenses" in fiscal 1956 of liquidating itself.

Reduced the number of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury from three to two.

Post Office

Administration	$ 15,500,000
Operations	1,850,000,000
Transportation	648,000,000
Finance	17,200,000
Facilities	155,000,000
TOTAL	$2,685,700,000

The bill also:

Authorized the transfer, with Bureau of Budget approval, of up to 5 percent of fiscal 1956 Post Office Appropriations.

Authorized transfer of additional appropriations, with Budget Bureau approval, to the extent necessary to improve administration and operations.

The Tax Court of the United States was allotted the amount it requested, $1,035,000.

DEBATE -- Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.) -- The lease-purchase plan for acquiring post offices and other federal buildings would produce a "truly alarming" hidden public debt if carried over to the highway program and other public agencies. The plan permitted federal agencies "to do indirectly what they are prevented from doing directly...have buildings erected for purchase by the government." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 402-3.)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Treasury-Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 21-24 on HR 4876.

TESTIMONY -- March 23 -- Secretary Humphrey asked for restoration of a $30,000 item to provide a special Assistant Secretary of Treasury to handle liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. T. Coleman Andrews, Internal Revenue Commissioner, asked the Subcommittee to restore the $7.5 million cut made by the House. He said the reduction would "drastically curb... long-range...increased tax enforcement."

ACTION -- Reporting the bill April 12 (S Rept 136), the Committee recommended that the position of a third Assistant Secretary of Treasury be continued as a "temporary measure," but that it be abolished "at the earliest possible date." It added $30,000 to the bill for the positions restored.

The Committee also restored the funds requested by the Internal Revenue Service for enforcement agents. Testimony showed, the report said, that funds granted for this purpose would "pay off at the rate of at least $10 to $1 in the first year and $20 to $1 by the third year."

The Committee recommended funds be restored, to the full amount of the requests, for the Operations, Transportation, and Facilities section of the Post Office. The Committee said the amounts were needed to handle the increased volume of mail and to speed up transportation of mail.

Floor Action

The Senate April 13 passed HR 4876 by voice vote. With committee amendments, it carried total appropriations of $3,358,622,000. The amount approved by the Senate was $76,069,000 more than approved by the House, and $1,763,000 less than the President's request to the Senate.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate, HR 4876 provided:

Treasury

Office of the Secretary	$ 2,680,000
Bureau of Accounts	18,075,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	44,500,000
Office of the Treasurer	15,000,000
Bureau of Customs	41,200,000
Internal Revenue Service	286,000,000
Bureau of Narcotics	2,990,000
U.S. Secret Service	4,028,000
Bureau of the Mint	3,650,000
U.S. Coast Guard	185,225,000
TOTAL	$603,348,000

The bill also:

Authorized the RFC to use up to $1,400,000 of its available funds for liquidation.

Deleted a House provision that reduced the number of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury from three to two.

Post Office

Administration	$ 15,500,000
Operations	1,886,363,000
Transportation	675,241,000
Finance	17,200,000
Facilities	159,800,000
TOTAL	$2,754,104,000

The bill also:

Authorized the same transfers of Post Office funds as had the House.

Budgeted $10,362,000 for "payments for special services" of the Post Office Department. The amount would not increase the total of the bill as amounts withdrawn from the Treasury would be deposited to the credit of "postal revenues."

The Tax Court was allotted $1,170,000, following the President's supplemental request.

DEBATE -- HR 4876 was passed after less than a half hour's debate, most of which was used by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) for explanation of the bill and committee amendments.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- "I think the Post Office Department not only justified the restorations, but I think it would be most damaging to the postal service if they had been eliminated...There has been a great increase in efficiency in the Post Office Department."

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- If any "fundamental change" in ways of transporting mail is contemplated by the Post Office, the Postmaster General should advise the Appropriations Committees.

Conference

REPORT -- Senate-House conferees recommended, in a report (H Rept 610) filed May 23, a total appropriation of $3,322,488,500. It provided $599,598,000 for the Treasury, $2,721,720,500 for the Post Office, and $1,170,000 for the Tax Court. Increases for the Internal Revenue Service and the major Post Office sections that the Senate had approved were compromised by the conferees.

The conference recommended deletion of a $10,362,000 Post Office Department budget for "special services" which was included in the Senate version of the bill. The group suggested that the item "might be better considered by the proper legislative committees."

The report said that the principal question in the appropriations for the Post Office was one of mail volume -- the House said the volume was overstated, the Senate that it was understated. The conference committee reached a compromise amount which it said would "certainly alleviate this situation."

ACTION -- The Senate May 20 and the House May 23 agreed, by voice votes, to the conference report, thus clearing the bill for the President's signature.

INTERIOR, FOREST SERVICE

HR 5085 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 239) March 21, 1955. Recommended appropriations: $298,271,246.

- Passed by voice vote of the House, amended, March 24. Appropriations voted: $297,925,546.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 261) May 2. Recommended: $327,987,088.
- Passed without floor amendment, by voice vote of the Senate, May 5.
- Conference report (H Rept 731) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate, June 8.

P.L. 78 -- Signed into law June 16. Final total: $317,573,627.

The fiscal 1956 appropriations bill for the Interior Department and 10 related agencies granted over $3 million more than the President requested. The chief beneficiary was the Agriculture Department's Forest Service, which received $5.7 million more than the President's Budget proposed.

PROVISIONS -- Funds provided in the bill were:

Interior

Office of the Secretary	$ 3,540,000
Bureau of Land Management	15,750,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	71,832,498
Geological Survey	26,635,000
Bureau of Mines	18,863,000
National Park Service	45,029,300
Fish and Wildlife Service	12,675,500
Office of Territories	24,009,500
Administration	2,065,000
Subtotal	$220,399,798

Related Agencies

Commission of Fine Arts	$ 21,200
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70,000
Agricultural Research Service, Agriculture Department	150,000
Forest Service, Agriculture Department	90,315,129
Indian Claims Commission	119,500
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission	100,000
National Capital Planning Commission	643,000
Smithsonian Institution	5,355,000
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission	10,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	390,000
Subtotal	$ 97,173,829
TOTAL	$317,573,627

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 5085 also:

Transferred funds to the Army Engineers for continuing building Devils Kitchen Dam at Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, Ill.

Authorized use of $3.1 million from funds held in trust for Indian tribes.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower requested $222,734,356 for the Interior Department and $91,788,700 for the related agencies. Included in the latter was a budget of $84,623,000 for the Forest Service.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 21 reported HR 5085 (H Rept 239), recommending $207,025,856 for the Interior Department and $91,245,390 for the other agencies. It represented a cut of 4.8 percent in the President's total request.

The Committee recommended cuts in funds for construction requested by several agencies because, the report said, unobligated balances from previously appropriated funds would be sufficient to carry out the fiscal 1956 programs. Groups involved were the Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Office of Territories' Alaska Public Works Program.

Floor Action

HR 5085 was passed by voice vote of the House March 24 after acceptance of an amendment reducing National Park Service funds by $345,700.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5085, as approved by the House:

Interior

Office of the Secretary	$ 3,565,000
Bureau of Land Management	15,700,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	66,510,856
Geological Survey	26,285,000
Bureau of Mines	18,863,000
National Park Service	43,304,300
Fish and Wildlife Service	11,387,000
Office of Territories	19,000,000
Administration	2,065,000
Subtotal	$206,680,156

Related Agencies

Commission of Fine Arts	$ 21,200
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70,000
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	84,536,690
Indian Claims Commission	119,500
Jamestown-Williamsburg Yorktown Celebration Commission	100,000
National Capital Planning Commission	643,000
Smithsonian Institution	5,355,000
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission	10,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	390,000
Subtotal	$ 91,245,390
TOTAL	$297,925,546

DEBATE -- Rep. Frank Chelf (D Ky.) introduced an amendment to cut from the bill $345,700 requested for construction of a new superhighway at Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky. Chelf said the highway would destroy the natural beauty of the park and jeopardize private investment in tourist facilities.

Rep. Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) introduced an amendment, which was rejected, to add $400,000 to the Department of Agriculture Forest Service for a new seedling program.

Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) -- Sought assurance that inclusion of Forest Service funds in the Interior Department appropriation bill was not "an entering wedge" for the Department to take over the Service from the Agriculture Department.

Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio) -- Considering funds for the Forest Service, Park Service, and Land Management in one bill "is the only way" to uncover overlapping among agencies administering public lands.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Chelf -- Delete $345,700 from the $20,000,000 requested for National Park Service Highway construction. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Gavin -- Provide an additional $400,000 for the state and private forestry cooperation of the Department of Agriculture Forest Service. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 2 reported HR 5085 (S Rept 261), recommending amendments to provide $30,061,542 more than the House had voted. The Committee version came to $13,464,032 more than the President requested. (After House action on the bill Mr. Eisenhower had made a supplemental request of $1,170,000 for the Forest Service's pest control program.)

With the exception of a $25,000 cut in Office of Minerals Mobilization funds (in the Interior Secretary's office), all changes made by the Committee were additions to the House-approved total. The major additions recommended by the Committee were:

$5,421,642 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to carry out its construction program, as requested in the budget, to finance timber sales, and to increase education and welfare services.

$2,500,000 for the Bureau of Mines to construct a new laboratory and conduct research in the distillation of coal and the direct reduction of low-grade iron ores to their minerals.

$2,076,400 for the National Park Service for park and recreation programs and construction.

$1,313,500 for management of resources and the construction program of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

$8,519,000 for the Office of Territories for administration and public works and construction of roads in Alaska. The Committee included the request of $5 million for Alaska public works which had been refused by the House because, the Senate group said, the program was "essential to the civilian needs due largely to the activities of the military in the area."

$9,290,000 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture for activities such as forest protection and management, control of forest pests, research, and state and private forestry cooperation.

In addition, the Committee recommended $150,000 for the Agriculture Department's Research Service, to build

roads in the National Arboretum. Neither the Budget nor the House included the item.

Floor Action

The Senate May 5 passed HR 5085 by voice vote, with committee amendments bringing the total appropriation to $327,987,088. There were no floor amendments.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5085, as approved by the Senate:

Interior	
Office of the Secretary	$ 3,540,000
Bureau of Land Management	15,800,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	71,932,498
Geological Survey	26,985,000
Bureau of Mines	21,363,000
National Park Service	45,380,700
Fish and Wildlife Service	12,700,500
Office of Territories	27,519,000
Administration	2,081,000
Subtotal	$227,301,698
Related Agencies	
Commission of Fine Arts	$ 21,200
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70,000
Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture	150,000
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	93,826,690
Indian Claims Commission	119,500
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission	100,000
National Capital Planning Commission	643,000
Smithsonian Institution	5,355,000
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission	10,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	390,000
Subtotal	$100,685,390
TOTAL	$327,987,088

The Senate version of the bill also:

Provided for transfer of funds for the continuation of the construction of the Devils Kitchen Dam in Illinois to the Corps of Engineers, Department of Army.

Authorized the use of $3.1 million from funds held in trust for the various Indian tribes.

DEBATE -- Brief debate preceding passage of the bill centered on the appropriation to the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- The appropriation in the bill "will not only safeguard what we have, but encourage more tree planting, and...will definitely assure some road construction which will assure better fire protection."

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- "The appropriation for this purpose should be far more liberal than it is in this bill... Small experiment stations...have been unable to develop because of lack of funds...they have already shown their worth...and the $300,000 included in the bill will give them a tremendous boost."

Conference

REPORT -- A House-Senate conference committee June 6 reported (H Rept 731) a compromise version of HR 5085. The report listed 13 amendments on which House and Senate managers disagreed, two instances of Senate managers acquiescing to the House version, and 22 cases in which House managers bowed to the Senate-approved version.

ACTION -- As approved by both the House and Senate June 8, the final version of HR 5085 appropriated $317,573,627 for the Interior Department and related agencies in fiscal 1956. The sum was $3,050,571 more than the President requested, $19,648,081 more than the original House version, and $10,413,461 less than the initial Senate grant.

The House approved the compromise version without debate. The chamber receded and concurred in 11 Senate amendments and changed two of them. It insisted on its disagreement with two Senate amendments dealing with the Bureau of Mines.

The Senate, after brief discussion, receded from the two of its amendments with which the House disagreed and concurred in the two House changes. The action cleared the bill for the President.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

HR 6499 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 634) May 26, 1955. Appropriations recommended: $21,890,700.

- Passed, unamended, by voice vote of the House June 1.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 573) June 17. Recommended: $27,166,300.
- Passed by the Senate, without floor amendment, by voice vote June 21.
- Conference report (H Rept 900) agreed to by the House and Senate June 23, by voice votes.

P.L. 110 -- Signed into law June 29. Final total: $27,166,300.

Funds for the Executive Office of the President and several small agencies were provided in the General Government Matters appropriation bill for fiscal 1956 (HR 6499).

FINAL PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in the bill, as signed by the President, were:

Executive Office of the President	
President's compensation	$ 150,000
White House office	1,882,500
Special projects	1,250,000
Executive mansion and grounds	366,200
Bureau of the Budget	3,349,000
Council of Economic Advisers	325,000
National Security Council	240,000
Office of Defense Mobilization	2,125,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	60,000
Subtotal	$ 9,747,700
American Battle Monuments Commission	**$ 3,920,000**

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, payment of Korean claims	$12,200,000
President's emergency fund	$ 1,000,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	$ 298,600
TOTAL	$27,166,300

The bill also would:

Establish the maximum amount payable for passenger motor vehicles, exclusive of buses, ambulances, and station wagons, at $1,350.

Continue the prohibition on the employment of certain aliens in continental United States.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower's budget called for $27,700,700. Revised estimates brought the total request to $28,777,700.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 26 reported a bill (HR 6499 -- H Rept 634) carrying recommended appropriations of $21,890,700 for the Executive Office of the President and general government agencies for fiscal 1956. The total approved by the Committee was $5,810,000 less than President Eisenhower requested.

The principal cut in the budget figures was a $4.2 million decrease in funds provided the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for Korean war claims.

Floor Action

The House passed HR 6499 June 1 by voice vote, without change in the appropriations recommended by the Committee.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 6499, as approved by the House:

Executive Office of the President	
President's compensation	$ 150,000
White House office	2,055,500
Executive mansion and grounds	366,200
Bureau of the Budget	3,349,000
Council of Economic Advisers	325,000
National Security Council	240,000
Office of Defense Mobilization	2,125,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	60,000
Subtotal	$ 8,670,700
American Battle Monuments Commission	$ 3,920,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, payment of Korean claims	$ 8,000,000
President's emergency fund	$ 1,000,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	$ 300,000
TOTAL	$21,890,700

The bill would also:

Establish the maximum amount payable for passenger motor vehicles at $1,350.

Continue the prohibition on the employment of certain aliens in the continental United States.

DEBATE -- Members of the House Appropriations Committee explained the appropriations in HR 6499.

John F. Shelley (D Calif.) -- Discussed the funds appropriated to the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization and criticized the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government for going into "basic policy matters".

(See Congressional Record, June 1.)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 17 reported HR 6499 (S Rept 573), recommending a $5,275,600 increase over the funds voted by the House. The Committee favored granting $1,250,000 asked by the President for special projects. It also urged the full amount for Korean war claims and a small cut in funds for the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Floor Action

The Senate June 21 passed the bill by voice vote, after agreeing to the Committee amendments.

PROVISIONS -- For the Senate version of HR 6499, see FINAL PROVISIONS, above.

DEBATE -- Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Explained the effect of the amendments.

(See Congressional Record, June 21.)

Conference

REPORT -- The House-Senate Conference Committee in its report (H Rept 900) agreed on the Senate's amendments except for the item for special projects, which was reported in dispute.

ACTION -- The House June 23 agreed to the conference report by voice vote and receded and concurred in the disputed Senate amendment. The Senate also accepted the report by voice vote June 23.

HOUSE FUNDS

H J Res 365 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1032) June 30, 1955. Recommended appropriation: $12,000.

- Passed by voice vote of the House, without amendment, June 30.
- Passed, unamended, by voice vote of the Senate, June 30.

P.L. 120 -- Signed into law June 30.

The joint resolution provided an additional sum, $12,000, for fiscal 1955 to operate the House of Representatives document folding room.

The House's regular funds for fiscal 1955 had been provided in the Legislative-Judiciary Appropriation bill, enacted in 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 165ff.) Additional funds for the House and Senate also were provided in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal 1955. (See p. 247.)

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

HR 5240 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 304) March 26. Recommended appropriations: $5,845,595,375.

- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House March 30. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 144.) Appropriations voted: $5,845,595,375.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 411) June 2. Recommended: $5,882,379,500.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate June 6. Voted: $5,848,394,500.
- Conference report (H Rept 871) agreed to by voice vote of the House June 22, and the Senate June 23.

P.L. 112 -- Signed into law June 30. Final total: $5,842,458,500.

The Independent Offices appropriation bill for fiscal 1956 (HR 5240) granted nearly $4.5 billion for the Veterans Administration and $1.3 billion for 16 other agencies and the disaster relief fund of the President. The final total was less than either the House or Senate had voted originally.

PROVISIONS -- The final version provided the following funds:

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission	$ 15,000
Civil Service Commission	251,387,500
Federal Civil Defense Administration	56,350,000
Disaster relief	3,500,000
Federal Communications Commission	6,870,000
Federal Power Commission	4,650,000
Federal Trade Commission	4,262,500
General Accounting Office	31,981,000
General Services Administration	720,185,500
Housing & Home Finance Agency	149,950,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	12,121,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	72,700,000
National Capital Housing Authority	37,000
National Science Foundation	26,000,000
Renegotiation Board	4,150,000
Securities & Exchange Commission	4,955,000
Selective Service System	27,216,000
Veterans Administration	4,466,128,000
TOTAL	$5,842,458,500

The bill also would:

Authorize the Housing and Home Finance Agency to spend $23,095,000 for administrative expenses, the agency's administrator's office to use $10,750,000 for non-administrative expenses, and the Home Loan Bank Board to spend $2,995,000 for non-administrative expenses. These sums were non-appropriated funds.

Limit VA payments to educational institutions for attendance certificates and reports to $1 a month for each enrolled veteran.

Earmark $16,185,000 more than the President had requested for modernizing old VA hospitals, particularly for neuropsychiatric treatment.

Earmark $80,000 of FCC funds for a study of radio and television network broadcasting.

Earmark $50 million for HHFA capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.

Prevent the federal government from refusing to hire persons for classified Civil Service jobs because they were too old.

BACKGROUND -- The President, in his Budget and supplemental requests, asked for $5,640,140,000. In addition, the Budget Bureau suggested a $216 million payment for the government's share of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Included in the President's requests were: $19,495,000 for the Civil Service Commission; $59,300,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration; $719,261,000 for the General Services Administration; $174,450,000 for the Housing and Home Finance Agency; and $4,452,370,000 for the Veterans Administration.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 26 reported HR 5240 (H Rept 304). The Committee recommended a total appropriation of $5,845,595,375. Included in it was $250 million for the government's payment to the Civil Service Retirement Fund. At the time, the Budget Bureau had not made a formal request for the payment but was working on a plan for permanent legislation to finance the government's share of the system.

The report said "the Committee is in accord with plans to put the fund on a sound financial basis and pending the submission of such legislation certainly a contribution should be made this year...as no contribution has been made for the last two years...The amount in the bill will keep the fund from deteriorating further."

The Committee denied funds for the National Security Training Commission until "the legislative committee acts on the subject matter of UMT (Universal Military Training.)" The Commission was established in 1951 to supervise the projected UMT program. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 274ff.) It had a part in drawing up the 1955 military reserve plan. (See p. 334.) The President had asked for $55,000 for the Commission.

The Committee approved in full the $548,900,000 requested for strategic stockpiling activities by the General Services Administration.

Floor Action

HR 5240 was passed by voice vote of the House March 30, without change in the appropriations recommended by the Committee. Points of order were successfully raised against six legislative provisions that the Committee had included in the bill. (House rules prohibit legislation in appropriation bills.)

The House rejected, by a 154-227 roll-call vote, an amendment by John Phillips (R Calif.) to restore one of the provisions deleted by a point of order. (For voting, see chart, p. 144.) It would have limited to $1 per month the fee paid educational institutions for reports on vet-

erans enrolled. (Under PL 550, 82nd Congress, the fee per veteran was set at $1.50 but the fiscal 1955 appropriation reduced it to $1.)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5240, as approved by the House:

Civil Service Commission	$ 268,387,500
Federal Civil Defense Administration	53,400,000
Disaster Relief	2,000,000
Federal Communications Commission	6,870,000
Federal Power Commission	4,650,000
Federal Trade Commission	4,225,000
General Accounting Office	31,981,000
General Services Administration	716,610,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	156,800,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	11,975,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	67,700,000
National Capital Housing Authority	37,000
National Science Foundation	22,250,000
Renegotiation Board	3,750,000
Securities & Exchange Commission	4,875,000
Selective Service System	26,958,875
Veterans Administration	4,463,126,000
TOTAL	$5,845,595,375

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 5240 also:

Set a limitation of $22,720,000 on the amounts of corporate funds to be expended by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

DEBATE -- An amendment offered by Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) to provide funds for protection against atomic fallout was agreed to by voice vote. Also agreed to, by voice vote, was an amendment by Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) to correct a federal government restriction of employment on the basis of maximum age. The House rejected three amendments to increase funds provided in HR 5240.

During debate on the bill, points of order against certain sections resulted in deletion from HR 5240 of provisions which would have:

Prohibited the Civil Service from imposing a requirement or limitation of maximum age in connection with certain positions in the competitive service.

Limited authority of the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency in connection with reorganizations and reallocations.

Required approval by the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees of any proposed advance, loan, contract for a capital grant, or contract for actual contributions of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Authorized $300,000 for a special study by the President of the Veterans Administration compensation and pensions program.

Provided that no part of a Veterans Administration appropriation would be available for outpatient dental services and treatment unless the dental condition was shown to be in existence at the time of discharge and application for treatment was made within one year after discharge.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ostertag -- Provide for procurement and distribution to the states by the Federal Civil Defense Administration of devices to detect atomic fallout. Voice vote.

Yates -- Prevent allocation of classified civil service positions with a requirement of maximum age for such position. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Phillips -- Limit to $1 per month the fee to be paid to educational institutions for reports on veterans enrolled therein. Roll call, 154-227.

John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) -- Increase appropriations to the Securities and Exchange Commission by $13,360 and $80,000. Voice.

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) -- Increase by $2,750,000 funds provided for salaries and expenses of the National Science Foundation.

Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) -- Set aside $1 million of the funds appropriated for hospital facilities of the Veterans Administration for surveys, plans and specifications for a VA hospital in the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 2 reported HR 5240 (S Rept 411). In proposing total appropriations of $5,882,379,500, the Committee:

Recommended the following major increases over the House version: $8,800,000 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $7,750,000 for the National Science Foundation, $7,151,000 for the General Services Administration, $6,004,000 for VA general operating expenses, $5,300,000 for Federal Civil Defense Administration stockpiling of emergency equipment, and $3 million for disaster relief.

Cut $10 million from the House allotment for the Housing and Home Finance Agency's slum clearance and urban renewal program, explaining the cut was based on lack of need for the money rather than on any attempt "to handicap" the program.

Agreed with the House in providing $16,185,000 more than the budget request for modernizing old VA hospitals, particularly for neuropsychiatric treatment.

Recommended new quarters for the Federal Communications Commission, whose housing it said was in "deplorable condition."

Earmarked $80,000 for a Federal Communications Commission study of radio and TV network broadcasting.

Restored $75,000 cut by the House from the Federal Trade Commission budget for studying mergers or pharmaceuticals.

Eliminated a House amendment to bar maximum age requirements for classified civil service jobs.

Recommended $25,000 to continue operation of the National Security Training Commission, for which the House provided nothing.

Floor Action

The Senate June 6 passed HR 5240 by voice vote. As amended on the floor, the measure would have granted nearly $34 million less than the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee, though the changes had the informal approval of Committee members. The total was $2,799,125 more than the House had voted.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5240, as approved by the Senate:

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission	$ 15,000
Civil Service Commission	234,387,500
Federal Civil Defense Administration	59,300,000
Disaster relief	5,000,000
Federal Communications Commission	6,870,000
Federal Power Commission	4,650,000
Federal Trade Commission	4,300,000
General Accounting Office	31,981,000
General Services Administration	723,761,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	153,450,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	12,267,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	76,500,000
National Capital Housing Authority	37,000
National Science Foundation	30,000,000
National Security Training Commission	25,000
Renegotiation Board	4,250,000
Securities & Exchange Commission	4,997,000
Selective Service System	27,474,000
Veterans Administration	4,469,130,000
TOTAL	$5,848,394,500

In addition to appropriating funds, the bill as passed by the Senate also set a $22,985,000 limit on corporate funds the Housing and Home Finance Agency might spend.

DEBATE -- Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee that took testimony on the bill, explained the measure and offered several amendments that he said were approved by the Committee, but not included in the group's report.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), offering an amendment to cut the federal payment to the Civil Service Retirement Fund, said the Budget Bureau expected to propose a fixed, annual $216 million payment.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Magnuson -- Provide $15,000 for the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission, not considered by the House. Voice.

Magnuson -- Make $300,000 of the $161,004,000 Veterans Administration operating expense allotment available for a special study of the VA compensation and pensions program. Voice.

Magnuson -- Limit VA payments to educational institutions for attendance reports and certificates to $1 a month for each enrolled veteran. Voice.

Magnuson -- Forbid use of VA funds for out-patient dental care in service-connected dental disability cases unless the disability was manifest at time of discharge and application for treatment was made within a year of discharge. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Appropriate $216 million for the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, instead of $250 million as passed by the House and recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- A House-Senate Conference Committee June 21 reported (H Rept 871) a compromise version of HR 5240 that granted less money than had either the House or Senate. The report recommended that the Senate recede from 15 amendments and that the House recede from its disagreement to three other Senate amendments. Compromises were reached on 39 other differences between the bill's two versions. Three amendments were reported in dispute.

Conferees eliminated Senate provisions that would have:

Provided $25,000 for continuing the National Security Training Commission. The agency thus was left without funds.

Earmarked $300,000 for a special Presidential study of veterans' compensation and pensions.

Forbidden use of VA funds for out-patient care in service-connected dental disability cases unless the disability had been manifest at the time of the veteran's discharge.

The government's payment to the Civil Service Retirement Fund was compromised at $233 million.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 22 agreed to the conference report and receded and concurred in two Senate amendments that had been reported in dispute. One other House provision -- which would prevent the government from refusing to hire persons solely because of advanced age -- was in dispute. The provision, which had been deleted by the Senate, was restored June 22 by the House, which added a proviso that "ability...and qualifications for employment to such positions" would govern hiring of older persons.

DEBATE -- Yates -- The provision for hiring persons regardless of age "is a significant and progressive step toward breaking down one of the most unfair and unreasonable employment evils confronting our aging citizens."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 23 agreed to the conference report and concurred in the disputed House amendment on federal hiring of old persons. The action cleared the $5,842,458,500 bill for the President.

DEBATE -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- The House had insisted on eliminating $25,000 for the National Security Training Commission, leaving it without funds. "I hope it can obtain some money from the President's emergency fund, or from some of the White House services."

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "...This is false economy." He hoped a way would be found to provide the Commission with funds.

Funds for the National Security Training Commission and the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions, headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, later were included in the Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1956 (HR 7278), which Congress passed shortly before adjournment. (See p. 242.)

COMMERCE

HR 6367 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 603) May 19, 1955. Recommended appropriation: $1,121,435,000.

- Passed by the House, with amendments, by voice vote May 24. Appropriation voted: $1,123,685,000.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 512) June 10. Recommended: $1,314,617,300.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote June 16. Voted: $1,317,192,300. (For roll-call votes on amendments, see p. 128.)
- Conference report (H Rept 994) agreed to by the House and Senate June 29, both by voice votes.

P.L. 121 -- Signed into law June 30. Final appropriation: $1,245,360,000.

Controversy over the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956, centered on subsidies -- for airlines, maritime operations, and ship construction.

The final version carried $52.5 million for airline subsidies. In the Senate, Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) led a fight to hold payments to airlines to the $40 million House figure, but Senators approved $55 million, by a 51-24 roll-call vote.

The Senate also approved, by a 53-20 roll-call vote, $102.8 million for ship-building subsidies. The House had voted $64.7 million. The final version appropriated $86,450,000, including $10 million for a high-speed, conventionally-propelled, prototype tanker. In compromising the two chambers' versions of the bill, Congress discarded a Senate plan to build two prototype dry cargo vessels.

The Senate also agreed, by division vote, to boost maritime operating subsidies to $115 million. The House had voted $90 million. In the final version, Congress compromised on $110 million.

The final overall appropriation was $121,033,000 less than the President requested.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 6367, as it became law:

Commerce Department

Office of the Secretary	$ 2,172,000
Census Bureau	16,400,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration	160,175,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	56,625,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	10,225,000
Business and Defense Services Administration	6,198,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	4,650,000
Office of Business Economics	900,000
Maritime Activities	219,545,000
Patent Office	14,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	689,000,000
National Bureau of Standards	7,995,000
Weather Bureau	39,500,000
Subtotal	$1,227,385,000

Related Agencies

Panama Canal Zone Government	$ 16,300,000
Advisory Committee on Weather Control	275,000
Tariff Commission	1,400,000
Subtotal	$ 17,975,000
TOTAL	$1,245,360,000

The bill also:

Appropriated $52.5 million for airline subsidies, $110 million for maritime operating subsidies, and $86,450,000 for ship-building subsidies.

Appropriated $7.5 million for new Weather Bureau meteorological facilities, and $4,250,000 for improving storm warning services.

Appropriated $25,250,000 for accelerated construction of the Inter-American Highway.

Set a $1.5 million limit on use of vessels operations revolving funds for ships involved in forfeiture or foreclosure proceedings instituted by the government.

Authorized $14,000 for the Inland Waterways Corporation.

Authorized the Panama Canal Co. to spend $3,740,000 out of corporate funds for administrative expenses.

Authorized the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to spend $280,000 out of corporate funds for administrative expenses.

Provided that unexpended balances of previous appropriations for the "federal-aid airport program" would be merged with "grants-in-aid for airports."

BUDGET REQUESTS

President Eisenhower originally requested $1,277,555,000 for the Commerce Department and $18,593,000 for related agencies in fiscal 1956. On April 12, he submitted additional requests of $70,245,000 for Commerce Department agencies, including $69,230,000 for Bureau of Public Roads' use in speeding construction of the Inter-American Highway. These supplemental requests boosted the amount sought for the Department to $1,347,800,000 and the overall budget estimate for HR 6367 to $1,366,393,000.

The President sought the following subsidies: airlines, $63 million; maritime operations, $115 million; and ship-building, $102.8 million.

After the bill was signed, the President requested a supplemental grant of $60 million, chiefly for ship construction subsidies, and $12,650,000 for building the hull of an atomic merchant vessel. Congress refused these requests when it considered the first fiscal 1956 Supplemental Appropriation Act (HR 7278 -- PL 219), enacted Aug. 4. (See p. 242.)

In all, the President submitted supplemental requests for the Commerce Department totaling $129,454,000, plus $27.7 million for the related Small Business Administration, which had been extended till 1957 in S 2127 (PL 268).

TOTAL FUNDS

The regular fiscal 1955 Commerce Department appropriation was $837,022,000. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 169ff.) Supplemental appropriations boosted

fiscal 1955 Commerce funds to $1,130,632,746. Another $810,000, net, was transferred to other agencies.

Fiscal 1956 Commerce Department supplemental appropriations, totaling $41,689,000, were: CAA operation and regulation, $600,000; CAA construction, Washington, D.C., National Airport, $2.6 million; Coast and Geodetic Survey, $159,000; maritime training, $100,000; Bureau of Public Roads, Inter-American Highway, $37,730,000; and Weather Bureau, hurricane and tornado warning service, $500,000. The supplemental appropriation brought fiscal 1956 funds for the Inter-American Highway to $62,980,000, and funds for improved Weather Bureau storm warning facilities to $4,750,000.

Regular and supplemental fiscal 1956 Commerce Department appropriations voted in 1955 totaled $1,269,-074,000. A $27 million Small Business Administration supplemental grant raised the 1956 sum for related agencies to $44,975,000. Altogether, then, the Commerce Department and related agencies got $1,314,049,000 for fiscal 1956.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations, Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- May 13 of closed hearings held April 18 - May 3 on budget requests of the Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal 1956.

TESTIMONY -- April 18 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks outlined his Department's request for fiscal 1956 appropriations totaling $1,347,800,000. Weeks said this amount would provide for 37,311 employees of the Department as compared with 36,196 employees in fiscal 1955.

The Secretary said the request of the Civil Aeronautics Administration showed an increase of $30 million which would be used principally for the establishment of air navigation facilities.

ACTION -- May 19 a bill was reported (HR 6367 -- H Rept 603) to provide $1,121,435,000 for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal 1956. The total recommended was $244,958,000 less than the Administration's request.

The breakdown of funds in HR 6367, as approved by the Committee:

Commerce Department	$1,103,560,000
Panama Canal Zone	16,300,000
Advisory Committee on Weather Control	175,000
Tariff Commission	1,400,000
TOTAL	$1,121,435,000

The bill also would limit administrative expenses of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to $280,000.

The Committee cut the funds requested by the Civil Aeronautics Administration by $3,150,000, but said this was done "in such a manner that safety in aviation will not be affected." The grants-in-aid program for airports was increased $9 million by the Committee, which said "the need for more adequate airports throughout the country...fully supports the increase." The report added that it was uneconomical to continue to appropriate funds in small amounts.

The Committee cut the Civil Aeronautics Board subsidy payments to air carriers by $23 million because, it said, "substantial reductions" could be made if a "careful and thorough audit of each claim is made and if realistic practices in the handling of these claims are followed."

The Patent Office received an increase of $2 million over its estimate because, the Committee said, it was necessary to place patent work on a more current basis "as rapidly as is feasible and practicable." The group reported "close to a four-year backlog of patent applications."

It was recommended that the federal-aid highway program of the Bureau of Public Roads be cut to $80 million less than the fiscal 1956 estimate. The Inter-American Highway program was cut $66,980,000 below the request.

Floor Action

The House May 24 passed HR 6367 by voice vote. An amendment to add $2,250,000 to the Weather Bureau funds recommended by the Appropriations Committee brought the bill's total to $1,123,685,000. That was $242,708,000 less than President Eisenhower had requested.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 6367, as approved by the House:

Office of the Secretary	$ 2,172,000
Census Bureau	15,700,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration	159,525,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	43,900,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	10,200,000
Business and Defense Services Administration	6,198,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	4,300,000
Office of Business Economics	975,000
Maritime Activities	177,445,000
Patent Office	14,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	628,500,000
National Bureau of Standards	7,995,000
Weather Bureau	34,900,000
Panama Canal Zone	16,300,000
Advisory Committee on Weather Control	175,000
Tariff Commission	1,400,000
TOTAL	$1,123,685,000

The bill also would:

Provide that unexpended balances of previous appropriations made to the "federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act" would be merged under the provision for "grants-in-aid for airports."

Limit the number of contracts, negotiated by the Federal Maritime Board, which would obligate the government to pay certain operating differential subsidies.

DEBATE -- Leonor K. Sullivan (D Mo.) -- Her amendment to publish monthly reports on U.S. coffee stocks was "intended to close a serious gap in our statistical information involving America's biggest import item...Hundreds of millions of dollars were taken out of the pockets of American consumers (in 1953-54) in tribute to a shortage which never existed...but we did not

know that for sure, for the statistics once kept by the Census Bureau on coffee stocks on hand had been discontinued."

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "I support the...amendment. I only wish that statistics regarding the importation of canned Polish hams and bacon could be included."

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- During hearings, Census Bureau representatives said they had made a census of coffee in 1954 and "they could make it quarterly on the present budget...I hope the amendment will be defeated."

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) -- His amendment to increase hurricane warning facilities would cost "less than 1 percent of the total property damage that occurs every year in storms in the United States."

James T. Patterson (R Conn.) -- "I feel that our citizens should be guaranteed a much greater reduction in unnecessary loss of life and property damage from storms...than can be procured through such a meaningless amount ($2,250,000) as adopted today."

(See Congressional Record, May 24.)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) -- Increase Weather Bureau funds by $2,250,000 to improve hurricane warning system. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Leonor K. Sullivan (D Mo.) -- Increase Bureau of the Census funds by $25,000 in order to gather and publish monthly reports of coffee stocks in the United States. Teller, 54-61.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations, Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 24-June 4 on HR 6367.

TESTIMONY -- May 24 -- Secretary of Commerce Weeks said: "Crowded condition of the airways is one of the real problems today, and is getting worse all the time." He stressed that "we are not well advised unless we put our emphasis on (air) navigation facilities and... research."

HIGHER FUNDS REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee June 10 reported HR 6367, with amendments, recommending $1,314,617,300 for the Commerce Department and related agencies. The amount was $190,932,300 more than the House voted.

Major Committee increases over the House version included: $4,125,000 for CAA operation and regulation, $15 million for CAB subsidies to airlines, $38.1 million for ship construction, $25 million for maritime operating differential subsidies, $80 million for liquidation of obligations for federal aid to state highway construction, $6.5 million for liquidation of contract authority granted for forest highways, $17,250,000 for the Inter-American highway, and $2.1 million for the Weather Bureau.

The Committee also:

Allotted $4,250,000 of the Weather Bureau's funds for improvement of hurricane, storm, and tornado warning services, including stationing a weather ship in the Gulf of Mexico.

Provided $500,000 for a Census Bureau interim survey of housing.

Directed the CAA to continue operating all air navigation aid stations and facilities.

Cut $2.5 million from the House-approved fund for CAA establishment of air navigation facilities and cautioned the Administration to "proceed slowly" with new equipment installations "while the question of the type (of navigation aids) permanently to be used is being determined."

Increased from 1,847 -- the number approved by the House -- to 2,000 the number of yearly voyages for which the Federal Maritime Board could contract under obligation to pay operating differential subsidies.

Provided funds for construction of one prototype high speed tanker and two prototype cargo ships, all conventionally propelled, as defense measures.

Provided that the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund, established in 1951, would be available for expenses of mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture proceedings instituted by the U.S. against ships.

Floor Action

The Senate June 16 passed the bill by voice vote, amended to appropriate $1,317,192,300 for the Commerce Department and related agencies. Before passage, the Senate amended one Committee amendment, agreed to all other Committee amendments, including three controversial ones, and agreed to two amendments from the floor.

The Senate accepted, by a roll-call vote of 51-24, a Committee amendment to increase airline subsidies to $55 million; the House had voted $40 million. By a 53-20 roll-call vote, the Senate agreed to a Committee amendment to boost funds for ship construction from $64.7 million to $102.8 million. (For voting, see chart, p. 128.)

The chamber also agreed, by division vote, to a Committee amendment to increase maritime operational subsidies from $90 million to $115 million.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 6367, as approved by the Senate and sent to conference:

Office of the Secretary	$ 2,217,300
Census Bureau	17,100,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration	161,915,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	59,125,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	10,225,000
Business & Defense Services Administration	6,975,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	5,000,000
Office of Business Economics	900,000
Maritime Activities	241,245,000
Patent Office	14,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	732,250,000
National Bureau of Standards	8,445,000
Weather Bureau	39,500,000
Panama Canal Zone	16,600,000
Advisory Committee on Weather Control	295,000
Tariff Commission	1,400,000
TOTAL	$1,317,192,300

The bill also would:

Limit administrative expenses of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to $280,000.

Provide that unexpended balances of previous appropriations for the "federal-aid airport program, Federal

Airport Act," would be merged with "grants-in-aid for airports."

DEBATE -- June 14 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- A total of $126.5 million of the proposed Senate increase over House-approved funds was for paying government obligations.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Opposed a Committee amendment to increase airline subsidies from $40 million to $55 million. If the amendment were accepted, fiscal 1956 government payments to airlines would total $132 million. Pan American Airways, recipient of a large share of the payments, wholly owns the International Hotels Corp., which operates a chain of nine luxury hotels. A subsidy to Pan American is a subsidy to the hotel chain. "We talk a great deal about economy. There seems, however, to be a tendency to apply the paring knife only when any expenditure involving the poor or the weak is involved, but Congress and the Administration go ahead and dish out the money in profusion for those groups which need it the least."

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) -- Proposed an amendment to increase from $5 million to $10 million the Weather Bureau's appropriation for establishing meteorological facilities. The larger sum would provide "55 modern long-range radar stations to locate, analyze, and track hurricanes, tornadoes, and other severe storms." The $5 million would allow for only 12 such stations. With $10 million, also, 150 -- rather than 45 -- airports could be equipped with cloud-height and visibility measuring devices. "We no longer should endorse the snail's pace of storm warning improvements which extremely limited funds have forced on our weather forecasters." (Green June 16 amended his proposal to add $2.5 million -- instead of $5 million -- to Weather Bureau funds).

June 15 -- The Senate agreed to non-controversial Committee amendments.

June 16 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "I am not in favor of having the federal government spend $23 million as a subsidy for the construction of tankers on the understanding that they will have a speed of 18 knots, and then have these subsidies paid to companies building ...slow speed tankers.... In the past the money was used...to pay for tankers...which did not have that speed (of 18 knots). The money has been spent and we still have an obsolete tanker fleet...It is a complete waste of the taxpayers' money."

(See Congressional Record, June 14-16.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 16 -- Holland -- Add $375,000 to the limit on funds that might be transferred from other accounts to the authorization for administrative and warehouse expenses under the ship construction program. Voice.

Green -- Add $2.5 million to Weather Bureau funds for establishing meteorological facilities. Voice.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Amend a Committee amendment, by adding $75,000 to Business and Defense Services Administration funds and earmarking $345,000 of the agency's funds for the Area Development Division. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- A House-Senate Conference Committee June 28 reported (H Rept 994) a compromise version of HR 6367.

Conferees directed that the CAA continue to operate all its air safety, control and navigation aids until after the House and Senate Appropriations Committees received "a comprehensive plan for future air-traffic-control routes, facilities and stations."

Conferees also:

Deleted $500,000 for a Census Bureau intercensal housing survey.

Eliminated a Senate provision earmarking $345,000 for the Business and Defense Services Administration's Area Development Division.

Authorized transfer of $1 million from other accounts to administrative and warehouse expense funds under the ship construction program. (The House had voted $900,000 and the Senate added $345,000.)

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 29 agreed, by voice vote, and without debate, to the conference report.

The chamber concurred in four Senate amendments that had been reported in dispute. Representatives agreed to amend two other Senate amendments on which conferees could not compromise. The first House amendment set a $1.5 million limit on use of vessels operations revolving funds for craft involved in forfeiture or foreclosure proceedings initiated by the government. The other provided for promoting the Army's Panama Canal Zone governor to the rank of major general on the day before his retirement (instead of on July 1, 1955, as the Senate voted).

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 29 agreed to the conference report and concurred in the two House amendments, clearing the bill for the President.

DEBATE -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- The final bill split the difference between the $600 million voted by the House and the $680 million approved by the Senate for Bureau of Public Roads liquidation of federal aid to highway contracts.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HR 6239 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 589) May 12, 1955. Recommended District of Columbia budget: $166,547,509. Recommended federal payment (appropriation) to the District: $17,892,700.

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote, May 19. Budget voted: $166,901,780. Federal payment voted: $17,892,700.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 623) June 22. Recommended budget: $169,456,749. Recommended federal payment: $21,892,700.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote, June 23. Budget voted: $169,456,749. Federal payment voted: $21,892,700.
- Conference report (H Rept 1031) agreed to June 30 by the House and Senate, both by voice vote.

PL 131 -- Signed into law July 5. Final budget: $168,843,440. Final federal payment: $19,892,700.

The District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1956, carried a budget for the capital's operating expenses

and capital outlay that was $6,618,580 lower than budget recommendations. Federal appropriations, $2 million less than requested, and loans, of the same value as recommended to Congress, were made to augment District revenues.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of the fiscal 1956 D.C. budget, as it became law:

Operating Expenses	
Executive Office	$ 308,000
General Administration	3,081,850
Corporation Counsel	442,900
Compensation and retirement fund costs	10,036,000
Regulatory agencies	967,000
Department of Occupations and Professions	248,500
Public schools	28,130,000
Public Library	1,639,300
Recreation Department	1,688,500
Metropolitan Police	12,808,000
Fire Department	6,257,900
Veterans Service Center	92,200
Office of Civil Defense	75,000
Vocational Rehabilitation Department	140,000
Courts	3,369,674
Public Health Department	23,592,000
Corrections Department	4,526,820
Public Welfare Department	9,600,000
Buildings and grounds	1,687,000
Office of Surveyor	153,920
Licenses and inspections	1,546,276
Highway Department	5,967,000
Vehicles and Traffic Department	1,107,000
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	350,000
Sanitary Engineering Department	10,285,000
Washington Aqueduct	2,120,000
National Guard	119,800
National Capital Parks	2,389,000
National Zoological Park	669,300
Subtotal	$133,397,940
Capital Outlay	
District Debt Service	$ 443,800
Public building construction	7,544,400
Miscellaneous outlays	1,260,300
Highway Department	13,535,000
Sanitary Engineering Department	9,662,000
Washington Aqueduct	3,000,000
Subtotal	$ 35,445,500
TOTAL	$168,843,440

The measure also appropriated $19,892,700 from federal funds, authorized $9,700,000 in federal loans to the District, and financed the rest of the budget from District revenues and a $7,313,818 surplus from fiscal 1955 and prior years. Breakdown of federal appropriations and loans:

Federal appropriations	
General fund	$18,000,000
Water fund	1,302,000
Sanitary sewage works fund	590,700
TOTAL	$19,892,700
Federal loans for capital outlay	
Highway fund	$ 6,000,000
Sanitary sewage works fund	700,000
Water fund	3,000,000
TOTAL	$ 9,700,000

BACKGROUND -- The Eisenhower Administration originally sent Congress a $175,184,000 District budget for fiscal 1956. The Administration later submitted $221,300 in additional budget requests, which the House considered for HR 6239, and $56,720, which the Senate considered. Total budget requests for HR 6239, therefore, were $175,462,020.

The Administration sought a $21,892,700 federal payment, and $9.7 million in federal loan authorizations for capital outlay.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations, District of Columbia Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- May 9 of closed hearings held April 14-29 on the budget requests of the District of Columbia for fiscal 1956.

TESTIMONY -- April 14 -- Samuel Spencer, president of the D.C. board of commissioners, said the fiscal 1956 request for the District was $175,405,300.

ACTION -- May 12 reportd HR 6239 (H Rept 589). The Committee's report said that "fiscal irresponsibility seems to be the keynote of the 1956 District budget." Such "fiscal irresponsibility," the report said, "leaves the Committee with but one alternative and that is to reduce the budget."

The group recommended reducing the federal payment to the general fund by $4 million, and said it was "well aware of the furor that will ensue." The Committee said such action was "justified since the local officials, who are aware of the situation, are not doing everything within their own power to alleviate...the financial crisis of the District." The recommended federal payment, thus, was $17,892,700.

The House Committee also proposed a $166,547,509 District budget and federal loans of $9.7 million.

Floor Action

The House May 19 passed the bill by voice vote, with an amendment to increase the D.C. budget to $166,901,780. The bill carried, unchanged, the federal contribution toward D.C. operating costs and loan authorizations recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

A recommittal motion by Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) was rejected by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Much of the debate was on the $4 million cut in the federal contribution to the District.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- The government bargained with the District to put up $15 million a year, and said it would add $9 million to D.C. funds. It was up to the House whether it would "carry out this contract or bargain which in all propriety we made with the people...

under which we raised their taxes $15 million a year."

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) -- Would not pass judgment on the efficiency of the District officials who were criticized in the Committee report, but said "Congress should not take out our wrath" on the D.C. citizens. "If they lived in another city in America, (they) could go to the polls...and turn out of office any officials who had proved to be irresponsible or lackadaisical...but in Washington... Congress will not let them."

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) -- "If you do not want these schools and these additions which are so badly needed... you could not more effectively cut them off" than by cutting the federal contribution.

(See Congressional Record, May 19.)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) -- Increase budget for Public Welfare Department by $354,271. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) -- Increase budget for Public Schools by $267,499 to provide for additional teaching positions, clerks, and for maintenance and repair of schools. Voice.

Smith -- Increase amount of federal contribution to the District by $4 million. Standing, 59-71; teller 85-86.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations, District of Columbia Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 8-10 on the District budget.

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- Commissioner Spencer "strongly urged" restoration of the $4 million the House cut from the federal payment, lest the city's public works program be jeopardized.

ACTION -- June 22 the Committee reported (S Rept 623) the bill, recommending a $169,456,749 D.C. budget, a $21,892,700 federal payment, and $9.7 million in federal loans.

In contrast to the House Committee's views, the Senate Committee commended the District Commissioners and their associates for their "high degree of fiscal responsibility."

Floor Action

The Senate June 23 passed HR 6239, by voice vote, with amendments. The Senate version included the same budget, federal payment, and loan provisions as the Appropriations Committee recommended.

DEBATE -- John Stennis (D Miss.) -- "As to the $2.5 million increase (in the District budget) recommended by the Committee, about $1.1 million relates to capital outlay items, including" funds for a new library, fire house, Women's Bureau building, "and $1.5 million to begin construction of the new Potomac River bridge." (The Committee cut $2.6 million from the $3.2 House allowance for starting constructing on a Youth Correctional Center at Lorton, Va.).

(See Congressional Record, June 23.)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Permit a bridge authorized across the Potomac River from Washington to Virginia to cross or touch the south end of Theodore Roosevelt Island if the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association agreed by Aug. 1, 1955. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House Conference June 29 reported (H Rept 1031) a compromise version of HR 6239. The major compromise was to appropriate an $18 million federal payment to District general funds. The House had voted $16 million; the Senate $20 million. Conferees reported agreements on all differences between Senate and House versions of the bill.

ACTION -- The House and Senate, by voice votes June 30, agreed, without debate to the conference report recommending a compromise $168,843,440 District of Columbia budget.

STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY

HR 5502
- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 417) April 13, 1955. Recommended appropriation: $450,398,227.
- Passed by the House, by voice vote, April 14. Appropriation voted: $450,398,227.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 378) May 26. Recommended appropriation: $481,985,418.
- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, May 31. Appropriation voted: $481,985,418.
- Conference report (H Rept 1043) agreed to July 1 by the House and Senate, both by voice votes.

P.L. 133 - Signed into law July 7. Final appropriation: $466,302,415.

The Departments of State, Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act for fiscal 1956 carried $17,229,497 less than the President requested.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5502, as it became law:

State Department	
Salaries and expenses	$ 66,760,000
Foreign Service representation allowance	575,000
Building acquisition abroad	8,500,000
Diplomatic and Consular Service emergencies	1,000,000
Contributions to international organizations	28,115,905
Missions to international organizations	1,075,000
International contingencies	1,300,000
U.S.-Mexican International Boundary and Water Commission	1,635,000
American sections, international commissions, salaries and expenses	285,000
International fisheries commissions	455,000
International educational exchange activities	18,000,000
Occupied area governments	7,750,000
Rama Road	2,000,000
Subtotal	$137,450,905

Justice Department	
Legal activities and general administration	$ 34,060,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	88,000,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	44,000,000
Federal prison system	32,675,000
Subtotal	$198,735,000
Judiciary	
Supreme Court	$ 1,536,785
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	235,755
Customs Court	598,270
Court of Claims	634,700
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services	27,111,000
Subtotal	$ 30,116,510
U.S. Information Agency	$ 85,000,000
Refugee relief	$ 15,000,000
TOTAL	$466,302,415

In addition to appropriating funds, the bill:

Authorized non-appropriated fund expenditures of $2,800,000 by the Office of Alien Property, $2,801,900 by referees in bankruptcy, and $850,000 by Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

Limited administrative expenses for State Department acquisition of buildings abroad to $900,000.

Restricted administrative spending for international educational exchange activities to $3.3 million.

Prohibited use of international educational exchange activities funds for "sending foreign students from their country to study at a foreign university of another foreign country."

Provided for transfer of funds for the Rama Road, Nicaragua, from the State Department to the Commerce Department.

Barred use of funds for "promotion of the principles ...of one world government or one world citizenship."

Declared it "the sense of Congress that the Communist Chinese Government should not be admitted to... the United Nations as the representative of China."

Background

President Eisenhower initially requested $483,531,912 for the agencies in fiscal 1956. The breakdown: State, $147,267,197; Justice, $201,485,000; judiciary, $30,279,715; United States Information Agency, $88.5 million; refugee relief, $16 million. Included in the President's request was $22 million for State Department international education exchange activities.

Considered in the first fiscal 1956 Supplemental Appropriation Act (HR 7278 -- PL 219) were additional Presidential requests of $5,756,000 for State; $18,635,000 for Justice, including $17.1 million for new federal prisons; $2,915,500 for the judiciary; $430,000 for USIA, and $6 million for the President's emergency fund for international affairs (see p. 242.) Total budget requests for fiscal 1956, therefore, were $517,268,412.

FISCAL 1955 FUNDS

Fiscal 1955 regular appropriations were $113,910,000 for State Department, $176,864,500 for Justice Department, $27,501,740 for the judiciary, and $73,914,000 for USIA. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 165, 169.) In addition, the first fiscal 1955 supplemental money bill carried $800,000 for State, $4.5 million for Justice, $225,835 for the judiciary, $8 million for refugee relief, and $5 million for the President's emergency fund for international affairs. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 175.)

The first session of the 84th Congress voted $4,698,267 for Justice and $1,436,800 for the judiciary in the second fiscal 1955 supplementary appropriation (HR 4903 -- PL 24). (See p. 247.) The 84th Congress also voted an additional $710,000 for Justice in H J Res 252 -- PL 13. (See p. 249.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPTS -- April 4, 5, 11, and 12 of closed hearings on budget requests presented to the Departments of State and Justice, Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 2 -- Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Burton said the increase in the $1,536,785 request for the Court was caused by additional court building maintenance. Expenses of the operation of the Court showed a slight decrease, he said.

Feb. 9 -- Samuel C. Waugh, Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs, said the State Department would favor sale of "any perishable material (such as) agricultural surpluses to Russia for any needed strategic material" the United States could get.

Feb. 10 -- Dennis A. Flinn, Office of Security director, said three persons had been separated from the State Department during the past year as security risks.

Feb. 22 -- Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said the Justice Department's Internal Security Division sought the largest increase of all legal branches "to carry forward the investigative work...to which it was directed -- successful prosecution of the Communist conspirators in the courts."

Feb. 24 -- J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, requested $88 million for the FBI. Hoover said Communist activities in labor unions posed a "tremendous threat to the nation's security."

March 3 -- USIA Director Theodore C. Streibert said the Soviet bloc had spent $3 billion on propaganda in 1953, the last year for which figures were available. He requested a fiscal 1956 appropriation of $88.5 million for USIA.

STUDENT EXCHANGE CUT

ACTION -- The Committee April 13 reported HR 5502 (H Rept 417), recommending appropriations of $450,398,227.

Budget requests for the State Department were cut by $20,497,220, including a slash of $10 million in the international education program. The Committee said "with the fiscal situation of the nation as it is...certain limitations" had to be made on programs "which cannot be classified as 'necessary'."

Justice Department requests were cut $3,960,000, and those of the judiciary by $676,465.

The request for the United States Information Agency was cut by $8 million, and the Committee's only critical remarks were aimed at USIA. The report said the agency was "expanding beyond the need...in some of the more friendly countries." It cited Switzerland as an example of a country where "Communist influence is practically negligible," but where a 30 percent increase in funds was requested.

The Committee refused a USIA request for $225,000 for distribution of "Profile of America," a book by Emily Davie.

Floor Action

The House April 14 passed HR 5502 by voice vote, after rejecting all floor amendments.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 5502, as approved by the House:

State Department	
Salaries and expenses	$ 63,760,000
Foreign Service representation allowance	475,000
Building acquisition abroad	7,000,000
Diplomatic and Consular Service emergencies	1,000,000
Contributions to international organizations	28,079,977
Missions to international organizations	1,075,000
International contingencies	1,075,000
U.S.-Mexican International Boundary and Water Commission	1,635,000
American sections international commissions, salaries and expenses	245,000
International fisheries commissions	425,000
International educational exchange activities	12,000,000
Occupied area governments	8,000,000
Rama Road	2,000,000
Subtotal	$126,769,977
Justice Department	
Legal activities and general administration	$ 33,175,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	88,000,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	44,000,000
Federal prison system	32,350,000
Subtotal	$197,525,000
Judiciary	
Supreme Court	$ 1,536,785
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	235,755
Customs Court	598,270
Court of Claims	634,700
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services	26,597,740
Subtotal	$ 29,603,250
U.S. Information Agency	$ 80,500,000
Refugee relief	$ 16,000,000
TOTAL	$450,398,227

The bill also:

Limited funds for administrative expenses for acquisition of State Department buildings abroad to not more than $750,000.

Limited funds for administrative expenses for International Educational Exchange activities to not more than $2,400,000.

Provided for transfer of funds from the Rama Road appropriation to the Department of Commerce for performance of work on the road.

Prohibited the use of State Department funds in the bill to promote, directly or indirectly, the doctrine of one-world government or one-world citizenship.

Declared it the "sense of Congress" that the Communist Chinese government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

Authorized $2,500,000 for fiscal 1956 for general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, and provided that the Attorney General should report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees by Nov. 1, 1955, on expenses incurred in connection with activities of the Office.

Authorized $850,000 for fiscal 1956 for the administrative expenses and the vocational training program of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., of the Department of Justice.

FURTHER CUTS DEFEATED

DEBATE -- During five hours of debate on HR 5502, H.R. Gross (R Iowa) offered five amendments to cut amounts in the bill. All five, plus another by Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) to increase international education funds, were rejected.

Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) offered an amendment to provide $350,000 for translating, printing, and distributing of American classics abroad by a non-rpofit organization. A point of order raised by John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) against this amendment was sustained. Rooney said the amendment was legislation on an appropriation bill for which there was no authority in law.

Considerable debate centered on the $10 million cut in the request for the State Department's international education activities.

Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) -- "The reduction of the Department's student program would result in a decrease...in private support of student exchanges...and would eliminate from the general flow of students a very important group...contributing significantly to...international good will...."

James W. Trimble (D Ark.) -- "A drastic reduction... will confirm what many people abroad say about us -- that we care only about military expediency and have no real interest in their problems and...aspirations...."

Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R N.J.) -- "...there is no case where the 'scalpel' has been used more clumsily than in the $10 million cut...(The program) should not be crippled by false economy."

O'Hara -- "The classics of American democracy that were the inspiration of our forefathers" should be distributed abroad. "I think we have a great deal that is unnecessary in the way of frills in our present program. This is no frill."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete all funds for the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation (National Commission for UNESCO). Voice vote.

Gross -- Decrease by $1,860,000 the amount provided for salaries and expenses of the Department of State. Voice.

Gross -- Place limitation on amount provided for salaries and expenses of the State Department which could be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the U.S. Treasury. Voice.

Gross -- Delete the $475,000 provided for entertainment funds of the Foreign Service Division of the State Department. Voice.

Gross -- Reduce by $6 million the U.S. contributions to the United Nations and other international organizations. Voice.

Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) -- Increase by $6.5 million the funds provided for international education exchange activities of the Department of State. Standing, 38-56.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 18 to May 17 on HR 5502 before the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

TESTIMONY -- April 26 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said House budget cuts in his Department's funds would increase chances that "the cold war will become a hot war." Dulles said Department requests were "austere" and the House cut of $5 million in salaries and expenses for the Department would "undermine" efforts to train and recruit personnel. Dulles said he was "particularly concerned" about a cut in the embassy building program abroad.

April 27 -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon said the $10 million House cut in funds for the State Department international education program was "penny-wise and pound-foolish." He said that if he had to pick one information program as "indispensable," this was the one he would choose.

ACTION -- The Committee May 26 reported HR 5502 (S Rept 378), recommending the appropriation of $481,985,418 -- some $31.5 million more than the House had voted.

Floor Action

The Senate May 31 passed HR 5502 by voice vote, without floor amendments. The bill carried the amount recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5502, as approved by the Senate:

State Department	
Salaries and expenses	$ 68,700,000
Foreign Service representation allowance	700,000
Building acquisition abroad	12,201,000
Diplomatic and Consular Service emergencies	1,000,000
Contributions to international organizations	28,247,608
Missions to international organizations	$ 1,075,000
International contingencies	1,500,000
U.S.-Mexican International Boundary and Water Commission	1,635,000
American sections, International commissions, salaries and expenses	286,000
International fisheries commissions	455,000
International educational exchange activities	22,000,000
Occupied area governments	7,750,000
Rama Road	2,000,000
Subtotal	$147,549,608
Justice Department	
Legal activities and general administration	$ 34,945,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	88,000,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	44,500,000
Federal prison system	33,000,000
Subtotal	$200,445,000
Judiciary	
Supreme Court	$ 1,536,785
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	235,755
Customs Court	598,270
Court of Claims	634,700
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services	27,635,300
Subtotal	$ 30,640,810
U.S. Information Agency	$ 88,350,000
Refugee relief	$ 15,000,000
TOTAL	$481,985,418

The bill also:

Limited administrative expenses for acquisition of State Department buildings abroad to $1 million.

Provided for transfer of Rama Road funds to the Department of Commerce for work performed on the road.

Prohibited use of State Department funds to promote one-world government or citizenship.

Declared it the "sense of Congress" that the Communist Chinese government should not be admitted to the United Nations as a representative of China.

Authorized $2,800,000 for general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property.

Authorized $850,000 for the administrative expenses and the vocational training program of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., of the Department of Justice.

Authorized the Justice Department to interchange not to exceed 5 percent of its appropriations for legal activities, but to increase no appropriation by more than 5 percent.

DEBATE -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) submitted a statement on the administrative costs of the State Department's International Education Program. The amount for this program, as approved by the Senate, was increased $10 million over the amount approved by the House.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- There were "no dollars more profitably and more soundly expended" than those for the United States Information Agency.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee June 30 reported (H Rept 1043) a compromise version of HR 5502. Conferees deleted Senate language authorizing the USIA to use funds for "presentation of American books, including Profile of America."

A spokesman for Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), conference committee chairman, said the book had not been "banned," the USIA could use its funds to buy whatever books it pleased, and the reference to "Profile of America" had been deleted because names of books usually were not mentioned in money bills.

Rep. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), Appropriations Subcommittee chairman, said of the conferees' action: "I take it to mean that USIA at its peril -- that is, subject to Congressional criticism -- can buy whatever books it wants."

The author, Emily Davie, said that Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) and Rooney objected to her book because it did not flatter the United States. Congressional criticism reportedly centered on these items in the book: a picture entitled "Little Red Schoolhouse, 1750;" a photograph of a typical rural American school teacher said to be less attractive than a teacher shown in a Russian propaganda book; a picture of a dust bowl scene, and portions of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah! Wilderness" and Henry Thoreau's "Walden."

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 1 agreed to the conference report, concurred in seven of the nine Senate amendments that conferees had reported in disagreement, and amended the remaining two disputed Senate amendments. The House amendments:

Appropriated $300,000 (instead of $600,000 as the Senate proposed) for salaries and expenses of special temporary attorneys and assistants in the Justice Department.

Authorized at least $200,000 (instead of $350,000 as the Senate proposed) of the USIA appropriation for contracts with "private international" broadcasters beaming radio programs to the "free world."

DEBATE -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "I think it is shocking that more than a half-million dollars is earmarked for so-called entertainment" by the Foreign Service representation allowance.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 1 agreed to the conference report and concurred in the two House amendments, which brought total appropriations in the bill to $466,302,415.

DEBATE -- J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Opposed the conference agreement to cut international educational exchange activities to $18 million -- $4 million less than the Senate had voted, and $6 million more than the House had approved. "The $18 million figure represents an actual cut of $577,000 below the 1955 appropriation.... The effort to restrict the program" by barring use of funds for educating foreign students at a foreign university in another foreign country "is but another example...of the usurpation...of a legislative function" by the Appropriations Committee. The cut "will seriously cripple the program.... I have seen or heard nothing... that would justify this apparently arbitrary limitation...."

DEFENSE

HR 6042 --
- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 493) May 5, 1955. Recommended appropriation: $31,488,206,000.
- Passed by the House, with amendments on a 384-0 roll-call vote May 12. (See p. 148.) Appropriation voted: $31,488,206,000.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 545) June 14. Recommended: $31,836,521,336.
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, on an 80-0 roll-call vote June 20. (See p. 129.) Voted: $31,882,915,726.
- Conference report (H Rept 1030) agreed to June 30 by the House and Senate, by voice votes.

P. L. 157 -- Signed into law July 13. Final appropriation: $31,882,815,726.

Congressional controversy about the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of fiscal 1956 (HR 6042) centered on armed forces manpower levels. Another conflict between lawmakers and the Administration developed when President Eisenhower protested against "riders" in the bill and said he would have vetoed it if defense funds were not so "urgently needed."

Armed forces active duty strength as of June 30, 1955; the number of men in uniform President Eisenhower sought by June 30, 1956; and the number Congress authorized for June 30, 1956, follow:

	Actual (1955)	Requested (1956)	Voted (1956)
Army	1,114,000	1,027,000	1,027,000
Navy	672,000	664,000	664,000
Marines	205,000	193,000	215,000
Air Force	970,000	975,000	975,000
TOTAL	2,961,000	2,859,000	2,881,000

Amendments offered in the House by Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) to add $413,793,500 to keep the Army and Navy at June 30, 1955, strength and to boost Marine Corps manpower to 215,000 were rejected by voice vote.

In the Senate, despite Democratic objections to the President's proposed military cuts, an effort was made to increase only Marine Corps strength. This was an amendment by Stuart Symington (D Mo.), former Air Force Secretary in the Truman Administration, to add $46,394,390 to bring the Marines up to 215,000 men. The Senate agreed to Symington's amendment by a 40-39 roll-call vote, after Russell B. Long (D La.) switched his vote from "nay" to "yea." (For voting, see chart, p. 129.)

The Marine Corps increase was retained in the final version of the bill.

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson July 14 impounded the funds voted to increase Marine Corps strength. The money would be held aside while he took "another look" at the manpower picture, Wilson said.

EISENHOWER OBJECTIONS

When President Eisenhower signed the bill into law July 13, he sent a message to Congress (H Doc 218) criticizing two "riders."

One provision granted the House and Senate Appropriations Committees authority to block the shifting to private industry of Defense Department work performed by civilians for three or more years. Describing the provision as "an unconstitutional invasion" of executive powers, Mr. Eisenhower said: "Congress has no right to confer upon its committees the power to veto executive action or to prevent executive action from becoming effective." He said he would regard the section "as invalid...unless otherwise determined by a court of competent jurisdiction."

The White House July 14 said Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. believed the provision violated "the constitutional principle of separation of powers."

The second "rider" barred the Department from purchasing foreign-made spun silk yarn. Mr. Eisenhower said there was "no reason" to exempt the cloth from the Buy American Act and that "such provisions could effect a deadly attrition of our whole international trade policy." He asked Congress to repeal the provision "as soon as possible."

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 6042, as it became law:

Office of Secretary of Defense	
Salaries, expenses	$ 12,250,000
Public Information Office	420,000
Subtotal	$ 12,670,000
Interservice Activities	
Claims	$ 11,930,000
Contingencies	40,000,000
Emergency fund	35,000,000
Reserve tools and facilities	100,000,000
Retired pay	495,000,000
Court of Military Appeals	320,000
Subtotal	$ 682,250,000
Army	
Military personnel	$ 3,679,095,000
Maintenance and operations	2,831,019,000
Military construction, Army reserve forces	31,611,000
Reserve personnel	141,589,000
Army National Guard	308,239,000
Research and development	333,000,000
National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice	400,000
Alaska Communication System	5,000,000
Subtotal	$ 7,329,953,000
Navy	
Military personnel, Navy	$ 2,486,109,900
Reserve personnel, Navy	91,811,000
Navy personnel, general expenses	83,000,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	650,224,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	20,606,000
Marine Corps procurement	290,190,000
Marine Corps troops and facilities	181,605,000
Aircraft and related procurement	905,602,000
Aircraft and facilities	809,632,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	1,387,634,000
Ships and facilities	779,685,000
Ordnance and ammunition procurement	185,842,000
Ordnance and facilities	182,889,000
Ordnance for new construction	28,000,000
Medical care	62,494,556
Civil engineering	120,069,700
Military construction, Naval reserve forces	28,061,400
Research and development	431,933,000
Servicewide supply and finance	295,600,000
Servicewide operations	94,320,000
Naval petroleum reserves	2,851,000
Subtotal	$ 9,118,179,556
Air Force	
Aircraft and related procurement	$ 6,306,000,000
Major procurement other than aircraft	349,862,600
Research and development	570,000,000
Maintenance and operations	3,597,496,570
Military personnel	3,680,650,000
Reserve personnel	43,563,000
Air National Guard	192,191,000
Subtotal	$14,739,763,170
TOTAL	$31,882,815,726

The bill also provided:

Non-appropriated expenditures of $31 million from the "account for preparation for sale or salvage of military property" and $7,960,000 from Navy ships' stores funds.

$356 million for speeding up B-52 bomber procurement.

A "Buy American" restriction on the indirect importation of spun silk yarn from China.

In addition, the bill:

Directed continuation of government civilian employees at work on projects they had conducted "for a period of three years or more," unless the Senate and House Appropriations Committees approved shifting the work to private industry. The Defense Department was required to give the Committees 90 days' notice of its intent to shift work to private firms.

Directed the Defense Department to make a special effort to give American small business an opportunity

"to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services" financed with funds in the bill.

Prohibited the use of funds in the bill to pay more than 475,000 full-time graded civilian employees at any one time during fiscal 1956.

Barred the use of funds in the bill "for the payment of a price differential on contracts...made for the purpose of relieving economic dislocations."

Placed a limitation of $3,270,000 on funds provided for public information and public relations.

Granted an increase from an average $235 to $240 a student in the amount the Department of Defense would be authorized to spend for the schooling of dependents of military and civilian personnel in foreign countries where adequate educational facilities were not available.

Authorized the Defense Department to transfer $50 million to the emergency fund from other department appropriations.

Background

Fiscal 1955 Defense Department appropriations were $28,800,070,486. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 153ff., 175ff.) The breakdown:

Office of Defense Secretary	$ 12,750,000
Interservice Activities	527,500,000
Army	7,619,066,986
Navy	9,712,823,500
Air Force	10,927,930,000
TOTAL	$28,800,070,486

In his fiscal 1956 Budget, President Eisenhower originally requested $31,405,000,000 for the Defense Department, later boosted the figure to $32,232,815,000. The breakdown of funds requested for the regular appropriation:

Office of the Secretary	$ 12,750,000
Interservice Activities	682,250,000
Army	7,573,980,000
Navy	9,180,157,000
Air Force	14,783,678,000
TOTAL	$32,232,815,000

During Senate Appropriations Committee hearings, Secretary of Defense Wilson requested another $356 million to speed up B-52 bomber procurement.

For consideration in the first fiscal 1956 supplemental appropriation bill (HR 7278 -- PL 219), the President submitted additional requests of $6,450,000 for interservice activities, $528,550,000 for Navy construction, and $945 million for Air Force construction. (See p. 242.)

NATIONAL SECURITY PLANS

In his Budget Message for fiscal 1956, the President Jan. 17 told Congress that national security measures would continue to be guided by "the concept of no assumed fixed date of maximum danger." Emphasis would be placed, he said, "on the development and maintenance of effective nuclear-air retaliatory power of the Air Force and naval aviation as the principal deterrent to military aggression."

Summarizing plans for greater national security, the President said "new weapons for defensive and retaliatory action are being developed and produced in increasing quantities. High priority is being given to strengthening our continental defense system." He added that the U.S. planned "to deliver about the same amount of military equipment to friendly nations as in 1954 and 1955."

The Budget projected a Defense Department spending program for fiscal 1956 of $34 billion -- $375 million less than fiscal 1955, and $6.3 billion under defense spending in fiscal 1954. The defense spending budget actually programmed for fiscal 1956 totaled $35,750,000,000, but it was anticipated that $1,750,000,000 would not be spent.

The President said "about two-thirds of the projected Defense Department expenditures in fiscal 1956 will be devoted to air power and related programs -- both offensive and defensive." And he said these expenditures would be "the largest in our peacetime history."

New obligational authority and spending estimates for the armed services as of Jan. 17, were, in billions:

	New Money	Spending
Army	$ 7.3	$ 8.9
Navy	8.9	9.7
Air Force	14.5	15.6

Later, new money requests boosted the total for the three service branches to $31.5 billion.

The Navy budget called for operation of 1,000 active ships, including 400 warships, an additional attack carrier, an increase to 17 carrier air groups (from 16), and maintenance of 15 antisubmarine warfare squadrons and some 10,000 Naval and Marine aircraft.

The Air Force would continue to build toward a goal of 137 air wings and was expected to have 130 wings -- 119 of them combat wings -- by June 30, 1956. The Army was expected to maintain 3,600 aircraft, with a 20 percent increase over the next two years in the number of helicopters.

The President said that by the end of fiscal 1956, "the total number of aircraft in combat units...will be approximately one-fourth greater than at the beginning of the current fiscal year," with a one-third increase in jet aircraft. He said the "present objective" was about 40,000 aircraft, with an expected increase from 34,000 to 36,000 by the end of fiscal 1956.

Fiscal 1956 supplemental appropriations made after enactment of the regular funds bill were: interservice activities, $6,450,000; Navy construction, $442,628,300; Air Force construction, $739,291,000 (net). (See p. 242.) These funds had been authorized in the Military Construction Act (HR 6829 -- PL 161). (See p. 343.)

For appropriations for Army civil functions, see the Public Works Appropriation (HR 6766 -- PL 163), p. 227.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the status of U.S. military strength.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 26 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said he saw no need for "important increases" in the military forces "short of war," and intended to proceed with cutback plans which would reduce the Army from an approximate strength of 1,300,000 men

to 1,027,000 by June 30, 1956. After enumerating planned increases in the Air Force and slightly decreased Navy and Marine strength by mid-1956, Wilson said he expected to stabilize the military forces by that date at about 2,850,000.

Jan. 27 -- Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott said the Air Force was "four wings ahead of schedule" in its buildup, and would have 131 wings, instead of 127, in active service by June 30, 1956.

Jan. 28 -- Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas said the Navy's planned strength at the end of fiscal 1956 -- 1,001 ships and 657,000 men -- was designed as a permanent level, barring a marked change in world conditions. Projected strength would reflect a 62,000-man reduction.

Adm. Robert B. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations, said the Navy's striking force would be increased, despite a reduction in men and ships, by the addition of one attack carrier and an air group, providing for an increase of 120 operating aircraft.

Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Marine commandant, said about half of the cut projected for the Marines would come out of supporting and servicing units of combat forces, thus diminishing their "staying power." He said the Corps' three divisions and three air wings "are prepared to go into combat today, if need be."

Jan. 31 -- Secretary of Army Robert T. Stevens said the Army would maintain 13 mobile divisions, two fixed divisions (chiefly in Alaska, Hawaii and Panama), and three training divisions. Stevens defended the proposed Administration reduction. He said: "From fiscal year 1953 through fiscal year 1956, Army expenditures are being reduced from $16.2 billion to an estimated $8.9 billion." He said the Army cut represented 76 percent of the total "saving" on defense spending, adding, "we have a balanced program that is best for the country."

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, told the Committee that the proposed cutback in Army ground forces "jeopardizes" the safety of the United States. He declined to testify publicly whether the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved manpower cuts ordered by President Eisenhower for the armed services, nor how the reduction would affect U.S. capabilities to meet a crisis in the Far East. He said the cut would necessitate a "worldwide" redeployment of the Army.

WILSON DEFENDS BUDGET

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- On Defense Department budget requests. Subcommittee hearings were closed.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 31 -- Secretary of Defense Wilson said the "joint capabilities" of the armed services would be "greater" under the fiscal 1956 budget than they were under the 1955 spending program. Wilson said it was necessary for the United States to "reposition our expenditures and our manpower."

Feb. 7 -- Gen. Ridgway said the Russians were "increasing the combat effectiveness, the training level, and equipment" of their ground forces.

Feb. 10 -- Secretary of Air Force Talbott and Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force chief of staff, agreed that the 1956 air program was adequate to meet the initial phase of any war and could be mobilized quickly.

Feb. 11 -- Secretary of Navy Thomas said 100 ships would be taken from active service by August, 1956, but they could "be reactivated very fast."

Feb. 15 -- Gen. Shepherd said he "would like to see a Marine Corps of 215,000 because I feel that is a well-balanced force." But he said he had accepted a manpower cut "as the decision of my superior."

March 4 -- Rear Adm. William L. Rees, assistant chief of naval operations for air, said the Navy air arm, then about 50 percent modernized, would be 85 percent modernized by December, 1957.

ACTION -- The Committee May 5 reported HR 6042 (H Rept 493), recommending a $31,488,206,000 appropriation.

The report said budget estimates were approved "substantially as presented." It said reductions were due to:

Elimination of funds provided to offset the use of foreign currencies.

Savings made by the Air Force through a review of older, outstanding contracts.

A balance of unobligated Navy funds not anticipated in the budget.

Savings made by Air Force reduction in flying hour requirements.

The Committee said it was "in full accord with the Department's plans to place an increasing emphasis on our reserve forces...(and) on continental air defense."

Floor Action

The House May 12 passed HR 6042 by a 384-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 148.) The House approved appropriation of $31,488,206,000.

Amendments designed to offset Administration plans to cut down the existing size of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps were defeated by voice votes. An attempt to delete a section requiring Congressional approval before the Defense Department could transfer certain work to private industry was voted down on a 184-202 roll call.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 6042, as recommended by the Appropriations Committee and voted by the House:

Office of the Secretary of Defense	
Salaries and expenses	$ 12,000,000
Public Information Office	400,000
Subtotal	$ 12,400,000
Interservice Activities	
Claims	$ 11,930,000
Contingencies	40,000,000
Emergency fund	25,000,000
Reserve tools and facilities	100,000,000
Retired pay	495,000,000
Court of Military Appeals	320,000
Subtotal	$ 672,250,000
Army	
Military personnel	$ 3,679,095,000
Maintenance and operations	2,831,019,000
Military construction, reserve forces	31,611,000
Reserve personnel	141,589,000
Army National Guard	308,239,000
Research and development	333,000,000

Rifle Practice Board	265,000
Alaska Communication System	5,000,000
Subtotal	$ 7,329,818,000
Navy	
Military personnel	$ 2,486,109,900
Reserve personnel	91,811,000
General Navy personnel	83,000,000
Marine Corps military personnel	616,438,000
Marine Corps reserve personnel	20,606,000
Marine Corps procurement	286,500,000
Marine Corps troops and facilities	172,750,000
Aircraft and related procurement	905,602,000
Aircraft and facilities	809,632,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	1,387,634,000
Ships and facilities	779,685,000
Procurement of ordnance and ammunition	185,842,000
Ordnance and facilities	182,889,000
Ordnance for new construction	28,000,000
Medical care	62,500,000
Civil Engineering	120,069,700
Military construction, Naval reserve	28,061,400
Research and development	431,933,000
Servicewide supply and finance	295,600,000
Servicewide operations	94,320,000
Naval petroleum reserves	2,851,000
Subtotal	$ 9,071,834,000
Air Force	
Aircraft and related procurement	$ 5,950,000,000
Other major procurement	350,000,000
Research and development	570,000,000
Maintenance and operations	3,615,500,000
Military personnel	3,670,000,000
Reserve personnel	43,563,000
Air National Guard	202,841,000
Subtotal	$14,401,904,000
TOTAL	$31,488,206,000

The Defense bill also included many legislative "riders," the most important of which would:

Direct the Defense Department to make a special effort to give American small business an opportunity "to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services" financed with funds in the bill.

Prohibit the use of funds in the bill to pay more than 475,000 full-time graded civilian employees at any one time during fiscal 1956.

Bar the use of funds in the bill "for the payment of a price differential on contracts...made for the purpose of relieving economic dislocations."

Place a limitation of $3,250,000 on funds provided for public information and public relations.

Increase from an average $235 per student to an average $240 per student the amount the Department of Defense would be authorized to spend for the schooling of dependents of military and civilian personnel in foreign countries where adequate educational facilities were not available.

Require approval by "appropriate committees of Congress" of Defense Department transfer to private industry of work "traditionally" performed by civilian government employees.

CONTRACTS CRITICIZED

DEBATE-- May 11 -- George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- "Before we...get down to rock bottom on defense contracts, we have to take men from business who will put... vigor into contracting for the government...I think the civilian rather than the man in uniform will do a better job in the contracting field."

Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- "If circumstances would permit all Department of Defense procurement contracts to be put on a strictly competitive-bid basis... there might be sufficient saving to pay all the costs of the farm parity price program."

Mahon -- "A real two-fisted campaign to save money by getting better bargains from industry in defense buying has not been launched. It is long overdue."

May 12 -- Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) -- "We are doing the wrong thing if we make the defense cuts...The cuts come purely and simply as a budgetary matter."

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- "A great play is being made about saving the dollars and putting the fleet into mothballs...This is part of a deal...to make the Marines policemen."

Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) -- "After spending... billions of dollars for new and modern weapons, better and faster transportation, and advanced communications, if we cannot now reduce the number of men in the Army a modest amount, we have wasted a lot of money.... The modest cut will not materially affect our military strength."

Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) -- Opposed shifting Defense Department work to private industry. "Where are you going to get your trained workers (in case of war) if they leave to go into other business because they have lost their highly trained work in the navy yards... and...arsenals? You cannot replace them. You are endangering your national defense."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 12 -- Sikes -- Make two installments out of the $700 million to be returned to the Treasury from the Army Stock Fund. Voice.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Stop payment of rent on all recruiting space and limit to 50 percent of the current appropriation the amount allowed for all recruiting programs. Standing, 106-68.

Paul F. Schenck (R Ohio) -- Delete language requiring Congressional committee approval of use of funds for the moving of any major permanent facility. Standing, 131-125.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Flood -- Two amendments, considered together, to add $249,574,000 to keep the Army at its 1,114,000-man level. Voice.

Flood -- Five amendments, considered together, to add $85,740,000 to keep the Navy at its 672,000-man level. Voice.

George W. Andrews (D Ala.) -- Three amendments, considered together, to add $78,489,500 to keep the Marine Corps at its 205,000-man level. Voice.

Flood -- Three amendments, offered as substitutes for Andrews' amendments and considered together, to add $78,479,500 to boost the Marine Corps to 215,000 men. Voice.

Flood -- Delete language barring payment of price differentials in contracts made to relieve economic dislocations. Voice.

L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) -- Require approval by House and Senate Armed Services Committees, rather than by "appropriate committees of Congress," of Defense Department transfer to private industry of work "traditionally" performed by civilian employees. Rivers' amendment was accepted, by a 121-120 standing vote, with the Chair casting the deciding vote. However, it was offered as a perfecting amendment to an amendment by Carl Vinson (D Ga.). Vinson's amendment was rejected, thereby nullifying Rivers' amendment.

Vinson -- Delete the provision requiring Congressional approval of Defense Department transfer of work to private industry. Accepted (as modified by Rivers) on a teller vote, 160-134; rejected on a roll call, 184-202.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HELD HEARINGS -- To receive briefings in executive session by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other military leaders.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 9 -- Wilson said the military manpower program "provides an adequate defense structure for the United States, particularly on a long-term basis." He said that, in preparing the plans, "we have carefully considered the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

Radford said the planned strength was "commensurate with the threat facing the country and is one which can be maintained in an improved state of readiness over an extended period of time."

Feb. 23 -- Secretary of Army Robert T. Stevens supported the Administration plan to cut Army strength and keep more men stationed in the U.S. than abroad. Men could be rushed overseas "in case of emergency," he said.

Feb. 25 -- Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas testified that despite planned manpower reductions in the Navy and Marine Corps, their strength would be "adequate to carry out whatever mission may be assigned to them outside of a major conflict."

Feb. 28 -- Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) quoted Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army chief of staff, as having testified that projected cuts in Army manpower would "endanger national security" and make it impossible for the Army to perform its mission. Russell said Ridgway also testified that plans for the Air Force to help supply the Army through airlifts were inadequate.

LEADERS BACK CUTS

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- On Defense Department budget requests.

TESTIMONY -- April 4 -- Secretary Wilson -- in a letter -- and Adm. Radford backed the Administration proposal for a 150,000 reduction in military manpower by June 30, 1956.

April 5 -- Adm. Robert B. Carney, chief of naval operations, said he had never predicted that Red China would start a war in the Formosa Strait by April 15, as newspapers had reported. Carney approved the proposed cut in naval manpower, provided the international situation did not worsen.

April 6 -- Gen. Ridgway said that when Army manpower cuts were being considered, he "strongly recommended a very substantially higher figure" for the Army. But once "duly constituted civilian authorities" made their decision, it was "wholeheartedly accepted" by military leaders, he said.

Charles C. Finucane, Under Secretary of Army, said "the manpower problem" of the Army "is not nearly as serious as material and equipment." He said the requested budget would allow the Army to be "ready to go at any moment."

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force chief of staff, said the fiscal 1956 budget for the Air Force was "very good."

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- Publication June 15 of closed hearings on Defense appropriations disclosed a $2 billion program to put the Air Force's home defense communications on a semi-automatic basis. The leased equipment would link all points in the air defense system. The project, called "SAGE" -- Semi-Automatic Ground Environmental System -- was already under way but would not be completed until 1958 or 1959.

INCREASE RECOMMENDED

ACTION -- The Committee June 14 reported HR 6042 (S Rept 545) with amendments to appropriate $31,836,-521,336 for the Defense Department for fiscal 1956. The sum was $348,315,336 more than the House had voted.

The Committee rejected, 6-14, a motion to add $250 million to prevent an Army cutback of 87,000 men. The Committee also rejected, 7-13, a move to add $38 million to block a Marine Corps cut of 12,000 men. The Committee urged the Defense Department to terminate "without delay" the practice of carrying over unobligated balances from one fiscal year to the next.

Major increases recommended by the Committee over House-approved funds were: $356 million for speeding up B-52 bomber production by 35 percent, $10 million for the interservice emergency fund, and $10,650,000 for Air Force personnel. The Committee cut $18,003,430 from Air Force maintenance and operations funds, and $10,650,000 from Air National Guard funds.

The Committee also:

Inserted a "Buy American" provision to block indirect importation of spun silk yarn from China.

Modified a House provision that would have prevented the Defense Department, without Congressional approval, from shifting to private contractors work "traditionally" done by government civilian employees. The modification was to prevent the shift of work done by civilian employees "for a period of 25 years or more."

Floor Action

The Senate June 20 passed, by an 80-0 roll-call vote, a Defense Department appropriation carrying $31,882,-915,726 in new funds.

An amendment by Stuart Symington (D Mo.) to raise the Marine Corps appropriation by $46,394,390 in order to provide a 22,000-man increase over Administration

plans for the Corps was agreed to by a 40-39 roll call after Russell B. Long (D La.) switched his vote from "nay" to "yea." (For voting, see chart, p. 129.) Thirty-seven Democrats and three Republicans supported the amendment; 37 Republicans and two Democrats opposed it.

The Senate defeated, on a 33-48 roll call, an amendment to drop the provision for Congressional approval of the transfer of Defense Department work to private industry.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds as approved by the Senate:

Office of Secretary of Defense	
Salaries, expenses	$ 12,250,000
Public Information Office	420,000
Subtotal	$ 12,670,000
Interservice Activities	
Claims	$ 11,930,000
Contingencies	40,000,000
Emergency fund	35,000,000
Reserve tools and facilities	100,000,000
Retired pay	495,000,000
Court of Military Appeals	320,000
Subtotal	$ 682,250,000
Army	
Military personnel	$ 3,679,095,000
Maintenance and operations	2,831,019,000
Military construction, Army reserve forces	31,611,000
Reserve personnel	141,589,000
Army National Guard	308,239,000
Research and development	333,000,000
National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice	500,000
Alaska Communication System	5,000,000
Subtotal	$ 7,330,053,000
Navy	
Military personnel, Navy	$ 2,486,109,900
Reserve personnel, Navy	91,811,000
Navy personnel, general expenses	83,000,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	650,224,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	20,606,000
Marine Corps procurement	290,190,000
Marine Corps troops and facilities	181,605,000
Aircraft and related procurement	905,602,000
Aircraft and facilities	809,632,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	1,387,634,000
Ships and facilities	779,685,000
Ordnance and ammunition procurement	185,842,000
Ordnance and facilities	182,889,000
Ordnance for new construction	28,000,000
Medical care	62,494,556
Civil engineering	120,069,700
Military construction, Naval reserve forces	28,061,400
Research and development	431,933,000
Servicewide supply and finance	295,600,000
Servicewide operations	94,320,000
Naval petroleum reserves	2,851,000
Subtotal	$ 9,118,179,556
Air Force	
Aircraft and related procurement	$ 6,306,000,000
Major procurement other than aircraft	349,862,600
Research and development	570,000,000
Maintenance and operations	3,597,496,570
Military personnel	3,680,650,000
Reserve personnel	43,563,000
Air National Guard	192,191,000
Subtotal	$14,739,763,170
TOTAL	$31,882,915,726

The bill also would provide:

Non-appropriated expenditures of $31 million from the "account for preparation for sale or salvage of military property" and $7,960,000 from Navy ships' stores funds.

$356 million, sought from the Senate after the House had acted, to speed up B-52 bomber production.

A "Buy American" restriction on the indirect importation of spun silk yarn from China.

A requirement that House and Senate Appropriations Committees approve Defense Department shifting to private industry of work that government civilian employees had performed "for a period of 25 years or more."

MANPOWER LEVELS SET

Also included in the Senate version were:

Armed forces active duty manpower levels, by June 30, 1956, of: Army, 1,027,000; Navy, 664,000; Marine Corps, 215,000; and Air Force, 975,000.

A directive that the Defense Department make a special effort to give American small business an opportunity "to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services" financed with funds in the bill.

A prohibition on the use of funds in the bill to pay more than 475,000 full-time graded civilian employees at any one time during fiscal 1956.

A prohibition on the use of funds in the bill "for the payment of a price differential on contracts...made for the purpose of relieving economic dislocations."

A limitation of $3,270,000 on funds provided for public information and public relations.

An increase from an average $235 to $240 a student in the amount the Department of Defense would be authorized to spend for the schooling of dependents of military and civilian personnel in foreign countries where adequate educational facilities were not available.

Defense Department authorization to transfer $200 million to the emergency fund from other department appropriations.

DEBATE -- June 20 -- Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) -- At the end of fiscal 1955, unobligated balances of the Defense Department would be $11.5 billion; at the end of fiscal 1956, they would be $6.5 billion. "Huge unobligated balances lend themselves to our armed forces purchasing large amounts of materials...not really needed."

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "The present Secretary of Defense has reduced unobligated balances very substantially."

Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- He was "earnestly opposed to...further reductions" in U.S. military strength. "Justification for further cuts next year in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, are now given by this Administration on the basis of air supremacy. But that supremacy is becoming more and more questionable."

The Soviets "have in operation units thousands more modern jet fighters...(and) light jet bombers than the United States and the entire free world combined possess. We have hundreds more medium size bombers than the Communists.... The Communists have passed us in the production of modern long-range jet intercontinental bombers.... The Communists are ahead in the missile field -- well ahead with the intercontinental ballistic missile, the ultimate weapon...." In January, 1946, there were eight Secretaries of the defense establishment. "Now the number of Secretaries has grown to the incredible figure of 31."

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- "I cannot support his (Symington's) attempt to discredit President Eisenhower as a capable analyst and evaluator of the defense needs of our country."

Saltonstall -- "There is absolutely no basis for the contention that the cut of 12,000 men will impair the ability of the Marine Corps to do its job." Only four percent of the proposed reduction would affect combat troops. "No trained men will be dropped."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Continue operation of John Moses Veterans Hospital, Minot, N.D. Voice.

Symington -- Increase Marine Corps funds by $33,706,000 for military personnel, $3,733,390 for procurement, and $8,855,000 to troops and facilities. (Three amendments presented and considered en bloc.) Roll call, 40-39.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- "It is the sense of the Congress that the funds...appropriated for aircraft and related procurement shall be obligated and expended as speedily as possible" so the U.S. "shall not fall behind any nation in the world in air power." Voice.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- Continue operation of Army-Navy hospital at Hot Springs National Park, Ark., and Murphy General Hospital, Boston, Mass. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Eliminate the section barring use of funds for transferring (to private industry) work done by Defense Department civilian personnel for as long as 25 years, unless approved by the Appropriation Committees. Roll call, 33-48.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House Conference Committee June 29 reported (H Rept 1030) a compromise version of HR 6042. Appropriations recommended were those in the Senate version, except for a $100,000 cut in funds for the Army's Rifle Practice Board. The increase in Marine Corps appropriations was retained.

House Action

The House June 30 agreed to the conference report by voice vote. The House concurred in two Senate amendments that had been reported in disagreement, and amended two other Senate items in dispute. The House amendments would:

Allow the Secretary of Defense to transfer $50 million to emergency funds from other department appropriations, instead of $200 million, as the Senate voted.

Prevent shifting to private industry work that had been performed by government civilian employees for at least three years. (The House originally voted to prevent the shift of work "traditionally" performed by civilian workers, and the Senate agreed to substitute "a period of 25 years or more" for the word "traditionally.")

DEBATE -- June 30 -- George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- In addition to the sum appropriated, the Defense Department will have an "estimated unobligated amount" of $10,462,000 at the end of fiscal 1955. "There will be available for expenditure purposes, as distinguished from funds available for obligation, a total of approximately $75 billion. This amount includes a carryover from (fiscal) 1955 of an estimated $43,162,000,000." Army combat strength at the end of fiscal 1956 will be "18 divisions, 11 regiments and regimental combat teams, 136 anti-aircraft battalions, and an active aircraft inventory of nearly 3,600." The Navy's 1956 shipbuilding program "includes construction of 33 ships,...including a fifth Forrestal carrier and 8 submarines, of which 4 are to be nuclear-powered, plus some 13,370 tons of landing craft. It also provides for conversion of 28 ships...to help modernize the fleet." Air Force funds "will provide for continuing expansion toward the goal of 137 wings by June 30, 1957, but more immediately for 131 wings by June 30, 1956.... Congress has not reduced the military budget of the President. It has rather increased it."

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) -- "I do not agree with the decision of the conferees to add some $46 million" to increase Marine Corps strength. "I think the action is a mistake.... If there is anyone in America who should know how large a Marine Corps we require... it is President Eisenhower...."

John Taber (R N.Y.) -- The amendment to bar transfer of work performed by civilians to private industry "is very undesirable and creates a great deal of embarrassment to the proper administration of the Defense Department. I hope that next year we can...get rid of it entirely."

Mahon -- "Defense Department officials are liquidating some of their business operations within the Department, and I hope that they will continue to liquidate them. It can be done under the procedure outlined in section 638 (of HR 6042), but the Congress will be conferred with before the liquidation is done."

Senate Action

The Senate June 30 agreed to the conference report and concurred in the House amendments by voice vote, without debate. The action cleared the bill for the President.

Mr. Eisenhower, in signing the bill into law (PL 157) July 13, criticized two "riders" in the bill. He objected to the bar against shifting Defense Department work to private industry, and to the ban on purchase of foreign-made silk yarn.

PUBLIC WORKS

HR 6766 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 747) June 10, 1955. Recommended appropriation: $1,285,746,242.

- Passed by the House, with amendments, by voice vote, June 16. Appropriation voted: $1,372,122,800.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 700) July 1. Recommended: $1,377,491,000.
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, by voice vote, July 5. Voted: $1,377,571,000.
- Conference report (H Rept 1085) agreed to July 13 by the House, on a 316-92 roll-call vote (see p. 158); and by the Senate, by voice vote, July 13.

PL 163 -- Signed into law July 15. Final appropriation: $1,365,613,500.

The omnibus Public Works Appropriation Act for fiscal 1956, which granted funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers, and other agencies, generated controversy on three fronts: the Dixon-Yates power plant, AEC operating expenses, and rivers and harbors projects.

The so-called Dixon-Yates project derived its name from Edgar H. Dixon, president of Middle South Utilities, Inc., and Eugene A. Yates, chairman of The Southern Co. The two power companies formed the Mississippi Valley Generating Co., which, with President Eisenhower's backing, negotiated a contract with the AEC to build a $107 million power plant at West Memphis, Ark. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 538ff. and pp. 533ff., this volume.)

The Dixon-Yates plant was to replenish the power drained from the TVA generating system by the AEC installation at Paducah, Ky. Dixon-Yates opponents urged that the TVA meet its own and AEC's growing power needs by building a $90 million TVA steam generating plant at Fulton, Tenn.

Controversy during Congressional action on the public works appropriation focused on whether $6.5 million should be granted to start construction of power transmission lines from the TVA system to a point midway across the Mississippi River, where they would be linked with lines built by Dixon-Yates. Some Democrats favored using the $6.5 million to start building the TVA plant at Fulton.

The House, by a 198-169 teller vote, struck out an Appropriations Committee provision to appropriate $6.5 million for the Fulton plant.

The Senate voted $6.5 million for the Dixon-Yates transmission line, with the proviso -- set forth in the Senate Appropriations Committee report on the bill -- that the money would be available for that purpose only if the city of Memphis, Tenn., failed to build its own power plant, and construction of the Dixon-Yates plant proceeded as planned. Meanwhile, Memphis, hitherto supplied with TVA electricity, carried out plans to build a municipal power plant to offset the drain on TVA. Assured that Memphis would build its plant, Mr. Eisenhower July 11 ordered the Dixon-Yates contract canceled.

Another point of contention between Capitol Hill and the White House was the Atomic Energy Commission appropriation. The President sought $1,525,251,000 in new obligational authority for AEC operating expenses in fiscal 1956. -- $1,045,000,000 to be new funds. Congress appropriated $575 million in new funds, authorized transfer of $481,400,000 from prior grants and use of $324,447,000 in leftover funds -- a total of $1,380,847,000, or $144,404,000 less than the President's request.

ACTIONS CRITICIZED

Mr. Eisenhower July 15 said he had signed the bill into law "with great reluctance," because of the slash in AEC funds. "A reduction of this magnitude," he said, "could seriously interfere with the Commission's plans to produce atomic weapons, to develop propulsion reactors for the Navy and the Air Force, and to develop peaceful applications of atomic energy, including the production of electric power."

The President also objected to Congressional approval of 107 unbudgeted rivers and harbors projects, including the Cougar, Ore., power dam. "Initiation of the added projects cannot be undertaken until the detailed engineering plans have been completed and we have a sound basis for cost estimates," he said.

The President's statement produced a flood of Congressional criticism. The Bureau of the Budget July 18 announced: "No funds have been impounded."

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 6766, as it became law:

Atomic Energy Commission, operating expenses	$ 575,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	27,053,000
Southeastern Power Administration	1,160,000
Southwestern Power Administration	1,250,000
Bonneville Power Administration	21,200,000
Bureau of Reclamation	179,995,000
Army Quartermaster Corps, cemeterial expenses	6,000,000
Army Engineer Corps, civil functions	553,955,500
TOTAL	$1,365,613,500

The bill also:

Authorized the Atomic Energy Commission to transfer $481,400,000 from prior grants for "plant and equipment" to fiscal 1956 operating expenses and to use leftover operating funds in fiscal 1956.

Earmarked $1 million for an Army Engineers' study of hurricane winds and tides (authorized by S 414 -- PL 71, enacted June 15).

Earmarked $4.5 million for Army Engineers' use in "small authorized projects" which were to cost less than $150,000 each and to be completed with fiscal 1956 funds.

Authorized a $6-million continuing fund to reactivate Southwestern Power Administration contracts with certain Rural Electrification Administration generating and transmission cooperatives. (The last such authorization had been for fiscal 1953. The President did not request the $6 million fund for fiscal 1956. By reinstating the continuing fund, Congress authorized the Southwestern Power Administration to use power sale revenues to meet

emergency expenses, buy electric power, and rent transmission lines.)

Granted $51,962,500 for Mississippi River flood control projects.

Granted $7.5 million for construction of the controversial Tuttle Creek Reservoir dam, Kan.

Background

For fiscal 1956 President Eisenhower requested $1,789,165,000 from the House, later boosted his estimate to $1,801,465,000 for Senate consideration. The breakdown: new funds for AEC operating expenses, $1,045,-000,000; TVA, $27,550,000; Southeastern Power Administration, $1,160,000; Southwestern Power Administration, $1,134,000; Bonneville Power Administration, $22,-003,000; Bureau of Reclamation, $179,616,000; Army Quartermaster Corps cemeterial expenses, $6,027,000; Army Engineers, $518,975,000.

For consideration in the first fiscal 1956 Supplemental Appropriation bill (HR 7278 -- PL 219), the President requested an additional $313,282,014, including: AEC plant and equipment, $294,700,000; Bonneville Power Administration, $2,038,000; Bureau of Reclamation, $7,-198,000; Army Engineers, $11,384,014. (See p. 242.)

Fiscal 1955 public works appropriations were: AEC, $1,209,844,700, including $1,098,962,300 for operating expenses; TVA, $120 million; Southeastern Power Administration, $1,228,000; Southwestern Power Administration, $2,165,000, including $400,000 granted in the second fiscal 1955 Supplemental Appropriation (HR 4903 -- PL 24, see p. 247); Bonneville Power Administration, $30,514,000; Bureau of Reclamation, $163,207,000; Army Quartermaster Corps, cemeterial expenses, $5,489,200; Army Engineers, $442,364,100.

Items included in the fiscal 1956 Public Works bill had been scattered among three fiscal 1955 appropriation bills. For fiscal 1955, AEC and TVA grants were in the Independent Offices bill, power administration and Bureau of Reclamation funds were in the Interior Department bill, and Engineer and Quartermaster Corps appropriations were in the Army Civil Functions bill. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 151, 158, 161.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- On public works funds before Subcommittees in closed sessions.

TESTIMONY -- May 5 -- Southwestern Power Administrator Douglas G. Wright told the Public Works Subcommittee that Congress should reinstate SPA contracts with REA generating and transmission cooperatives, lest the cooperatives "go bankrupt."

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) said Congress' failure to appropriate money for the contracts since fiscal 1953 had left the cooperatives "at the mercy of private industry and prohibited (them) from securing power from any other source."

May 23 -- Cannon said it seemed "absurd" to grant $6.5 million for Dixon-Yates transmission lines two and a half years before they would be needed. Cannon spoke up at an AEC and TVA Subcommittee meeting.

May 26 -- AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, in a prepared statement, told the same Subcommittee a recent high-altitude shot in Nevada suggested "a defensive anti-aircraft use" for nuclear weapons. "We have been encouraged by developments during the past year in the aircraft nuclear propulsion program," he said. "Experiments warrant a sharp intensification and expansion of these efforts."

TVA PLANT APPROVED

ACTION -- On June 7 the AEC and TVA Subcommittee voted 6-9, in closed session, against appropriating $6.5 million for the Dixon-Yates transmission lines. Instead, the Subcommittee voted 8-5 to grant $6.5 million to start constructing a TVA steam generating plant at Fulton, Tenn.

The full Committee June 10 reported HR 6766 (H Rept 747), recommending $1,285,746,242 for public works in fiscal 1956.

In approving the $6.5 million grant for the Fulton power plant, the Committee said TVA "should proceed at once to meet the impending shortage of power by 1958." For two years, the Committee said, "the Administration has failed to recommend any new starts in generating capacity for TVA although the load is growing rapidly in this area and installations vital to defense are located there.... The Dixon-Yates arrangement is in litigation... and there is no indication it will be settled soon.... TVA must be assured of adequate generating capacity."

The group also eliminated a $100,000 contingency item under TVA administrative expenses. Only Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, TVA Board Chairman, advocated the item, intended for a special management staff. The Committee called Vogel's testimony supporting the item "confused and unconvincing." During a Subcommittee hearing May 23, Cannon accused Vogel of seeking to set up a "dictatorship" over the other TVA Board members.

The Committee instructed TVA to limit its 1956 production of diammonium phosphate fertilizer to 5,000 tons. TVA had expected to produce 20,000 tons, but the Committee said private industry was willing to expand production of this type of fertilizer.

RECLAMATION, FLOOD CONTROL FUNDS

The group also:

Noted the government had lost an estimated $868,000 because of the Interior Department's "inability...to negotiate an acceptable contract for the sale of power" from John H. Kerr Dam, in North Carolina and Virginia.

Allocated $113,821,000 for Bureau of Reclamation projects, including: Solano, Calif., $12 million; Central Valley, Calif., $11.3 million; Columbia Basin, Wash., $11 million; Missouri River Basin, $44,534,000.

Cut $500,000 from Bureau of Reclamation operating funds and accused the Bureau of "lethargy" and harboring a desire "to perpetuate itself as a federal bureaucracy" because it had failed to transfer responsibility for operating irrigation projects to local interests.

Allocated $322,262,800 for Army Engineer construction projects, including: Los Angeles, Calif., drainage area, $14 million; Buford Dam, Ga., $10 million; Table Rock Reservoir, in Missouri and Arkansas, $11 million; Gavins Point Reservoir in Nebraska and South Dakota, $12 million; Garrison Reservoir, N.D., $18 million; Oahe Reservoir, S.D., $23 million; McNary lock and dam, in Oregon and Washington, $11 million; The Dalles Dam, Oregon and Washington, $58 million; and Chief Joseph Dam, Wash., $16 million.

Floor Action

The House June 16 passed HR 6766 by voice vote. The appropriation approved was $1,372,122,800, including $86,376,558 more than the Appropriations Committee had recommended for rivers and harbors projects.

The House deleted the Committee's provision for earmarking $6.5 million for the TVA power plant at Fulton. The action came on a 198-169 teller vote.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 6766, as approved by the House:

Atomic Energy Commission, operating expenses	$ 618,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	26,214,000
Southeastern Power Administration	1,160,000
Southwestern Power Administration	684,000
Bonneville Power Administration	21,100,000
Bureau of Reclamation	178,745,000
Army Quartermaster Corps, cemeterial expenses	6,000,000
Army Engineer Corps, civil functions	520,219,800
TOTAL	$1,372,122,800

The bill also:

Authorized a $6 million continuing fund to reactivate Southwestern Power Administration contracts with certain generating and transmission cooperatives.

Earmarked $1 million for an Army Engineers' survey of hurricane winds and tides.

Authorized the Secretary of Army to spend $4 million "for the construction of small authorized projects," none to cost more than $150,000 and all to be completed with fiscal 1956 funds.

DEBATE -- June 15 -- Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) -- "This bill comes before us with certain definite weaknesses...It comes with no overall policy...Projects that are in...have been put there strictly on a pick-and-choose basis, because somebody on the Committee thought it ought to come in or somebody else thought it ought to come out."

George A. Dondero (R Mich.) -- "Let us not...be hypnotized by the argument that TVA must expand solely for national defense reasons. The kilowatt manufactured by TVA is no different than the kilowatt manufactured by privately-owned, regulated utilities....Will we...endorse the theory of allowing TVA to expand in perpetuity knowing full well that we are encouraging a large-scale business operation...with the taxpayers of the entire United States financing this tax-free business operation for the benefit of a particular area...?"

Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) -- "The achievements of TVA...have been great. The success and attainments of TVA provide the best answer to the critics and opponents of this agency.... This Congress should certainly not delay further in providing funds to start needed power generating facilities..."

June 16 -- John Phillips (R Calif.) -- "The construction of a steam plant at Fulton, (Tenn.) would... carry the Tennessee Valley Authority...outside the area designated in the act which created the...Authority. It would create a duplicating plant, a duplication of the power which already is contracted for in the plant that is presently being built at or near Memphis."

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- "...the Fulton site is definitely in the TVA area.... As we direct the TVA to ignore...(Dixon-Yates) and to begin instead construction of a plant in TVA's own service area, we are returning to the honored practice of relying upon sound engineering judgments to select locations for the addition of generating capacity.... We are through with political adventuring in technical fields. We can proceed with confidence that the efficiency and economy of the TVA power system will be preserved."

Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) -- "The people of...the Tennessee Valley want the rest of the people of the United States to contribute to the cost of cheap power, not only for their own domestic use but so that industries now in the North...will go South."

(See Congressional Record, June 15, 16.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 16 -- Phillips -- Delete authority for using $6.5 million of TVA funds for starting construction on a TVA steam plant at Fulton, Tenn. Teller, 198-169.

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- Increase the Bureau of Reclamation appropriation for investigative projects from $3,669,442 to $5,104,000, and bar use of those funds for investigating the Blue South Platte project. Standing, 124-23.

A.L. Miller (R Neb.) -- Increase Bureau of Reclamation construction and rehabilitation funds from $113,821,000 to $146,041,000. Standing, 108-56; teller, 103-79.

Henderson Lanham (D Ga.), as amended by Hale Boggs (D La.) -- Increase Army Engineers' funds for general investigations from $4,310,000 to $5,190,000. Voice.

Boggs (substitute for Lanham's amendment) -- Increase Army Engineers' investigative funds by $880,000, instead of $180,000. Voice.

William H. Natcher (D Ky.), as amended by Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) and James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Increase Army Engineers' general construction funds from $322,262,800 to $369,894,800. Voice.

Edmondson (substitute for Natcher's amendment) -- Add $47,607,000 to Engineers' construction funds, instead of $46,707,000. Division, 112-87.

Roosevelt -- Amend Edmondson's substitute to increase Engineers' construction funds by $25,000 of which $12,500 would be used for the Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor project at Venice, Calif. Standing, 107-86.

Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) -- Authorize $68,000 of Engineers' construction funds for advance planning of the upper Iowa River project. Voice.

Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D Va.) -- Increase from $2 million to $4 million funds for the Secretary of Army to authorize small projects that would cost less than $150,000 and be completed with fiscal 1956 funds. Voice.

Otto E. Passman (D La.) -- Increase the Engineers' Mississippi flood control appropriation from $46,675,000 to $50,885,000. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 16 -- Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- Require that the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, instead of the Bureau of the Budget, pass on TVA acquisition of an administration building. Voice.

Miller (R Neb.) -- Appropriate $9.3 million to complete a 230-kilovolt transmission line from Fort Randall Dam, S.D., to Grand Island, Neb. Voice.

Shepard J. Crumpacker (R Ind.) -- Prohibit use of Army Engineers funds for continuation of an investigation of the Burns Waterway, Ind. Voice.

Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) -- Amend Natcher's amendment to increase Engineer construction funds by $30 million, instead of by $46,707,000. Standing, 66-103.

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Add $18.5 million to Engineer construction funds for the Delaware River project. Teller, 77-107.

William H. Avery (R Kan.) -- Prohibit Engineer construction funds from being used at the Tuttle Creek, Kan., project. Standing, 87-114.

John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) -- Add $100,000 to Engineer construction funds for Whitlow Branch Dam, Ariz. Standing, 64-104.

Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) -- Add $563,000 to Engineers' construction funds for dredging the Port of Tacoma Waterway. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- On public works funds before Subcommittees. Hearings were open, except those on AEC funds.

TESTIMONY -- June 13 -- Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, TVA chairman, opposed a grant of $6.5 million to TVA to start building a steam generating plant at Fulton, Tenn. However, if Congress wanted the Fulton plant, TVA "could move quite rapidly," Vogel said. Vogel also withdrew a request for a $100,000 contingency fund to set up a special management staff.

TVA Power Manager G.O. Wessenauer disagreed with Vogel, saying the Fulton plant would be more desirable than the proposed Dixon-Yates plant at West Memphis, Ark., because of location and size. The Fulton plant, Wessenauer added, would cost the government $3.5 million to $5 million less a year than the Dixon-Yates plant.

June 17 -- Spokesmen for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, the cities of Corinth, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., and Florence, Ala., and the American Public Power Association urged construction of the Fulton plant.

June 21 -- Gov. Frank G. Clement (D Tenn.) charged Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes with concealing "essential facts" about the Dixon-Yates contract. He said Tennessee would not purchase Dixon-Yates power. Clement said that Adolphe Wenzell, a former official of the First Boston Corp. which arranged Dixon-Yates financing, advised the Budget Bureau and Dixon-Yates interests at the same time he was an aide to Hughes. Wenzell June 18 told the Securities and Exchange Commission he had no part in the contract negotiations while he was Hughes' aide.

DIXON-YATES FUNDS VOTED

ACTION -- The Public Works Subcommittee June 28 voted to recommend $6.5 million to build transmission lines for the proposed Dixon-Yates power plant. The Subcommittee reportedly voted 6-9 against a motion by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) to eliminate funds for the lines. The Subcommittee agreed, however, to recommend withholding the funds until the Dixon-Yates plant was under construction.

The full Committee July 1 reported HR 6766 (S Rept 700), recommending $1,377,491,000 for fiscal 1956 public works funds.

The Committee reported that though it recommended only $575 million in new funds for AEC operating expenses, the Commission would have $1,481,847,000 in total funds available, by virtue of $582,400,000 to be transferred from the "plant and equipment" account and a $324,447,000 unobligated balance from previous grants. "The total funds available will amount to...$43,404,000 below the revised budget estimate," the report said. "The Committee feels that such a modest reduction will not hamper economical operation...."

The Committee directed that $6.5 million for building a TVA transmission line half-way to the proposed Dixon-Yates plant not be "obligated" if the city of Memphis made a "definite commitment" within 90 days to build its own power plant. The Committee also directed that if Memphis failed to act within 90 days the $6.5 million would be made available only after the Dixon-Yates plant was financed and under construction.

Floor Action

The Senate July 5 passed HR 6766 by voice vote. The appropriation was $1,377,571,000, including $6.5 million for the Dixon-Yates transmission lines. The bill itself did not mention the Dixon-Yates plant, for the Senate relied on language in its Appropriations Committee report governing use of the $6.5 million. Senate Dixon-Yates foes questioned whether the report was legally binding but made no effort to insert qualifying language in the bill.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 6766, as approved by the Senate:

Atomic Energy Commission, operating expenses	$ 575,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	27,053,000
Southeastern Power Administration	1,160,000
Southwestern Power Administration	1,250,000
Bonneville Power Administration	21,250,000
Bureau of Reclamation	180,095,000
Army Quartermaster Corps, cemeterial expenses	6,000,000
Army Engineer Corps, civil functions	565,763,000
TOTAL	$1,377,571,000

The bill also would:

Authorize a $6 million continuing fund to reactivate Southwestern Power Administration contracts with certain generating and transmission cooperatives.

Authorize $500,000 for an Army Engineers' survey of hurricane winds and tides.

Authorize the Secretary of Army to spend $4.5 million "for the construction of small authorized projects," none to cost more than $150,000 and all to be completed with fiscal 1956 funds.

Appropriate $7.5 million for construction of the controversial Tuttle Creek Reservoir dam, Kan., and $6 million for deepening the channel in the Delaware River.

DEBATE -- Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) -- "For the past 15 years at least, we have been sadly neglecting our obligation to preserve and conserve our soil, to keep

our harbors up to date, to develop our inland waterways, and to protect the lives and property of our citizens from the destruction caused by floods." Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) originally proposed that the time limit on withholding funds for the TVA-Dixon-Yates transmission line be set at 30 days. "I would not object to making it 120 days," Ellender said.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "There is no way under the sun by which the city of Memphis could make a definite commitment" to build its own power plant by signing "a contract within 30 days.... It will take almost 120 days for the city of Memphis to work out its bonding arrangements and advertise for bids on a plant of this size."

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- "It is not the government's obligation to build steam plants with taxpayers' money simply to supply hydroelectric power in any area or community where there may be a shortage of or a demand for additional power."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "Is there a precedent for a transmission line to be built to connect a nonexistent plant with a nonexistent market?"

Ellender -- "I think there were some instances...of transmission lines having been built far in advance of even the starting of the building of the dam."

Humphrey -- "The Administration has falsified records and has deluded Congress and has refused to reveal pertinent documents in connection with" the Dixon-Yates contract. "Therefore, I do not believe that the Administration can be trusted very much to follow the language in the (Committee) report."

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- "The effort to hang a hammer over their heads when they have made an unequivocal statement that they are not going to accept Dixon-Yates power, is a gratuitous insult to the people of Memphis... Up to this time nothing has passed through both houses of Congress that gives any legitimate sanctity to the so-called Dixon-Yates contract. By appropriating $6.5 million, even though it may be on a deferred basis, we are putting Congress into the situation of giving Dixon-Yates legislative approval of a contract which is likely to cost the government a great deal of money."

(See Congressional Record, July 5.)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Increase the Army Engineers' appropriation for Mississippi River flood control projects from $52,960,000 to $53,040,000 for planning work at Vicksburg-Yazoo Harbor, Miss. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Increase the Army Engineers' construction funds by $550,000 for the Dardanelle Dam and by $75,000 for the Beaver Dam. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- Senate-House conferees July 7 reported (H Rept 1085) a compromise version of HR 6766. They agreed on total funds of $1,365,613,500.

Conferees reported they were "in agreement with the language in the Senate (Committee) report" deferring the $6.5 million grant for the Dixon-Yates plant transmission line.

Other major compromises:

Allowed the Atomic Energy Commission to transfer $481,400,000 from prior grants for "plant and equipment" to 1956 operating expenses. This sum had been voted by the House. The Senate set a $582,400,000 figure.

Restored the $1 million voted by the House for an Army Engineers' study of hurricane winds and tides. The Senate had allowed $500,000.

Appropriated $4.5 million for "small authorized projects" by Army Engineers, as voted by the Senate. The House figure was $4 million.

Dropped the Senate's $6 million grant for deepening the Delaware River channel.

House Action

The House July 13 agreed, by 316-92 roll-call vote, to the conference report. The House concurred in seven Senate amendments that conferees reported in dispute. (For voting see chart, p. 158.)

DEBATE -- July 12 -- John Taber (R N.Y.) -- He and Reps. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), T. Millet Hand (R N.J.), and John Phillips (R Calif.) "refused to sign the conference report because we felt that it started an enormous number of projects which would be a menace to the country for years and years to come." The bill appropriates funds for new projects that ultimately will cost $2 billion. "We should not approve this conference report."

Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) -- The conference report reduced "by more than $100 million the operating funds for the AEC...Congress is placing an unwarranted limitation on the Commission's vital work for the defense of this country, to say nothing of the highly necessary development of peacetime uses of atomic energy."

Hugh Scott (R Pa.) -- Conferees' deletion of $6 million for dredging the upper Delaware River to provide a 40-foot deep channel from Philadelphia, Pa., to Trenton, N.J., "is a reckless and unwarranted blow...The Congress seems to have endless funds for parasites, peanuts, and picayune projects. To deny funds for revenue-producing, job-making proposals such as the Delaware channel is completely short-sighted and discriminatory."

Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) -- Opposed a provision for $100,000 for building dikes at Garrison Dam, N.D., to raise the water level. Landowners near the dam "know that a dike built on quicksand will not hold."

Otto Krueger (R N.D.) -- "The operating level of the Garrison Dam...affects not only" North Dakota, but also "is part of a whole system of control for the Missouri River Basin, needed for floodwater regulation and power all down the river...Governing bodies, organizations, and individuals" representing more than 86 percent of North Dakota's population favor raising the water level from 1,840 to 1,850 feet.

Senate Action

The Senate July 13 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report on HR 6766, clearing the bill for the President.

DEBATE -- Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Opposed deletion of the $6 million item for dredging the upper Delaware River.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- The channel dredging project would require a $36 million expenditure "primarily and directly for the United States Steel Corp...I advocated...that...half the cost (of such projects be) met by the industries and communities which will be directly benefited. I think the only way we shall protect ourselves

against demands for continuous appropriations for river and harbor projects is through some built-in deterrent, such as the sharing of costs...In past years I have made myself obnoxious by trying to delete provisions for specific projects...The task is more than any one person can carry out successfully...Such logrolling results in the waste of hundreds of millions of dollars -- not that the projects are not worthy, but that they are not sufficiently worthy to justify the costs..."

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- "The conference report would completely scuttle the development of the Atomic Energy Commission...The production of weapons will be curtailed. The civilian power reactor program will be sacrificed." The AEC may not be able "to pay for uranium and other raw materials which have already been contracted for."

LABOR AND H. E. W.

HR 5046 -- Reported by the House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 228) March 18, 1955. Recommended appropriation: $2,337,522,261.

- Passed by the House, with amendment, by voice vote, March 21. Appropriation voted: $2,337,522,261.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 410) June 2. Recomended: $2,404,-055,600.
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, by voice vote, June 6. Voted: $2,404,905,600.
- Conference report (H Rept 1272) agreed to July 20 by the House and Senate, both by voice votes.

P. L. 195 -- Signed into law Aug. 1. Final appropriation: $2,373,516,500.

The Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies Appropriation Act for fiscal 1956 carried a record grant for medical research at the Public Health Service's National Institutes of Health.

Nearly a month elapsed while House and Senate conferees haggled over funds for medical research and hospital construction. They agreed finally on $97,573,000 for NIH and $111 million for hospital construction.

The House had voted $89,138,000 for NIH, the amount the Administration requested; the Senate appropriated $112,240,000. For hospital construction grants, the House voted $96 million; the Senate approved the Administration's request for $125 million.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 5046:

Labor

Office of the Secretary	$ 1,587,000
Office of the Solicitor	1,482,900
Bureau of Labor Standards	817,500
Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights	360,500
Bureau of Apprenticeship	3,150,000
Bureau of Employment Security	396,156,250
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	2,174,500
Bureau of Labor Statistics	6,065,000
Women's Bureau	348,000
Wage and Hour Division	6,162,000
Subtotal	$ 418,303,650

Health, Education, Welfare

American Printing House for the Blind	$ 224,000
Food and Drug Administration	5,484,000
Freedmen's Hospital	2,880,000
Gallaudet College	2,764,000
Howard University	5,006,000
Office of Education	121,251,500
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	36,825,000
Public Health Service	323,573,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	3,396,000
Social Security Administration	1,437,510,850
Office of the Secretary	3,972,500
Subtotal	$1,942,886,850

Related Agencies

National Labor Relations Board	$ 8,000,000
National Mediation Board	1,187,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,134,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000
Subtotal	$ 12,326,000
TOTAL	$2,373,516,500

POLIO FUNDS

The bill also:

Authorized $6.1 million for the Railroad Retirement Board and $4.4 million for the United States Soldiers' Home.

Authorized the Surgeon General to transfer any Public Health Service funds to the polio vaccine program.

Provided that grants to states for vocational education should not exceed $26,325,000.

Authorized spending of $86 million from the federal old-age and survivors trust fund for administrative expenses.

HEALTH RESEARCH

Included these grants among appropriated funds:

$97,573,000 for the National Institutes of Health, a Public Health Service agency, including $5,125,000 for basic medical research; $24,828,000 for the National Cancer Institute; $17,751,000 for mental health activities; $18,778,000 for the National Heart Institute; $2,136,000 for dental health activities; $10,740,000 for arthritis and metabolic disease activities; $7,580,000 for microbiology activities; and $9,861,000 for research on neurology and blindness.

$111 million for hospital construction grants.

$65 million for payments to school districts and $24 million for school construction assistance.

$250 million for Bureau of Employment Security grants to states.

$120 million for veterans unemployment compensation.

$1.4 billion for grants to states for public assistance.

$34,156,600 for grants to states for maternal and child welfare.

Background

President Eisenhower requested $2,432,148,861 for the regular fiscal 1956 appropriation, including $470,116,000 for the Labor Department, $1,949,465,861 for the Health, Education, and Welfare Department, and $12,567,000 for related agencies. The largest single item in the budget request was $1.4 billion for Social Security Administration grants to the states for public assistance, which Congress approved.

The President later requested supplemental funds of $2,650,000 for the Labor Department and $8,088,000 for the Health, Education, and Welfare Department. These requests were considered in the first fiscal 1956 Supplemental Appropriation (HR 7278 - PL 219). (See p. 242.)

FISCAL 1955 FUNDS

The 83rd Congress appropriated $392,805,000 for the Labor Department, $1,719,676,075 for the Health, Education, and Welfare Department (including fund transfers), and $12,759,500 for related agencies for fiscal 1955. Funds for the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, which were granted in the fiscal 1955 Independent Offices Appropriation bill, were carried in the Labor-HEW bill for fiscal 1956. Other related agencies' funds were in the Labor-HEW bills of both fiscal years. (See CQ Almanac, pp. 158, 163, 175.)

The 84th Congress appropriated another $7.5 million for the Labor Department and $306.5 million for the Health, Education, and Welfare Department in the second fiscal 1955 Supplemental Appropriation (HR 4903 - PL 24). (See p. 247.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- On Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies fiscal 1956 budget requests in closed sessions.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 2 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell requested $470,116,000 for fiscal 1956, an increase of $77.3 million over 1955. Mitchell said the increase was due, in part, to new programs in the Department. He cited programs for increasing jobs for older workers and developing manpower mobilization and civil defense plans. He said the biggest increase was $307,500 in the Bureau of Employment Security for grants to the states, unemployment compensation for veterans, and a new program of unemployment compensation for federal employees.

Feb. 8 - Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said her Department's prospective budget totaled $2,033,125,517, which was $1,262,425 less than fiscal 1955. Mrs. Hobby said that about 88 percent of the amount requested would go for grants to the states. The rest, she said, would be divided among federal activities.

Feb. 21 -- Guy Farmer, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, said the Board's request of $8,150,000 was the smallest since 1949. Farmer said no provisions were included to deal with emergency strike votes or with any amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

ACTION -- The Committee March 18 reported HR 5046 (H Rept 228), recommending a $1,907,403,361 appropriation.

The Committee disapproved all requests for civil defense and defense mobilization activities in the departments covered in the bill and said that the "scattering of the basic program authorities through the executive branch, and piecemeal consideration of appropriations... by the legislative branch can only result in confusion and waste of public funds." It suggested the only "businesslike way" to handle the civil defense matter would be to set up a separate central agency.

The Committee allowed no funds for cooperative research in education or for the National Advisory Committee on Education. It said the "spreading of the activities and functions of the federal government in the field of education can only lead to further deterioration of the standing of the Office of Education." The Committee allowed $100,000 to complete the work of the White House Conference on Education and a small increase for expenses of the Office of Education.

Floor Action

The House March 21 passed HR 5046 by voice vote, with an amendment. The appropriation was $2,337,522,261, the sum recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds appropriated for the Labor Department and Health, Education and Welfare Department, as approved by the House in HR 5046:

Labor	
Office of the Secretary	$ 1,527,000
Office of the Solicitor	1,467,900
Bureau of Labor Standards	817,500
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	346,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship	3,150,000
Bureau of Employment Security	395,977,500
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	2,147,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	5,850,000
Women's Bureau	348,000
Wage and Hour Division	6,162,000
Subtotal	$ 417,792,900
Health, Education, Welfare	
American Printing House for the Blind	$ 224,000
Food and Drug Administration	5,484,000
Freedmen's Hospital	2,880,000
Gallaudet College	2,764,000
Howard University	4,896,600
Office of Education	118,324,761
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	35,300,000
Public Health Service	296,878,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	3,379,000
Social Security Administration	1,433,300,500
Office of the Secretary	3,972,500
Subtotal	$1,907,403,361
Related Agencies	
National Labor Relations Board	$ 8,000,000
National Mediation Board	1,187,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,134,000

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000
Subtotal	$12,326,000
TOTAL	$2,337,522,261

The bill also:

Authorized $6,100,000, the amount requested, for salaries and expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board, to be derived from the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund.

Authorized $4,400,000, an increase of $190,000 above the request, for maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home.

Provided that grants to states for vocational education would not exceed $23,498,261 for fiscal 1956, and set a limit of $900,000 on appropriated funds used for such education in distributive occupations, such as sales and advertising.

DEBATE -- John Taber (R N.Y.) introduced an amendment that would provide that federal employees who voluntarily sever their employment would not receive unemployment compensation. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) called unemployment pay in such cases "a reward for idleness."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Taber -- Provide that none of the funds appropriated in the bill should be paid to any person voluntarily severing employment with the United States government. Standing, 42-26.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- April 25 - May 20.

ACTION -- June 2 reported HR 5046 (S Rept 410) recommending a $2,404,055,600 appropriation.

Major increases over House grants recommended by the Committee were: $29 million for hospital construction, $22,602,000 to the National Institutes of Health for medical research, $4,156,600 for Social Security Administration grants to states for maternal and child welfare, $2,826,739 to the Office of Education for vocational education, $2,500,000 to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for grants to states and other agencies, and $100,000 for the November, 1955, White House Conference on Education.

The Committee also added to the House bill $1,600,000 earmarked for polio vaccine testing by the Public Health Service.

Floor Action

The Senate June 6 passed HR 5046 by voice vote. By accepting Committee amendments and three floor amendments, Senators agreed on a $2,404,905,600 total.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 5046, as approved by the Senate:

Labor

Office of the Secretary	$ 1,627,000
Office of the Solicitor	1,482,900
Bureau of Labor Standards	845,000
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	375,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship	3,200,000
Bureau of Employment Security	396,272,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	2,202,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	6,325,000
Women's Bureau	348,000
Wage and Hour Division	6,162,000
Subtotal	$ 418,838,900

Health, Education, Welfare

American Printing House for the Blind	$ 224,000
Food and Drug Administration	5,484,000
Freedmen's Hospital	2,880,000
Gallaudet College	2,764,000
Howard University	5,205,600
Office of Education	121,201,500
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	38,450,000
Public Health Service	352,442,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	3,396,000
Social Security Administration	1,437,721,100
Office of the Secretary	3,972,500
Subtotal	$1,973,740,700

Related Agencies

National Labor Relations Board	$ 8,000,000
National Mediation Board	1,187,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,134,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000
Subtotal	$ 12,326,000
TOTAL	$2,404,905,600

The bill also:

Authorized $6,100,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board and $4,400,000 for the United States Soldiers' Home.

Authorized the Surgeon General to transfer any Public Health Service funds to the polio vaccine program.

Provided that grants to states for vocational education should not exceed $26,325,000 for fiscal 1956, while eliminating a House provision that not more than $900,000 could be used for vocational education in distributive occupations, such as sales and advertising.

DEBATE -- Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- The sums appropriated for medical research and vocational education were the largest ever granted for those purposes.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Criticism of Secretary Hobby and Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service because of their handling of the polio vaccine program was "not justified." Everyone working in that field is "exploring."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Increase the authorization for spending from the federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from $84 million to $86 million. Voice.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Add $500,000 for basic research to the $5,399,000 appropriation for operating expenses of the National Institutes of Health. Voice.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Add $350,000 to the $2 million appropriation for training personnel to rehabilitate the physically handicapped. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee July 19 reported (H Rept 1272) a compromise version of HR 5046. The bill, sent to conference June 22, was snagged for nearly a month on disagreements over funds for medical research and hospital construction.

Conferees agreed to delete Rep. Taber's floor amendment concerning federal employees, as the Senate had done. They retained Senate amendments by McNamara and Kennedy but cut Lehman's proposed additional funds for training personnel to rehabilitate the physically handicapped from $350,000 to $75,000, leaving $2,075,000 for this purpose.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 20 agreed to the conference report by voice vote. The House agreed to six Senate amendments that conferees reported in dispute.

DEBATE -- John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) -- House conferees "were opposed to blanket increases" in funds for medical research "unless accompanied by new or augmented programs, since beyond a certain point, giving more money in itself does not necessarily buy more progress...More attention must be given to the development of a larger pool of trained scientists and to the creation of additional research facilities where they can work."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 20 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report without debate, sending the $2,373,516,500 measure to the President.

MUTUAL SECURITY

HR 7224 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1086) July 8, 1955. Recommended appropriation: $2,638,741,750.

- Passed by the House, on a 251-123 roll-call vote, July 11. (See p. 158.) Appropriation voted: $2,638,741,750.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1033) July 19. Recommended: $3,205,341,750.
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, on a 62-22 roll-call vote, July 22. (See p. 132.) Voted: $3,205,841,750.
- Conference report (H Rept 1501) agreed to July 28 by the House and Senate, both by voice votes.

P.L. 208 -- Signed into law Aug. 2. Final appropriation: $2,703,341,750.

The Eisenhower Administration's severest setback, money-wise, during 1955 was in the Mutual Security Appropriation Act for fiscal 1956.

Congress appropriated $563,300,000 less than the Administration sought for mutual security. The biggest slash was in military assistance, for which Congress gave the President $420 million less than he wanted.

At the root of the military assistance slash was Congressional pique over Administration use of unobligated (uncommitted) foreign aid funds in the final moments of fiscal 1955. The Administration "reserved" about $614 million on June 30 (the last day of fiscal 1955), to avoid having to return the money to the Treasury, Representatives said.

The House Appropriations Committee said a Defense Department official had made a written agreement not to commit $420 million of fiscal 1955 funds, and the Administration had violated the agreement. This was the $420 million the House refused to appropriate, and in the Senate-House conference on HR 7224, Representatives stood fast against granting that sum.

Administration defenders said the agreement had been made by honorable men and that the last-minute reservation of foreign aid money was made necessary by a new accounting system that had slowed fund obligations earlier in the fiscal year.

KOREAN WAR FIND

Congressional denial of the $420 million was partly offset at the last minute, however, when a Senate-House conference committee learned that $302 million appropriated for Air Force foreign aid programs before the Korean conflict had been diverted for U.S. use during the war. Conferees "reappropriated" the $302 million for fiscal 1956 mutual security programs.

Aside from Representatives' anger over the Administration's eleventh hour reservation of left-over funds, an important factor in the over-all mutual security cuts was growing congressional criticism of foreign aid "handouts."

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 7224, as it became law:

Military assistance	$ 705,000,000
Direct forces support	317,200,000
Defense support	
Europe	85,500,000
Near East and Africa	113,700,000
Asia	800,000,000
Development assistance	
Near East and Africa	73,000,000
South Asia	51,000,000
American republics	38,000,000
Technical cooperation	
General authorization	127,500,000
United Nations program	24,000,000
Organization of American States	1,500,000
Special Presidential fund	100,000,000
Special assistance in joint control areas	21,000,000
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	12,500,000
UN Refugee Fund	1,200,000
Escapee program	6,000,000
UN Children's Fund	14,500,000
UN Relief and Works Agency	58,366,750
NATO	3,700,000
Ocean freight charges	
U.S. voluntary relief agencies	2,000,000
Surplus agricultural commodities	13,000,000
Control Act expenses	1,175,000

Administrative expenses	33,500,000
President's fund for Asian economic development	100,000,000
TOTAL	$2,703,341,750

The bill also:

Provided that no more than 20 percent of funds appropriated in HR 7224 might be "obligated and/or reserved during the last two months of the fiscal year."

Barred funds use "to assist directly in the migration to any nation in the Western Hemisphere of any person not having a security clearance based on reasonable standards...."

Limited spending of previously appropriated but unobligated funds to $62,533,250.

Authorized the Air Force to spend $302 million in previously appropriated foreign aid funds that had been diverted to U.S. use in the Korean war.

BUDGET REQUEST -- President Eisenhower requested $3,266,641,750 in new funds for mutual security appropriations in fiscal 1956.

The breakdown: mutual defense assistance, $2,442,500,000, including $1,125,000,000 for military assistance; development assistance, $182 million; technical cooperation, $172 million; other programs, $470,141,750.

BACKGROUND -- The 83rd Congress granted $2,781,499,816 in the mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal 1955. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 167ff.) Another $189,600,000, earmarked for Defense Department direct forces support in Korea, was included in the total for fiscal 1955 foreign aid funds.

Before considering the fiscal 1956 bill (HR 7224), Congress passed the Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090 -- PL 138), authorizing foreign aid appropriations of $3,285,800,000 for fiscal 1956. (See p. 301.) For a table comparing authorizations with appropriations since 1951, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 167.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 9-29 on mutual security funds for fiscal 1956, before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee. Hearings were closed.

TESTIMONY -- June 10 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said, "The Soviets are overextended... They are seeking for new policies...which will grant them some respite against strains...they have been under in trying...to keep up with the pace...set by the free world." Asked by J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) whether the Soviet change was "due to necessity and not to a change of heart," Dulles replied, "Yes, sir."

June 23 -- H. Struve Hensel, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, opposed a provision to require the Administration to return to the Treasury all but $200 million of previous grants not obligated by the end of fiscal 1955. This, Hensel said, would cut $420 million from available funds and cause "a great deal of difficulty...with our foreign policy."

June 28 -- Harold E. Stassen, Foreign Operations Administration director, said: "The cold war struggle in Europe has been won by the United States and the free world...under this program which...Congress made possible and carried forward. The focus of the struggle now is in Asia...."

METHODS CRITICIZED

ACTION -- July 8 reported HR 7224 (H Rept 1086), recommending $2,638,741,750 in new money for foreign aid. The Committee proposed a $627,900,000 cut -- about 20 percent -- in Presidential requests, but noted that $62,533,250 of previous grants had not been obligated and $6,767,200,000 had not been spent by the end of fiscal 1955.

The Committee voiced concern about "evidence of questionable administrative practices followed in obligating, deobligating, and reobligating funds." "There is reason to believe," the report said, "that funds are frequently obligated late in the fiscal year in order to carry them forward, even though the obligations are not based on firm agreements...."

The report assailed the "chaotic fiscal situation" of the military assistance program. A $420 million cut in this program, the report added, "is recommended...on the basis of a written understanding between responsible officials of the Department of Defense and the Committee that, of the estimated unobligated balance as of June 30 of $932,000,000, the amount of $420,000,000 should not be released by the Bureau of the Budget for immediate reservation by the Department of Defense. The Committee is advised, despite this understanding," that about $614 million "was reserved on June 30."

The report noted that "something in excess of $1,085,000,000" in foreign aid funds had been obligated or reserved in June alone, though "the average monthly rate of obligations and reservations for the preceding 11 months was $207,300,000."

The Committee recommended these major cuts from Presidential requests for new funds:

Military assistance, $420 million; direct forces support, $12.2 million; Asian defense support, $52.8 million; South Asian development assistance, $10 million; technical cooperation, $21.5 million; President's fund for Asian economic development, $100 million.

Floor Action

The House July 11 passed HR 7224 by a 251-123 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 158.) The appropriation voted was the amount the Appropriations Committee recommended.

The House rejected five amendments that would have hindered foreign aid administration. No move was made on the House floor to restore funds slashed by the Committee.

Harold E. Stassen, former head of the Foreign Operations Administration (which became the International Cooperation Administration on July 1, 1955), made a fruitless last-minute effort to salvage funds cut by the Appropriations Committee. He was turned down by Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.).

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 7224, as approved by the House:

Military assistance	$ 705,000,000
Direct forces support	305,000,000
Defense support	
Europe	70,000,000
Near East and Africa	102,500,000
Asia	775,000,000

Development assistance	
Near East and Africa	$ 73,000,000
South Asia	61,000,000
American republics	38,000,000
Technical cooperation	
General authorization	125,000,000
United Nations program	24,000,000
Organization of American States	1,500,000
Special Presidential fund	100,000,000
Special assistance in joint control areas	21,000,000
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	10,000,000
UN Refugee Fund	1,000,000
Escapee program	6,000,000
UN Children's Fund	14,500,000
UN Relief and Works Agency	56,366,750
NATO	3,700,000
Ocean freight charges	
U.S. voluntary relief agencies	1,500,000
Surplus agricultural commodities	10,000,000
Control Act expenses	1,175,000
Administrative expenses	33,500,000
President's fund for Asian economic development	100,000,000
TOTAL	$2,638,741,750

The bill also would:

Provide that not more than 20 percent of funds appropriated in HR 7224 might be "obligated and/or reserved during the last two months of the fiscal year."

Bar use of funds "to assist directly in the migration to any nation in the Western Hemisphere of any person not having a security clearance based on reasonable standards to insure against Communist infiltration in the Western Hemisphere."

Limit spending of previously appropriated but unobligated funds to $62,533,250.

CUTS DEFENDED

DEBATE -- Otto E. Passman (D La.) -- "We will not" be cutting the ground out from under the President by reducing the appropriation.

James P. Richards (D S.C.) -- "Had the...executive branch not worked out some means of obligating over $600 million of fiscal 1955 funds in a single day (before the fiscal year ended June 30), the limitation on carryover in the bill reported by the Committee would have resulted in a cut of $400 million...."

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) -- "Seventy-four percent of the new money (appropriated in HR 7224), or 87 percent of the total (available for foreign aid)...is to be used...for military assistance. Only $685 million carried in the bill is available for other purposes... There is practically no economic aid whatever here for any of the original Marshall plan countries. Of the new money, a maximum of $400 million, or 15 percent, is said to be intended for Europe." The rest would be used in Asia, Africa, the Near East, and Latin America. "I frankly do not believe that the amounts (the Committee) recommended to be withheld...will in any way cripple the program in fiscal 1956."

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- "We and our constituents know that the time has come to put an end to our excessive round the world handouts.... Our major foreign aid programs have outlived their usefulness."

Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) -- "Notwithstanding the splendid recovery Europe has made," the U.S. will continue to spend previously appropriated funds there, though the $70 million for European aid in HR 7224 is "practically all for Spain and Yugoslavia.... If we hope to make friends by a lavish expenditure of money, I am afraid that is a vain hope. Mercenary friends have never proved of much value to anyone in an emergency.... It is rather shocking to see the small amount of taxes, especially on the wealthy, that are levied in some countries to which we grant aid."

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- "I regret the Committee cut" of $2.5 million from "the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.... This will mean a reduction of 25,000 in the number of refugees and others in Europe who can be resettled" in fiscal 1956.

Passman -- "The Committee has gone just as far as it can without actually crippling this bill."

(See Congressional Record, July 11.)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Bar use of funds for United Kingdom manufacture of military aircraft. Agreed to on a standing vote, 76-66; rejected by teller vote, 91-92.

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- Prohibit use of HR 7224 funds until all but $3 billion of previously appropriated foreign aid moneys had been spent. Standing 50-139.

Whitten -- Bar use of funds for "technical or other assistance" for farm products to be exported. Voice.

T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) -- Limit the U.S. contribution to UN organizations to one-third of their budget. Standing, 84-146.

John Dowdy (D Texas) -- Bar spending of any funds in HR 7224 that would result in increasing the U.S. public debt. Standing, 62-163.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 12 - 15 on mutual security funds for fiscal 1956. Hearings were closed.

TESTIMONY -- July 12 -- Chairman Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) announced after a closed-door session with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles: "The Secretary stated his understanding from the military authorities that the cut made by the House would affect programs in several key countries. If so, he said it would do considerable harm to our foreign policy objectives in those areas." (Dulles' comments were "off-the-record.")

ACTION -- July 19 reported HR 7224 (S Rept 1033), recommending a $3,205,341,750 appropriation. The Committee added $566,600,000 to the funds voted by the House, including these increases:

Military assistance, $420 million; direct forces support, $12.2 million, earmarked for Formosa and Thailand; defense support, $79.5 million (net), including an additional $22 million for Spain, $11.2 million for Greece, and $52.8 million for Asia; and $50 million for the President's fund for Asian economic development.

The Committee cut $10 million from development assistance to India, limited new funds to India to $50 million, and cut $6.5 million from Yugoslav defense support funds.

The Committee directed that aid to Yugoslavia be withheld until U.S. "officials are satisfied that they are permitted to make proper inspections." The report said: "The Committee is insistent on proper inspection of aid sent under the mutual security program" so the U.S. "may be as certain as possible" that funds are used for the intended purpose.

Floor Action

The Senate July 22 passed HR 7224, by a 62-22 roll-call vote. With two floor amendments, the appropriation totaled $3,205,841,750. (For voting, see chart, p. 132.)

The Senate agreed to all but one Appropriations Committee amendment. By roll-call votes, the chamber agreed, 50-38, to add $420 million for military assistance; agreed, 68-16, to cut $10 million from development assistance funds for India; and agreed, 46-38, to add $50 million to the President's fund for Asian economic development.

The Senate rejected, by voice vote, a Committee amendment that would have limited spending of new aid funds in India to $50 million, and prevented the President from using any part of his $250 million special funds for that nation.

Also rejected, by a 22-63 roll-call vote, was a floor amendment by Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) that would have cut European defense support funds by 25 percent. Another Ellender amendment, which would have cut Asian defense support funds by 25 percent, was rejected by a 24-60 roll-call.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 7224, as passed by the Senate:

Military assistance	$1,125,000,000
Direct forces support	317,200,000
Defense support	
Europe	85,500,000
Near East and Africa	113,700,000
Asia	827,800,000
Development assistance	
Near East and Africa	73,000,000
South Asia	51,000,000
American republics	38,000,000
Technical cooperation	
General authorization	130,000,000
United Nations program	24,000,000
Organization of American States	1,500,000
Special Presidential fund	100,000,000
Special assistance in joint control areas	21,000,000
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	12,500,000
UN Refugee Fund	1,400,000
Escapee program	6,000,000
UN Children's Fund	14,500,000
UN Relief and Works Agency	60,366,750
NATO	3,700,000
Ocean freight charges	
U.S. voluntary relief agencies	2,000,000
Surplus agricultural commodities	13,000,000
Control Act expenses	1,175,000
Administrative expenses	33,500,000
President's fund for Asian economic development	150,000,000
TOTAL	$3,205,841,750

The bill also would:

Provide that not more than 20 percent of funds appropriated in HR 7224 might be "obligated and/or reserved during the last two months of the fiscal year."

Bar use of funds "to assist directly in the migration to any nation in the Western Hemisphere of any person not having a security clearance based on reasonable standards..."

Limit spending of previously appropriated but unobligated funds to $83.9 million.

Allow spending of all but $100 million of previously appropriated and obligated funds.

AID CALLED "SIN AND SHAME"

DEBATE -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Without foreign aid "we could balance the budget and reduce taxes across the board by 5½ percent.... The United States should not continue military assistance for countries now able to provide for their own defense...."

Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) -- "Since every dollar we spend this year on foreign aid will undoubtedly be a borrowed dollar, I think it is a sin and a shame that we should continue to burden the government and the American people in this manner..."

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- "I believe the term 'foreign aid' is a very unhappy one. It implies and connotes a giveaway or welfare program.... This is the most selfish program I know of. We are not undertaking it out of the charity of our hearts.... We are doing it for our own skins.... I remember the day when I used to attack this program. I did it with a great deal of verve and vigor. I take it back. Publicly and privately, I take it back."

BOONDOGGLING CHARGED

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- The President's fund for Asian economic development was "designed to fit the will-o'-the-wisp nonsense that...American spending in poor areas of the world will prevent Communists from getting in. This idea is so completely fallacious that it has been used again and again by the Communists to help us spend our way to bankruptcy." The fund "is for worldwide boondoggling...." It is "pure executive absolutism."

Dirksen -- Half of the President's fund for Asian economic development may be used only for loans. No more than 25 percent of the fund may be used in any one country.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- "Why do we insist on treating foreigners better than we treat Americans?"

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- "I can no longer tolerate the philosophy that we must purchase friendship."

(See Congressional Record, July 22.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Bar use of funds for other than military assistance for any country with a dependent area that failed to comply with a treaty between the U.S. and the dependency. (The amendment was designed to force French Moroccans to honor treaty obligations.) Voice vote.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Add $500,000 to grants for ocean freight charges for U.S. voluntary relief agencies. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Ellender -- Reduce European defense support funds from $85.5 million to $64 million. Roll call, 22-63.

Ellender -- Reduce grants for Spain for purposes other than exchange of technicians from $50 million to $37.5 million. Voice.

Ellender -- Reduce the sum earmarked for sending farm products to Spain from $22 million to $16.5 million. Voice.

Ellender -- Reduce Near Eastern and African defense support funds from $113.7 million to $85.3 million. Voice.

Ellender -- Reduce the sum earmarked for Greece in the Near Eastern and African defense support fund from $26.2 million to $19.7 million. Voice.

Ellender -- Reduce Asian defense support funds from $827.8 million to $621 million. Roll call, 24-60.

Ellender -- Reduce Near East and African development assistance funds from $73 million to $54.8 million. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee July 27 reported (H Rept 1501) a compromise version of HR 7224. Conferees agreed to House figures for military assistance, cutting out $420 million added by the Senate. The committee also cut the Senate's $150 million grant for the President's Asian economic development fund to the $100 million House figure.

Conferees deleted the Hickenlooper amendment but retained the Humphrey amendment.

Dirksen, a Senate conferee, refused to endorse the slash in military assistance funds.

Conferees agreed to allow the Administration to use only $62,533,250 of previously appropriated but unobligated mutual security funds, as the House had voted, instead of $83.9 million, as the Senate had agreed.

House Action

The House July 28 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report. Of the five Senate amendments conferees reported in dispute, the House concurred in three, including a Senate provision to grant "at least" $50 million to Spain, exclusive of funds for exchange of technicians.

The House amended two Senate provisions that had been reported in dispute. One of the House amendments had the effect of deleting the Senate restriction on the spending of left-over, obligated funds. The other authorized the Air Force to spend $302 million in previously appropriated funds that had been diverted to U.S. use in the Korean war.

DEBATE -- Otto E. Passman (D La.) -- The $302 million would "permit further deliveries of aircraft and related items by the Air Force. It was not the purpose of the House conferees to take advantage of the technical situation that developed with respect to the $302 million item, because during the year there are hundreds of millions of dollars in the mutual security program obligated and then, for legal reasons if not sufficient reasons, deobligated and reobligated; and the $302 million item is one...that was brought to light at -- shall we say, the psychological moment;...however, the procedure in permitting such items to be validated and reappropriated is not unusual."

Senate Action

The Senate July 28 agreed to the conference report, by voice vote, and concurred in House amendments to two of the Senate provisions that had been reported in dispute. The final appropriation was $2,703,341,750.

DEBATE -- Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- The $302 million in Air Force funds authorized for the fiscal 1956 mutual security program "is not a new appropriation." The money "was found as a result" of new accounting methods prescribed by Congress in 1954.

LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

HR 7117 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1036) June 30, 1955. Recommended appropriation: $66,298,175.

- Passed by the House, by voice vote, July 1. Appropriation voted: $66,298,175.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1184) July 28. Recommended: $92,924,027.
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, by voice vote July 29. Voted: $93,025,527.
- Conference report (H Rept 1627) agreed to Aug. 2 by the House and Senate, by voice votes.

P. L. 242 -- Signed into law Aug. 5. Final appropriation: $92,808,972.

Differences between the Senate and House versions of the Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal 1956 set obstacles in its passage. The Senate voted pay hikes for some of its employees, but the House had not written wage boosts for its workers into the measure. The House, under usual procedure, could not add provisions that were in neither House nor Senate versions of the bill. To overcome this obstacle, the House adopted a resolution (H Res 337) waiving points of order against the conference report and allowing insertion of almost all of another bill (HR 7440) that provided wage increases for some House employees.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 7117 as sent to the White House:

Senate	$16,315,720
House of Representatives	31,123,305
Capitol Police	94,840
Legislative Counsel	290,000
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures	22,500
Pages' education	47,280
Miscellaneous	1,986,000
Capitol Architect	21,163,890
Botanic Garden	246,000
Library of Congress	9,767,937
Government Printing Office	11,650,000
Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission	10,000
Commission on Government Security	50,000
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration	41,500
TOTAL	$92,808,972

The bill:

Raised salaries of certain Senate employees, including the Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Architect of the Capitol.

Raised wages of certain House employees in the lower echelons.

Granted $5 million to extend the center of the Capitol on the east side.

Granted $8.5 million to continue construction of the new $21 million Senate office building.

Granted $100,000 for preparing a revised edition of the United States Code.

Granted $20,000 for studying the revising of copyright laws.

BACKGROUND -- Congress appropriated $86,178,484 for the legislative branch's fiscal 1955 expenses.

Of this sum, the 83rd Congress granted $70,590,754 (exclusive of $105,000 for fiscal 1954) in the regular fiscal 1955 Legislative Appropriation Act, and $6,244,795 in the first fiscal 1955 Supplemental Appropriation Act. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 165, 175.) The 84th Congress appropriated $853,950 for the legislative branch in the first fiscal 1955 Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act (HR 2091 -- PL 3); $8,291,450 (exclusive of $21,139 for fiscal 1954) in the second fiscal 1955 Supplemental Appropriation Act (HR 4903 -- PL 24); $12,000 for fiscal 1955 in a joint resolution (H J Res 365 -- PL 120); and $185,535 for fiscal 1955 in the first fiscal 1956 Supplemental Appropriation Act (HR 7278 -- PL 219). (See pp. 246, 247, 206, 242.)

BUDGET REQUESTS -- For fiscal 1956, the House considered requests for $67,572,138. The figure was upped to $92,641,411 for Senate consideration.

House

COMMITTEE -- Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- June 15 of closed hearings on legislative appropriations for fiscal 1956. Major increases over 1955 appropriations sought were: $2,935,500 for salaries of Congressmen, and $5 million for extension of the Capitol. Officials of agencies supported by the legislative appropriation and other interested persons testified June 6 and 7.

ACTION -- The Appropriations Committee June 30 reported a bill (HR 7117 -- H Rept 1036) recommending a $66,298,175 appropriation -- $1,273,963 less than budget estimates.

The Committee recommended a $5 million grant to extend the center of the Capitol on the east side, in accordance with a plan reported to Congress on March 3, 1905 (H Doc 385, 58th Congress).

Other items in the bill would provide $9,896,000 for Representatives' salaries, $100,000 for revising the United States Code, and $20,000 for studying revamping of copyright laws.

The Committee declined to recommend pay raises for certain House employees but indicated it would consider salary boosts if the House Administration Committee drafted recommendations.

"As is customary," the Committee reported, "no funds are provided in the bill for the Senate," which would add its own fund requirements.

Floor Action

The House July 1 passed HR 7117 by voice vote, approving the funds reported by the Appropriations Committee.

An amendment by Earl Wilson (R Ind.) to increase the base pay of Members' clerks from $6,000 to $8,000 was ruled out of order.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds passed by the House:

House of Representatives	$31,123,305
Capitol Police	93,590
Legislative Counsel	274,000
Pages' education	47,280
Miscellaneous	1,984,000
Capitol Architect	11,220,000
Botanic Garden	246,000
Library of Congress	9,660,000
Government Printing Office	11,650,000
TOTAL	$66,298,175

DEBATE -- Discussion centered on the proposal to increase salaries of Representatives' assistants.

Wilson -- The Senate can hire "anybody -- a plain inexperienced typist -- and pay them more than we can pay our top assistants. This is indeed a sorry state of affairs."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Amplify a reference to the House Restaurant as a facility "for the feeding of Members of the House, their guests and their employees." Agreed to by the Committee of the Whole, by standing vote, 82-67; rejected after the Committee rose, on a voice vote.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- July 28 reported HR 7117 (S Rept 1181), recommending a $92,924,027 appropriation. The Committee provided pay boosts for several Senate employees.

The Committee recommended $26,625,852 more than the House voted and $282,616 more than budget requests. The Senate's customary addition of its own funds in the bill accounted for $25,802,410 of the increase over the House figure.

Floor Action

The Senate passed HR 7117, amended, by voice vote July 29, and asked for a conference. Adoption of three floor amendments raised the appropriation total to $93,025,527.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds voted by the Senate:

Senate	$16,315,720
House of Representatives	31,123,305
Capitol Police	94,840
Legislative Counsel	290,000
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures	22,500
Pages' education	47,280
Miscellaneous	1,986,000

Capitol Architect	$21,316,490
Botanic Garden	246,000
Library of Congress	9,831,892
Government Printing Office	11,650,000
Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission	10,000
Commission on Government Security	50,000
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration	41,500
TOTAL	$93,025,527

DEBATE -- Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) offered an amendment to delete the existing $14,800 ceiling on Senate employees' salaries. -- "Why should we downgrade the legislative branch employees and rate them inferior to the executive branch employees?" (Under HR 7619, top pay for classified, executive employees would have been raised to $16,000, from $14,800. The bill was passed by the House but not by the Senate.)

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- The matter should be considered when HR 7619 reaches the Senate floor.

Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) -- Committee conflicts in the House had prevented its acting on pay increases for House employees.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "I have always felt that there should be some reasonable relationship - perhaps with certain exceptions - as between the respective salaries paid in the two Houses."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Add $50,000 for Commission on Government Security. Voice.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Add $41,500 for the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. Voice.

Knowland -- Add $10,000 for Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission. Voice.

Robertson -- Increase the salary of the Legislative Counsel to $15,500. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- Delete the $14,800 ceiling on Senate employees' salaries. Standing vote.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee Aug. 2 reported (H Rept 1627) a compromise version of HR 7117. Most of the Senate's amendments were included in the final version.

House Action

The House agreed Aug. 2, by voice vote, to the conference report, adding provisions to increase the pay of certain House employees. The House had not written wage boosts for its workers into the measure originally and, under usual procedure, could not add provisions in the conference version that were in neither House nor Senate versions of the bill.

To overcome this, the House first adopted H Res 337, waiving points of order against the conference report. Then it agreed to the conference report. Finally, it changed the Senate wage provision to incorporate almost all of another bill (HR 7440 -- H Rept 1269), reported July 19 by the House Administration Committee, authorizing the increases.

DEBATE -- Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa) -- "I am unalterably opposed...after we have already voted a 7.5 percent (pay) increase (for Congressmen) to adding an increase for practically all the help around the Capitol."

Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.) -- "It is very unfortunate that Members of the House find themselves in the embarrassing position of not paying competent people at the same ratio that is being paid for like or comparable work" in the Senate.

Senate Action

The Senate Aug. 2 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report and concurred in the House amendment providing for House employees' pay boosts.

DEBATE -- Mrs. Smith -- Asked if it were true that under the conference report the House Parliamentarian received $20,500, while the Senate Parliamentarian received only $14,800.

Clements -- "In accordance with the traditional comity between the two bodies, each house arranges its own pay scale and each provides for its own housekeeping as it sees fit."

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "It has been the custom...that the House attends to its own knitting, and the Senate attends to its own knitting...The House pays its Parliamentarian out of the contingent fund...the Senate, under its rules, cannot make such payments out of its contingent fund."

TEMPORARY FUNDS

H J Res 366 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1033) June 30, 1955.
- Passed by the House by voice vote, amended, June 30.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (no written report) June 30.
- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, June 30.

P. L. 123 -- Signed into law June 30.

House Joint Resolution 366 was a customary stopgap measure to provide temporary appropriations for federal agencies awaiting Congressional action on regular fiscal 1956 funds. The measure was passed and signed on the last day of fiscal 1955.

PROVISIONS -- H J Res 366, as enacted:

Granted temporary appropriations at the fiscal 1955 rate, or at the rate allowed by fiscal 1956 budget estimates, whichever was lower, for the legislative branch, Mutual Security programs, conservation services, wind-erosion control, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Small Business Administration, Export-Import Bank, and the President's Commission on Veterans Affairs.

Granted temporary appropriations at the House- or Senate-proposed rate for fiscal 1956, whichever was lower, for the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Departments and related agencies; State and Justice Departments and related agencies; and for public works.

Provided funds for retroactive payments of salary increases for government employees.

Provided that the temporary funds would be available until enactment of the fiscal 1956 appropriations measures, or until July 31, 1955, whichever occurred first.

SUPPLEMENTAL, 1956

HR 7278 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1116) July 12, 1955. Recommended appropriation: $1,648,876,128.

- Passed by the House, with amendments, by voice vote, July 14. Appropriation voted: $224,276,628.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1094) July 23. Recommended: $1,826,111,614.
- Passed by the Senate, with amendments, by voice vote, July 26. Voted: $1,830,078,614.
- Conference report (H Rept 1586) agreed to July 30 by the House and Senate, by voice votes.

P.L. 219 -- Signed into law Aug. 4. Final appropriation: $1,656,625,802.

The highlight of Congressional action on the first fiscal 1956 Supplemental Appropriation Act was House deletion of $1,452,499,500 on points of order.

Angered because the House Rules Committee had failed to grant a rule barring the raising of points of order during floor debate, Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.), of the Appropriations Committee, successfully raised 30 points of order against provisions in the bill. He used this parliamentary tactic, he said, to show how the Rules group could bring about emasculation of a bill.

Rabaut's points of order were based on contentions that some items were legislation in a money bill or that the President had not yet approved certain measures authorizing funds slated for appropriation in HR 7278. For example, Rabaut raised points of order against all funds for military construction, for which the House Appropriations Committee had recommended $1,395,879,000. A bill (HR 6829 -- PL 161) authorizing military construction appropriations was then at the White House, but President Eisenhower did not sign it until the next day.

The Senate subsequently restored most of the funds eliminated in the House on points of order.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Controversial items in HR 7278 included funds for the new Air Force Academy, the Atomic Energy Commission, and an atomic-powered merchant ship.

After hearing adverse comments on architectural plans for the Air Academy, the House Appropriations Committee denied the President's request for $79,527,000 for building the institution.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, assured by Air Force officials that plans would be revised, recommended -- and the Senate approved -- the full $79,527,000. A Senate-House conference committee agreed on $20 million to start construction but withheld additional funds because plans were not final.

The Senate inserted a provision in HR 7278 authorizing the Atomic Energy Commission to use $101 million of left-over construction funds for operating expenses. A conference committee had chopped this amount out of a similar Senate provision in the Public Works Appropriation Act (HR 6766 -- PL 163). (See p. 227.) Conferees on HR 7278 agreed on AEC's use of $90 million for operating expenses, in addition to the $481.4 million authorized for this purpose in PL 163. Congress also appropriated, in HR 7278, $259,227,000 for AEC construction.

"PEACESHIP," POLIO FUNDS

Congress denied the President's request for $12,650,000 for the hull and $21 million for the power plant for an atomic merchant ship. The President said the ship would be used for worldwide good-will tours, but Democratic opponents dubbed it a "showboat." (See p. 463.)

Congress also denied another Presidential request for $60 million for maritime activities, chiefly for ship-construction subsidies.

Another major item in HR 7278 was federal grants to the states for polio inoculations. The President requested $30 million, the Senate voted $60 million, but conferees knocked the sum back to $30 million.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 7278, as it became law:

Agriculture Department	$ 673,000
Commerce Department	68,689,000
Defense Department	1,193,869,300
Foreign operations	3,000,000
General government matters	750,000
Health, Education, Welfare	37,060,000
Independent offices	33,937,500
Interior Department	19,420,500
Judiciary	2,915,500
Justice Department	1,435,000
Labor Department	2,400,000
Legislative branch	185,835
President's emergency fund for international affairs	5,000,000
Public works	264,778,014
State Department	4,045,000
Treasury Department	10,013,000
U.S. Information Agency	336,630
Claims and judgments	8,117,523
TOTAL	$1,656,625,802

The bill:

Authorized use of $5 million of previously appropriated Agricultural Conservation Program funds for emergency wind erosion control measures in the Southern great plains.

Authorized the Export-Import Bank to spend $1.5 million of non-appropriated funds for administrative expenses.

Barred use of Defense Department funds for "construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility" at U.S. military bases, unless the Secretary of Defense certified that similar services were unavailable from "commercial sources at reasonable rates."

Authorized $15 million for Farmer's Home Administration loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Authorized the Army to spend $485,077,000 and the Air Force to spend $255 million of previously appropriated funds for construction.

Authorized the AEC to use $90 million of unspent construction funds for operating expenses.

Authorized $1,203,951 for District of Columbia operating expenses.

CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Funds were appropriated for the following purposes:

Additional Coast Guard loran stations, $4.2 million.

Navy construction, $442,628,300 including new auxiliary air stations at Port Isabel, Texas, $5,544,000, and at New Iberia, La., $24,361,000.

Air Force construction, $739,291,000, including Air Academy, $20 million; new Air Defense Command facility in the Greater Milwaukee, Wis., area, $16,608,000, and new installation at Buckingham Weapons Employment Center, Fort Myers, Fla., $11,577,000

AEC construction, $259,227,000 (granted under Public Works).

Inter-American Highway, $37,730,000.

Central Intelligence Agency planning for new headquarters construction, $5.5 million.

Weather Bureau research on hurricane and tornado forecasting, $500,000.

Federal Civil Defense Administration study of evacuation, shelter, and operational plans for U.S. critical target areas, $10 million.

Small Business Administration, $27 million.

Public Health Service grants to states for polio inoculations, $30 million, and for polio vaccine distribution, $4.5 million.

Food and Drug Administration prevention of black market polio vaccine sales, $300,000.

U.S. participation in the Big Four Geneva conference and subsequent meetings, $1 million.

Administration of home loans to tenant farmers, $350,000.

Included in the appropriation was $4,560,535 for fiscal 1955 expenses. The breakdown: Justice Department, $275,000; legislative branch, $185,535; Public Housing Administration, $4,100,000.

OVER $2 BILLION REQUESTED

BUDGET REQUEST -- The budget requests for supplemental funds were $1,927,785,868, as transmitted to the House. The Senate received requests totaling $2,123,351,072. Among the President's requests were:

Agriculture Department, $3,598,000; Commerce Department, $129,454,000, including $49,730,000 for the Inter-American Highway and $60 million for maritime activities, chiefly for ship construction subsidies; military construction, $1,473,550,000; Federal Civil Defense Administration, $16,050,000; General Services Administration, $18,245,000; Interior Department, $16,415,000; Labor Department, $4 million; Health, Education, and Welfare Department, $44,981,700; Atomic Energy Commission, $294.7 million; Army Engineers' construction projects, $11,384,014; State Department, $5,756,000; Justice Department, $18,635,000; the judiciary, $2,915,500; the President's emergency fund for international affairs, $6 million; and Treasury Department, $10,013,000 all but $185,000 of it for the Coast Guard.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- June 7 to July 7 on fiscal 1956 supplemental appropriations, in closed session.

TESTIMONY -- June 20 -- Secretary of Army Robert T. Stevens said the Army's "planning for the modern atomic age takes the form" of new dispersal tactics in combat, "rather than any major change in the (Army) installations themselves."

Rep. John J. Riley (D S.C.) urged the Army to take a "new look" at sites of Army facilities with a view to dispersing them to avert a "major disaster."

July 7 -- Architect Frank Lloyd Wright said the design for the Air Force Academy was commercial in conception, rather than "human" and "poetic."

ACTION -- The Committee July 12 reported HR 7278 (H Rept 1116), recommending appropriations of $1,648,876,128. The Committee:

Denied a $12,650,000 request for the hull of an atomic-powered merchant ship, as well as a $21 million request for a merchant ship reactor, because Congress had not authorized either project.

Denied a budget request of $59.5 million for a new CIA headquarters.

Deleted a $2 million grant for a new Navy drydock at Puget Sound Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash., for repairing battle damage to Forrestal class aircraft carriers.

Withheld "all new funds" ($79,527,000) for construction of the Air Force Academy because of criticism of preliminary designs of the institution.

Denied $25 million for AEC reactor research and development. The Committee said it was "fully in accord" with the project's purpose, but inadequate information had been supplied to justify it.

Denied the Federal Prison System $17.1 million for a new maximum-security prison and a new "close custody reformatory."

Barred federal funds for construction of transmission lines for the proposed Dixon-Yates power plant at West Memphis, Ark.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 7278, as reported by the Committee:

Agriculture Department	$ 3,000,000
Commerce Department	29,879,000
Defense Department	1,402,329,000
Foreign operations	3,000,000
General government matters	700,000
Health, Education, Welfare	5,250,000
Independent Offices	29,050,000
Interior Department	9,460,500
Labor Department	1,860,000
Judiciary	2,915,500
Justice Department	1,435,000
President's emergency fund for international affairs	5,000,000
Public works	138,577,000
State Department	2,820,000
Treasury Department	8,013,000
U.S. Information Agency	243,260
Claims and judgments	5,343,868
TOTAL	$1,648,876,128

NO RULE GRANTED

COMMITTEE -- Rules.

ACTION -- July 13 declined to grant a rule waiving points of order against certain provisions in the supplemental appropriations bill. Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) of the Appropriations Committee asked for the rule. Opposition to the rule was expressed by Reps. John Taber (R N.Y.), John Phillips (R Calif.) and Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), of the Appropriations group, and by Olin E. Teague (D Texas).

In effect, the rule would have permitted legislative "riders" in the bill and appropriations for projects which had not yet been authorized, though such legislation was expected before Congress adjourned. Such a rule was usual procedure on an appropriations bill.

DIXON-YATES ISSUE

(On July 20 Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of the Appropriations Committee singled out the ban on funds for Dixon-Yates transmission lines as the stumbling block to the granting of a rule. Although the Dixon-Yates contract had been cancelled by the President July 11, Cannon said there was a possibility that it might be revived and the Appropriations Committee majority wished to preclude such "creeping monopoly.")

Floor Action

The House July 14 passed HR 7278 by voice vote. The appropriation was $224,276,628.

Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.), floor manager for the bill, succeeded in eliminating $1,452,199,500 from it by raising 30 points of order, one of which was against the ban on funds for Dixon-Yates lines. Wright Patman (D Texas) deleted $300,000 for the President's Commission on Veterans Pensions by making another point of order. The Appropriations Committee's bill thus was slashed by $1,452,499,500 on points of order, but $27.9 million was added to the House bill by floor amendments.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 7278, as passed by the House:

Agriculture Department	$ 2,620,000
Commerce Department	2,759,000
Defense Department	6,450,000
Health, Education, Welfare	5,250,000
Independent offices	12,750,000
Interior Department	7,090,000
Judiciary	2,915,500
Justice Department	1,435,000
Labor Department	110,000
Public Works	166,477,000
State Department	2,820,000
Treasury Department	8,013,000
U.S. Information Agency	243,260
Claims and judgments	5,343,868
TOTAL	$224,276,628

The bill also would:

Authorize the Export-Import Bank to spend $1.5 million of non-appropriated funds for administrative expenses.

Authorize $1,203,951 for District of Columbia operating expenses.

Appropriate funds for these major projects: Additional Coast Guard navigation aid stations, $4.2 million; AEC construction, $166,477,000; Federal Civil Defense Administration study of evacuation and operational plans for critical target areas, $8,650,000; Food and Drug Administration prevention of black market sales of polio vaccine, $300,000; Public Health Service grants to states for polio vaccine distribution, $4.5 million; U.S. participation in the Big Four meeting at Geneva and subsequent conferences, $1 million.

TACTICS CRITICIZED

DEBATE -- John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- "I strongly suspect that many of these items being objected to (on points of order) will be inserted in the bill" by the Senate.

Rabaut -- "I want to see how many times a person is able to sustain a point of order in this bill and ask you if there is reason for the indifferent treatment we received from the Committee on Rules.... This procedure today is...to bring forcibly to the attention of the House just how far the Rules Committee can go to frustrate the work of the Congress.... I am championing this bill."

John Phillips (R Calif.) -- "I have never seen a member of the majority party take the attitude that because there was not a rule he was obligated to get up and make points of order against every paragraph of the bill."

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) -- "This is the silliest and the most uncalled-for ceremony I have ever witnessed in this House...."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) -- Add $25 million to AEC construction funds to support a peacetime reactor research and development program. Voice.

Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.) -- Add $2.9 million to AEC construction funds for building a community hospital at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Standing, 72-44.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) -- Restore $4,350,000 to the Federal Civil Defense Administration grant for a study of evacuation, shelter, and operational plans for critical U.S. target areas. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HELD HEARINGS -- July 8 - 22 on fiscal 1956 supplemental appropriations, in open session.

TESTIMONY -- July 15 -- Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, called preliminary designs for the Air Academy "shocking...a fiasco...a glassified box on stilts."

July 18 -- Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott unveiled revised plans for the Air Academy. Talbott said the architects would make a fresh start on plans for the much-criticized Academy chapel.

July 20 -- Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Joint Atomic Energy Committee chairman, and AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, urged restoration of $101 million in AEC operating funds cut out of the final version of the Public Works Appropriation bill. (The Joint Atomic Energy Committee had agreed July 19 to support the restoration.)

ACTION -- The Committee July 23 reported HR 7278 (S Rept 1094), recommending a $1,826,111,614 appropriation. The group:

Retained House floor amendments adding $27.9 million to AEC construction funds -- $25 million for a peacetime reactor research and development program, $2.9 million for a community hospital at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Denied funds (voted by the House) for loans for low-income and part-time farmers.

Noted that with a supplemental $49,730,000 grant to the Bureau of Public Roads for the Inter-American Highway, the route "should be completed in three years."

Recommended cuts in requested public works funds of $48,735,000 for the Army, $80.8 million for the Navy, and $106,214,000 for the Air Force.

Denied $6 million for transferring the Air Force Air Research and Development Center from Baltimore, Md., to Wright-Patterson Field, Ohio.

Recommended doubling the Administration's $30 million request for polio inoculations.

Denied $21 million for AEC construction of an atomic merchant ship reactor requested by the President.

Omitted a rider barring use of AEC funds for building transmission lines to the Dixon-Yates power plant.

Recommended $500,000 for planning new prison facilities and denied $17.1 million for construction of a federal maximum security prison and a close custody reformatory.

Recommended $6 million for the President's emergency fund for international affairs and urged "that greater emphasis be placed on international fairs, particularly" for exhibiting foods.

Floor Action

The Senate July 26 passed HR 7278 by voice vote. The appropriation was $1,830,078,614, including $1,269,594,300 for military construction.

Added to the funds recommended by the Appropriations Committee were $3,967,000 for an Air Force hospital and administrative expenses for farmhouse loans.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 7278 as approved by the Senate:

Agriculture Department	$ 1,898,000
Commerce Department	83,004,000
Defense Department	1,283,044,300
Foreign operations	3,000,000
General government matters	825,000
Health, Education, Welfare	68,766,980
Independent offices	45,055,000
Interior Department	19,765,662
Judiciary	2,915,500
Justice Department	1,935,000
Labor Department	3,138,800
Legislative branch	185,835
President's emergency fund for international affairs	6,000,000
Public Works	286,289,014
State Department	5,695,000
Treasury Department	10,013,000
U.S. Information Agency	430,000
Claims and judgments	8,117,523
TOTAL	$1,830,078,614

FUNDS RE-AUTHORIZED

The bill would:

Authorize use of $5 million of previously appropriated Agricultural Conservation Program funds for emergency wind erosion control measures in the southern great plains.

Authorize the Export-Import Bank to spend $1.5 million of non-appropriated funds for administrative expenses.

Bar use of Defense Department funds for "construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility" at U.S. military bases, unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that similar services are unavailable from "commercial sources at reasonable rates."

Authorize the Army to use $486,427,000 and the Air Force to spend $255 million of previously appropriated funds for construction.

Authorize the AEC to use $101 million of unspent construction funds for operating expenses.

Authorize $1,203,951 for District of Columbia operating expenses.

Appropriate funds for the following purposes:

Additional Coast Guard loran stations, $4.2 million.

New Navy auxiliary air stations at Port Isabel, Texas, $5,544,000, and at New Iberia, La., $24,361,000.

Drydock facilities to repair battle damage to Forrestal class aircraft carriers at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash., $2.2 million.

Air Force Academy construction, $79,527,000.

New Air Force Air Defense Command facility in the Greater Milwaukee, Wis., area, $16,608,000.

New Air Force installation at Buckingham Weapons Employment Center, Fort Myers, Fla., $11,577,000.

Federal Civil Defense Administration study of evacuation, shelter, and operational plans for U.S. critical target areas, $12 million.

Inter-American Highway, $49,730,000.

Weather Bureau research on hurricane and tornado forecasting, $1.5 million.

Small Business Administration, $27.7 million.

Central Intelligence Agency planning for new headquarters construction, $7 million.

Atomic Energy Commission construction, $273.7 million.

Public Health Service grants to states for polio inoculations of children and expectant mothers, regardless of financial need, $60 million, and for polio vaccine distribution, $4.5 million.

Bonneville Power Administration construction of transmission lines to the proposed Harvey Machine Co., aluminum reduction plant at The Dalles, Ore., $2,038,000.

U.S. participation in the Big Four Geneva conference and subsequent meetings, $1 million.

Food and Drug Administration prevention of black market polio vaccine sales, $300,000.

WILDLIFE AREAS INVADED

DEBATE -- Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- "This is labeled a supplemental bill," but more than $1,290,000,000 "is regular appropriations."

James H. Duff (R Pa.) -- "There should be a law to require the military to consult" the Departments of Interior or Agriculture about the most suitable sites for new or expanded installations before taking "vast amounts of land."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "If we continue to turn over to the military all the wildlife refuges in the country, the only place...I will ever be able to see a buffalo will be either on the back of a nickel or in a zoo...."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), as amended by John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Authorize $15 million for Farmer's Home Administration loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; authorize $25 million for loans under the Housing Act of 1949; appropriate $1.3 million for salaries and expenses of administering the loans. Voice.

Sparkman -- Amend Thye's amendment to authorize the $25 million in housing loans, and to appropriate $1.3 million for salaries and expenses of administering the loans, instead of $350,000, as Thye had proposed. Voice.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Add $2,667,000 to the $1,078,649,000 Air Force construction appropriation to build a hospital at Lincoln Air Force Base, Neb. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- Cut the Army's public works authorization by $1,000 to prevent transfer by the Interior Department to the Army of 10,700 acres of the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge for use as an artillery range for Fort Sill, Okla. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- Senate-House conferees July 29 reported (H Rept 1586) a compromise version of HR 7278. They:

Deleted Senate amendments to authorize $25 million in farmers' home loans and to appropriate $950,000 to administer the loans and $2,667,000 for construction of a hospital at Lincoln Air Force Base, Neb.

Deleted $2.2 million for construction of drydock facilities to repair battle damage to Forrestal class aircraft carriers.

Halved the Senate's $60 million grant for polio inoculations.

Noted that the $20 million granted for the Air Academy would not impede construction.

Barred use of AEC construction funds for the new Reactor Training School, Argonne National Laboratory.

Cut Weather Bureau hurricane research funds to $500,000, from the Senate's $1.5 million.

ACTION -- The House July 30 agreed, by voice vote and without debate, to the conference report on HR 7278. The House concurred in 37 Senate amendments conferees had reported technically in disagreement. These items had been stricken by points of order in the House and reinserted by the Senate. The House agreed to 17 other Senate amendments after altering them.

The Senate July 30 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report and concurred in the 17 House amendments to Senate amendments. The action cleared the $1,656,625,802 bill for the White House.

URGENT DEFICIENCY, 1955

HR 2091 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 3) Jan. 13, 1955. Recommended appropriations: $25,000

- Passed by the House, without amendment, Jan. 13 by voice vote.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 6) Jan. 17. Recommended appropriations: $993,950.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, Jan. 18 by voice vote. Appropriations: $1,013,950.
- Senate amendments agreed to by the House Jan. 20 without objection.

P.L. 3 -- Signed into law Jan. 25. Final total: $1,013,950.

The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill for fiscal 1955 was the first of the money measures cleared by the 84th Congress. The bill carried $1,013,950 in supplemental funds for Congress and the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 2091:

Appropriated $50,000 for the beneficiaries of deceased Members of Congress; $4,845 for the Office of the Senate Secretary; $440 for the Senate Policy Committees for insurance contributions; $115 for the Joint Committee on Printing; $795,000 for Senate investigations; $3,550 for Senate stationery; and $160,000, to remain available until June 30, 1955, for the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations -- effective on enactment of HR 2010.

Made Senate funds available for additional clerical help for the two Senators from Kentucky.

Authorized the transfer of an additional $130,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Increased the limitation on funds for administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation by $7,290,000, and for expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in connection with "windfall profits" cases by $125.000.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- In closed sessions Jan. 10-12 on requests for supplemental fiscal 1955 funds. Transcripts of the testimony were made public.

ACTION -- Reported HR 2091 Jan. 13 (H Rept 3) with recommended appropriations totaling $25,000.

The Committee report criticized the Commodity Credit Corporation for "failure" to sell its surplus farm commodities "competitively in world markets."

The report noted that "the majority of the Committee feels that steps should be taken as early as practicable to begin the movement of these commodities into world markets on a competitive bid basis through American exporters," and that "an immediate announcement of such change in policy should be made to discourage further increases in foreign production to the detriment of American farmers."

Floor Action

The House Jan. 13 passed HR 2091 by voice vote, without amendment or much debate.

PROVISIONS -- As it went to the Senate, the bill carried the following major provisions:

Appropriate $12,500 each to the estates of the late Reps. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) and Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.), both of whom died in 1954.

Increase the amount available for administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation from $18 million to $25,290,000, as requested.

Increase the authorization for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration by $125,000, as requested, for use in connection with "windfall profits" cases.

Authorize the transfer of an additional $90,000 from the War Claims Fund to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S. instead of the $130,000 transfer sought by the Administration.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- In closed session Jan. 14 and Jan. 17 on supplemental funds requests.

ACTION -- Reported HR 2091 Jan. 17 (S Rept 6) with proposed appropriations totaling $993,950.

The Senate group recommended: $828,950 for various Senate expenses, including $25,000 for beneficiaries of two deceased Senators and $795,000 for Senate inquiries

and investigations; $140,000 for the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations rather than the requested $160,000; and an increase to $130,000 in funds for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Other Senate Committee provisions were similar to those in the House bill.

Floor Action

The Senate Jan. 18 passed the deficiency money bill by voice vote after approving an amendment which raised the appropriation total to $1,013,950.

DEBATE -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- The Commission on Intergovernmental Relations needed an additional $160,000 "to complete its work." The Senate "should not exercise the fine art of cheese paring and take off $20,000."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Dirksen -- Appropriate $160,000 in lieu of $140,000 recommended by Senate Appropriations Committee for the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Voice vote.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Make the additional funds available to the Commission until June 30, 1955, effective on enactment of HR 2010, in lieu of May 31 date proposed by Senate Appropriations group. Voice.

HOUSE CONCURRENCE

The House Jan. 20 agreed without objection to the Senate amendments to HR 2091, clearing the bill for White House action.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL, 1955

HR 4903 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 207) March 15, 1955. Recommended appropriations: $855,212,429.

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote March 18. (For roll-call vote, see p. 142.) Appropriations voted: $857,187,429.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 138) April 13. Recommended: $938,402,835.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote April 14. Voted: $945,412,835.
- Conference report (H Rept 426) agreed to by the House and Senate April 20, both by voice vote.

P. L. 24 -- Signed into law April 22. Final total: $898,805,875.

The Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal 1955 carried funds to meet the emergency needs of more than a dozen federal agencies for the remaining months of fiscal 1955. The final appropriations were $53,196,843 less than the President's final request.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 4903, as it became law:

Agriculture	$ 650,000
Commerce	159,875,000
Defense	(284,820,000)*
Foreign Operations	(6,500,000)*
Independent Offices	396,051,000
Interior	3,730,000
Labor-HEW	314,000,000
Public Works	400,000
State, Justice, Judiciary	6,135,067
Treasury-Post Office	148,000
Legislative	8,312,589**
Claims and judgments	9,504,219
TOTAL	$ 898,805,875

*To be derived by transfer from previous appropriations.

**Includes $21,139 for fiscal 1954.

BACKGROUND -- The First Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal 1955, granting over $1.6 billion, was enacted by the 83rd Congress. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 175-78.)

In January, 1955, the 84th Congress passed an Urgent Deficiency bill appropriating $1,013,950 in supplemental funds. (See p. 246.) Subsequently, President Eisenhower asked for $920,523,454 more for fiscal 1955, mainly for items such as veterans' pensions which could not be budgeted precisely. Prior to Senate action on the supplemental bill (HR 4903), he increased his requests to $952,002,718.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- In closed sessions Feb. 23 - March 3 on requests for fiscal 1955 supplemental funds. Transcripts of hearings were made public.

ACTION -- March 15 reported HR 4903 (H Rept 207) with a recommended total appropriation of $855,212,429.

The Committee recommended that the legislative branch of the government receive the amount requested, $2,824,820, which included $1,468,000 to cover salary increases for Members of Congress. (See page 357.)

The report recommended that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare receive the amount it requested -- $306,500,000 -- for assistance in operation, maintenance, and construction of schools, and for revised costs in the Social Security program.

The Third Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1954 made $15 million available for a program of sharing with farmers the cost of emergency wind erosion control measures in drought areas through 1954. HR 4903 would continue the payments during 1955 out of an uncommitted balance of $7,147,000, but eliminate the limitation of $1.25 an acre as carried in the act of 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 180.)

Floor Action

The House March 18 passed HR 4903 by voice vote. The House version of the bill carried appropriations of $857,187,429. Three floor amendments were accepted, one by roll-call vote that reinserted funds for the United Nations technical assistance program. (For voting, see chart, p. 142.)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds approved by the House:

Agriculture	$ 500,000
Commerce	133,980,000
Foreign Operations	(4,000,000)*
Independent offices	396,036,000

Interior	$ 3,730,000
Labor-HEW	306,500,000
Public Works	400,000
State, Justice, and Judiciary	4,971,767
Legislative	4,799,820
Claims and judgments	6,269,842
TOTAL	$857,187,429

*To be derived by transfer from previous appropriations.

DEBATE -- Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) raised a point of order against a provision authorizing transfer of $4 million unexpended funds to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization for its technical assistance program. The provision was deleted. Hoffman said the United States was committed to the UN program "without authority." The deleted provision, however, was restored through amendments by Reps. Prince H. Preston, Jr. (D Ga.) and John Taber (R N.Y.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Preston -- Reinsert a paragraph (deleted by a point of order) providing an additional $4 million for the UN technical assistance program for the period ending June 30, 1955. Teller vote, 89-63; roll-call, 175-107.

Taber -- Reinsert a paragraph (deleted by a point of order) providing that funds for the UN program would be derived by transfer from previous appropriations. Voice.

Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- Provide $2 million for the purchase of land and construction of a third House Office Building with more money to be appropriated as needed. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John Phillips (R Calif.) -- Appropriate $2.5 million to the UN program. Standing, 52-74.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Appropriate $300,000 for construction of the Jones Point Bridge over the Potomac River, instead of $600,000 recommended by the Committee. Standing, 12-70.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- March 21 - April 1 in open session on supplemental funds requests.

ACTION -- April 13 reported HR 4903 (H Rept 138) with recommended appropriations of $938,402,835. In all cases the Senate Committee recommended larger amounts than those approved by the House.

The Committee recommended the full amount of the budget estimate, $8 million, for contribution to the UN Technical Assistance program.

The Committee added $10.2 million for airline subsidies, $25 million for operating subsidies to U.S. shipping lines, and $10 million for federal grants to the states for highway construction. These additions brought the amounts recommended for these sections of the Department of Commerce to the amounts of the requests.

The Senate group recommended an addition of $14 million to the $8 million granted by the House for military functions of the Defense Department. The Committee said this addition was "necessary to provide for additional part-year military pay costs under the Career Incentive Act of 1955." (See p. 331.)

A request by the Federal Civil Defense Administration for $12 million (S Doc 14), not considered by the House, was approved in full by the Committee. The Committee recommended an appropriation of $5 million for the purchase of land and construction of a third House Office Building. The House approved a $2 million appropriation.

Floor Action

The Senate April 14 passed HR 4903 by voice vote, allocating $945,412,835 in supplemental appropriations. Two amendments were accepted by voice vote, adding $7,010,000 to the amount recommended by the Committee. The Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 4903, as approved by the Senate:

Agriculture	$ 7,700,000
Commerce	181,908,000
Defense	(286,320,000)*
Foreign Operations	(8,000,000)*
Independent offices	408,057,000
Interior	3,730,000
Labor-HEW	319,500,000
Public works	400,000
State, Justice, Judiciary	6,149,567
Treasury-Post Office	148,000
Legislative	8,316,049
Claims and judgments	9,504,219
TOTAL	$945,412,835

*To be derived by transfer from previous appropriations.

DEBATE -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "How much reliance can we place on the claims for economy, which are made after the regular budget is passed, if the figure then stated is increased by means of supplemental appropriation bills, subsequently passed." It is a "bad practice...unfortunately, a common one -- for the Administration to claim it has achieved economy by cutting the amounts in the main budget and then -- a few months or a year afterwards -- to make requests for supplemental appropriations..." Administration claims for achievements of economy "are...illusory, extravagant, and ill-founded."

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- "It is distasteful to me, as it is to the Senator from Illinois, to have supplemental appropriation bills. I think we should live within our income....but there have been reductions in appropriations...there have been reductions in expenditures....the situation (of having supplemental bills) is not something new. The precedent was established under previous administrations, and the same thing has been happening year in and year out."

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- In "the vast areas affected by drought or by freezing weather...in some cases...more than 40 percent of the school children... have to rely upon federal participation in the school-lunch program, because of lack of food in the families of those children."

Bridges -- "We should certainly give warning...that next year the states should live within their budgets (for the school-lunch program), and that the funds should be so budgeted as to cover the entire school year..."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Increase by $10,000 Senate Office Building item so as to provide for a survey of and recommendations for illumination of that building. Voice.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Provide $7 million in additional funds for the school-lunch program. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House Conference Committee April 19 submitted its report on HR 4903 (H Rept 426). The compromise version had 21 amendments still in dispute.

Among the recommendations of the Conference Committee were provisions which would:

Eliminate the Senate proposal to appropriate an additional $7 million for the school lunch program.

Appropriate $8.9 million for payments due to subsidized airmail carriers, instead of $5 million proposed by the House and $15.2 million proposed by the Senate.

Appropriate $50 million for operating subsidies for U.S. shipping lines, instead of $35 million proposed by the House and $60 million by the Senate.

Provide $95 million for federal aid to state highway construction, instead of $90 million proposed by the House and $100 million by the Senate.

Appropriate $230,000, the House amount, for civil functions of the Defense Department, instead of $338,000 proposed by the Senate.

Provide, by transfer, $6.5 million for contributions to the United Nations Expanded Program for Technical Assistance, instead of $4 million proposed by the House and $8 million proposed by the Senate.

Delete $12 million for the Federal Civil Defense Administration proposed by the Senate.

Appropriate $7.5 million for unemployment compensation for federal employees, instead of $13 million as proposed by the Senate.

HOUSE ACTION

The House April 20 agreed, by voice vote, to recede and concur in 18 Senate amendments still in dispute, including one providing $5 million for purchase of land and construction of a third House Office Building. The House also approved, by voice vote, changes in three other disputed amendments.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate April 20 approved, by voice votes, the conference version of HR 4903 and the House changes in the disputed amendments.

JUSTICE DEFICIENCY

H J Res 252 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 205) March 14, 1955. Recommended appropriation: $710,000.

- Passed by the House, without amendments, March 14 by voice vote.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee, unamended, (S Rept 106) March 15.
- Passed by the Senate, without amendment, March 16 by voice vote.

P. L. 13 -- Signed into law March 21. Final total: $710,000.

The bill was necessitated because the Justice Department failed to make its additional needs known in time to include them in the First Urgent Deficiency Act of 1955 (HR 2091). (See p. 246.)

PROVISIONS -- PL 13 made an additional appropriation of $710,000 to the Justice Department for fiscal 1955 for the payment of fees and expenses of government witnesses.

SECOND DEFICIENCY, 1955

H J Res 310 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 605) May 19, 1955. Recommended appropriations: $25,263,475.

- Passed by the House May 19, by voice vote, without amendment.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 371) May 23, without amendment.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate, May 25 with a technical amendment.
- House approved Senate amendment by voice vote, May 25.

P. L. 48 -- Signed into law May 27. Final total: $25,263,475.

The Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill for fiscal 1955 carried a total of $25,263,475.

PROVISIONS -- The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was granted $263,475 to cover its expenses during a 90-day liquidation period. (See p. 367.) The Veterans' Administration received $25 million to finance an unanticipated increase in the number of veterans receiving training, and to cover increased costs of the veterans' loan guaranty program.

Bills Acted On

How They Are Listed

Appropriations bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below, in order of bill number. (For all Bills Introduced in this Appropriations category, including bills not acted on, see page 567. For complete listing of Public Laws, by public law number, see page 104.)

The following summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, and date of action taken or page reference to a detailed legislative history.

In this Appropriations section, the Bills Acted On are divided only into those on which work was finished -- under the heading "Action Completed" -- and those not finished -- listed under "Unfinished Business."

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 2091. Public Law 3. Make appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. CANNON (D Mo.). (See story, p. 246.)

HR 4876. Public Law 51. Make appropriations for Treasury-Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court for 1956. GARY (D Va.). (See story, p. 201.)

HR 4903. Public Law 24. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1955. CANNON (D Mo.). (See story, p. 247.)

HR 5046. Public Law 195. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare. FOGARTY (D R.I.). (See story, p. 232.)

HR 5085. Public Law 78. Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies. KIRWAN (D Ohio). (See story, p. 203.)

HR 5239. Public Law 40. Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. WHITTEN (D Miss.). (See story, p. 198.)

HR 5240. Public Law 112. Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. THOMAS (D Texas). (See story, p. 207.)

HR 5502. Public Law 133. Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ROONEY (D N.Y.). (See story, p. 215.)

HR 6042. Public Law 157. Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. MAHON (D Texas). (See story, p. 219.)

HR 6239. Public Law 131. Make appropriations for government of D.C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. RABAUT (D Mich.). (See story, p. 213.)

HR 6367. Public Law 121. Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. PRESTON (D Ga.). (See story, p. 210.)

HR 6499. Public Law 110. Make appropriations for Executive Office of President and sundry general government agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ANDREWS (D Ala.). (See story, p. 205.)

HR 6766. Public Law 163. Make appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of Department of Interior and civil functions administered by Department of Army for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. CANNON (D Mo.). (See story, p. 227.)

HR 7117. Public Law 242. Make appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year 1956. NORRELL (D Ark.). (See story, p. 239.)

HR 7224. Public Law 208. Make appropriations for mutual security for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. PASSMAN (D La.). (See story, p. 235.)

HR 7278. Public Law 219. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. CANNON (D Mo.). (See story, p. 242.)

H J Res 252. Public Law 13. Make additional appropriation for Department of Justice for fees and expenses of government witnesses for fiscal 1955. ROONEY (D N.Y.). (See story, p. 249.)

H J Res 310. Public Law 48. Make additional appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. CANNON (D Mo.). (See story, p. 249.)

H J Res 365. Public Law 120. Make additional appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. NORRELL (D Ark.). (See story, p. 206.)

H J Res 366. Public Law 123. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal 1956 for those government agencies whose 1956 appropriations have not yet been enacted, and provide for increased pay costs. CANNON (D Mo.). (See story, p. 241.)

H J Res 434. Provide appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year 1956. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported Aug. 1. House passed Aug. 1. Senate indefinitely postponed Aug. 2.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1932. Make appropriation for operation of emergency hurricane warning system by Weather Bureau. PURTELL (R Conn.). Senate referred to Committee on Appropriations May 31.

EDUCATION and WELFARE

Major Actions

Housing Amendments

Polio Vaccine

Social Security

Aid to Education

CQ

Education and Welfare

Roll-Call Votes

Senate

BILL	SUBJECT OF VOTE	VOTE CHART PAGE
Housing (S 2126)	Public housing	128
	Passage of bill	128
Railroad Retirement (HR 4744)	Railroad Retirement Board	133
	Passage of bill	133

House

BILL	SUBJECT OF VOTE	VOTE CHART PAGE
Donable Commodities (HR 2851)	Passage of bill	150-51
Housing (S 2126)	Public housing	164-65
	Passage of bill	164-65
	Conference report	164-65
Independent Offices Appropriation (HR 5240)	Veterans' education reports	144-45
Social Security (HR 7225)	Passage of bill	160-61
Veterans Education Benefits (HR 587)	Passage of bill	136-37

HOUSING AMENDMENTS OF 1955

S 2126 -- Reported (S Rept 404) by Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 1, 1955.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a roll-call vote of 60-25, June 7. (See page 128.)
- Reported, amended, by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 913) June 25.
- Passed by the House, amended, by a roll-call vote of 396-3, July 29. (See page 164.)
- Conference report (H Rept 1622) agreed to by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 1, by the House on a roll-call vote of 187-168, Aug. 2. (See page 164.)

P.L. 345 -- Signed into law Aug. 11.

Debate on the 1955 housing bill centered largely on attempts to revive the public housing program, which had lain almost dormant under restrictions imposed by the Housing Act of 1954.

The Senate passed a bill which authorized 135,000 public housing starts a year until the 810,000 permitted under the 1949 Housing Act had been completed. The House passed an amended version of the bill which cut out all reference to public housing. The final, compromise version permitted 45,000 public housing starts to be made before July 31, 1956.

The President signed the bill Aug. 11, saying he had "serious objections" to some of its provisions, but that others were "very important and desirable." Mr. Eisenhower said he had wished public housing aid extended only to those communities which had adopted workable slum clearance programs. He noted that "the Act fails to make adequate provisions for carrying out these objectives."

PROVISIONS -- The Housing Amendments of 1955:

Authorized an additional $4 billion for general Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance, with unused previous authorizations to be included in the figure.

Authorized Public Housing Administration contribution contracts for 45,000 units of public housing through July 31, 1956.

Removed restrictions imposed by the 1954 housing law on public housing contracts.

Extended the FHA's repair and modernization loan program through Sept. 30, 1956.

Set up a revolving fund, to reach $48 million in fiscal 1959, to make loans to public agencies for the planning of community facilities.

Limited aid to any one state to 10 percent.

Declared Congress had no obligation to appropriate funds for construction of any such project.

Authorized a $100 million revolving fund, to be administered by the Community Facilities Administration, for 40-year loans to state agencies and municipalities for construction of water, gas, and sewer systems.

Directed that priority be given to towns of less than 10,000 population.

Increased the authorization for assistance in slum clearance and urban renewal programs by $200 million annually in fiscal 1956 and 1957.

Permitted the President to increase the authorization by $100 million at any time.

Permitted loans to public agencies for non-residential development in slum clearance areas, limited to 2½ percent of the cost of projects undertaken by the agencies.

Eased limitations on the funds allotted each state.

BASIS FOR ESTIMATES

Provided that the maximum mortgage for cooperative housing and new construction in urban renewal projects should be based on "estimated replacement cost" rather than on "estimated value."

Authorized the Federal National Mortgage Association to make up to $50 million in advance commitments to buy cooperative housing mortgages, limited to $5 million in any state.

Provided a Special Assistant for Cooperative Housing, with staff, in the FHA.

Increased to $12.5 million the maximum mortgage limitation for each privately built multi-family project.

Permitted insurance on eight-family private or cooperative rental units.

Authorized FHA insurance on trailer parks, limited to $1,000 per trailer space and $300,000 per mortgage.

Authorized, in the College Housing Amendments of 1955, $500 million for 50-year loans to educational institutions for housing and other facilities, at low, specified interest.

Permitted $100 million to be used for facilities such as dining halls and infirmaries.

Authorized $1,363,500,000 in FHA insurance for military housing through Sept. 30, 1956, to be built by competitive bid at an average cost of no more than $13,500 per family unit. (It would provide 100,000 units for the military departments and 1,000 for the Coast Guard.)

Set 4 percent as the maximum interest rate and 25 years as the amortization period for the mortgages.

Authorized the Secretary of Defense to contract for the housing and maintain it for military and civilian personnel and their families.

Authorized FNMA to issue advance commitments of $200 million for military housing.

Permitted certain housing projects certified under the previous military housing program (Wherry Act) by the Defense Department or Atomic Energy Committee to continue.

Authorized $100 million in loans for farm houses and buildings in fiscal 1956, plus $12 million for farm improvements.

Terminated the defense housing program except for certain commitments made before Aug. 1, 1955.

Set up the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as an independent agency no longer affiliated with the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

FHA MORTGAGE RAISE

A stop-gap bill (S J Res 42 -- PL 10), raising the mortgage insurance authority of the Federal Housing Administration by $1.5 billion, had been enacted early in March, 1955, without controversy.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Omnibus Housing Act of 1954." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 198ff.)

The Housing Act of 1954 contained public housing provisions which, while authorizing 35,000 public housing starts for one year, tied in approval of these starts with slum clearance and urban redevelopment programs. The result of these restrictions was a slowdown of public housing to a point where only 142 starts were made in the ten-month period following passage of the Act.

President Eisenhower outlined his public housing program in his State of the Union speech Jan. 6, 1955, when he said:

"As part of our efforts to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for low-income families, we must carry forward the housing program authorized during the 83rd Congress. We must also authorize contracts for a firm program of 35,000 additional public housing units in each of the next two fiscal years. This program will meet the most pressing obligations of the federal government into the 1958 fiscal year for planning and building public housing. By that time the private building industry, aided by the Housing Act of 1954, will have had the opportunity to assume its full role in providing adequate housing for our low-income families."

The President's budget message Jan. 17 asked Congress to authorize an additional $100 million in capital grant authority for urban development and redevelopment in fiscal 1955, and $200 million for each of the two following fiscal years (1956 and 1957).

In his Economic Report of Jan. 20, Mr. Eisenhower requested Congress to raise the insurance authorization of the FHA and give the President "greater latitude" in the use of his power to vary, "in the light of economic conditions," the terms on which the federal government underwrites home mortgages.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 10-13, 16-20, on various housing bills, including the Administration-sponsored S 1800.

TESTIMONY -- May 10 -- Favoring a bill (S 1800) to extend and clarify laws on slum elimination and the development of urban housing were Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole and representatives of the Federal Housing Administration and the Public Housing Authority. Cole proposed that federal and local governments be given more latitude in approving public housing projects, a five-year extension of the home improvement loan program, and a $4 billion increase in FHA authority to insure mortgages.

May 11 -- Cole said a bill (S 1501) to provide housing for members of the Armed Services called for the Housing and Home Finance Administration to insure construction of the projects without giving the HHFA authority to supervise them.

Cole and Charles E. Slusser, Public Housing Administration commissioner, said plans were underway to fit into federal plans a program of providing low-rental, specially designed housing for elderly persons of limited incomes.

May 12 -- Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) urged establishment of a government corporation to make loans to small municipalities for public projects, principally sewage facilities. Patrick Healy, Jr., of the American Municipal Association said his group generally endorsed Long's proposal.

A representative of the Comptroller General's Office said the General Accounting Office "is strongly opposed to the creation of government corporations except for the most compelling reasons."

SLUM PROGRAM OPPOSED

May 13 -- James W. Rouse, a member of President Eisenhower's Housing Advisory Committee, appeared for the Mortgage Bankers Association to oppose proposals in S 1800 to liberalize federal slum clearance programs. He said slum elimination required longtime planning and strict enforcement of building codes.

James J. O'Malley of the National Savings and Loan League generally supported S 1800, but urged amendments to set up the Home Loan Bank Board as an independent agency "in the same manner as the Federal Reserve Board and the Farm Credit Administration."

Wallace J. Campbell of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. asked for additional low-rent housing and liberalization of the cooperative housing program.

A spokesman for the National Retail Lumber Association opposed any additional public housing, but supported an increase in government insurance for regular housing programs and expanded mortgage insurance for home repair and modernization. S 1501, a bill to provide for additional housing for armed service personnel, was supported by the American Legion.

May 16 -- Educators representing the American Council on Education, the Association of American Colleges, Association of Higher Education, and Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities supported S 1774, a bill to grant federal loans to help colleges and universities provide better student housing.

S 1412, a bill to admit elderly persons to federally assisted low-rent housing projects, and S 1642, to provide housing for elderly persons of low incomes, were supported by a spokesman for the American Association of Social Workers.

May 17 -- In a statement, Henry G. Waltemade of the National Association of Real Estate Boards called for an investigation of how local authorities were handling federal funds for low-rent public housing. "It is politically and morally wrong to require the taxpaying public to subsidize the shelter of a privileged few...Public housing is unnecessary because of the high volume of home construction...and the continued marked reduction in the number of low income persons since 1946," Waltemade said.

A representative of the U.S. Savings and Loan League supported an independent Home Loan Bank Board; a spokesman for the Jewish War Veterans urged stronger implementation of public housing laws, slum clearance, and urban renewal; and a member of the American Hotel Association urged safeguards against construction of transient accommodations.

May 18 -- Philadelphia Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., representing the American Municipal Association, supported legislation to authorize 200,000 public housing units in 1956. He said the lack of adequate housing "is a desperate problem threatening our urban civilization." Walter B. Mills, Jr., of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, also urged additional public housing. He proposed changes in the housing laws to allow aged and single persons to qualify for public housing projects.

Defense Department officials supported S 1501 as the soundest possible supplement to direct building of housing units by the Armed Services.

May 19 -- Air Force Gen. Curtis E. LeMay urged approval of S 1501. He said "lack of adequate housing reduces the certainty our combat-ready wing will be fully effective in the event of hostilities." He said the housing problem also affected the morale of personnel with families.

Spokesmen for the AFL and CIO asked for legislation to speed up housing construction, with the AFL asserting the Administration program failed to meet U.S. housing needs.

A spokesman for the National Housing Conference said 60 percent of U.S. families were unable to afford to buy or rent homes currently being constructed. He recommended setting up a federal bank to loan money to individuals at .5 percent more than the cost of the money to the government.

A representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said housing segregation was being expanded through government housing programs, which he called "a cruel and disgusting hoax" as far as Negroes were concerned.

A fear that new urban developments were pushing slum area residents out of homes without giving them adequate substitutes was expressed by a spokesman for the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

The National Apartment Owners Association asked for great care so that public housing would be limited to "families of the lowest possible economic group."

TRAILER PARK INSURANCE

May 20 -- Former Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill., 1939-51), appearing for the Mobile Homes Manufacturing Association, suggested legislation to provide insurance for the financing of trailer parks.

Clyde A. Lewis of Plattsburg, N.Y. and Norbert X. Dowd of Bangor, Maine, supported S 1501. Lewis called the shortage of military housing facilities a "national disgrace."

Spokesmen for two Chicago banks and a Holland, Mich. manufacturer, representing the Title I Advisory Group, urged continuation of home improvement and modernization provisions in the National Housing Act. A representative of the National Fire Alarm Association requested the Subcommittee to encourage the FHA to make fire alarm devices eligible for home improvement insurance.

NEW BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee June 1 reported a clean bill (S 2126 -- S Rept 404)to provide for the construction of 890,000 housing units of various types, mostly for low income persons. The bill included provisions covering general FHA mortgage insurance and the home improvement program; public, cooperative, military, and farm housing; slum clearance programs; and community public works.

In addition, the bill would permit public housing to be designed for elderly persons, would authorize FHA insurance or trailer parks, and would make the Home Loan Bank Board an independent agency.

Floor Action

The Senate June 7 passed S 2126 by a 60-25 roll-call vote. An amendment to substitute the Administration's proposal for construction of 35,000 public housing units annually for two years was rejected by a 38-44 roll-call vote. As passed, the bill called for construction of 135,000 units annually, until the authorized total of 810,000, set in the 1949 Housing Act, was reached. (For voting, see chart. p. 128.)

Nine minor amendments to the bill were adopted by voice votes.

PROVISIONS -- The major provisions of S 2126, as sent to the House, would:

Authorize an additional $4 billion for general Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance, including unused previous authorizations.

Extend the FHA's repair and modernization loan program through June 30, 1960 and increase the maximum amount of a home improvement loan to $3,000 (from $2,500).

Permit the Public Housing Administration to contract for 135,000 units annually until the 1949 authorization of 810,000 units was met, and in addition, permit the unused authorization for fiscal 1955 to be added to the fiscal 1956 authorization.

Permit the President to add 65,000 units a year, or reduce the total by 85,000.

Repeal 1954 restrictions that limited new public housing to persons displaced by slum clearance programs.

HOUSING FOR THE AGED

Allow single persons over 65 to occupy public housing units.

Give priority to elderly persons in the allocating of units (first preference would remain with persons displaced by government programs).

Permit public housing projects to be designed wholly or partly for elderly persons and set an annual limit of 10,000 units through fiscal 1960.

Set up a revolving fund, to reach $48 million in fiscal 1959, to make loans to public agencies for the design and planning of community facilities.

Authorize a $100 million revolving fund for loans to municipalities for construction of public facilities (sewage, water works).

Increase authorization for assistance in slum clearance and urban renewal programs by $212,500,000 annually for fiscal 1956 and 1957.

Permit the President to increase the aut' orization by $100 million at any time.

Permit up to 5 percent of the funds allocated to a local agency for slum clearance to be used in developing the area for industrial use.

Provide that the maximum mortgage amount for urban renewal and cooperative housing projects should be based on "estimated replacement cost" rather than on "estimated value."

Authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to make up to $50 million in advance commitments to buy cooperative housing mortgages.

Provide a Special Assistant for Cooperative Housing, with staff, in the FHA.

Increase to $12.5 million (from $5 million) the maximum mortgage limitation for privately built multi-family

projects but permit a $50 million limit in urban renewal areas.

Permit up to $300,000 mortgage insurance for trailer parks at $1,000 per trailer space.

Raise to $500 million (from $300 million), and set the interest rate on, the amount available for borrowing by educational institutions for student and faculty housing and other facilities (excluding gymnasiums), but set a $100 million limit on the amount to be used for non-housing facilities.

Authorize the Secretary of Defense during the next three fiscal years to contract for construction of up to 300,000 units of military housing, and to maintain and operate them.

Provide up to $1,485,000,000 in FHA insurance for military housing.

Authorize $100 million in loans for farm houses and buildings in fiscal 1956, plus $12 million for farm improvements, all to be administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Establish a farm loan insurance program, limited to $25 million annually, at 4½ percent interest.

Extend the defense housing program until July 1, 1956, on a standby basis.

Set up the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as an independent agency no longer affiliated with the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and retire government stock from the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Reduce the investment in Federal National Mortgage Association stock that is required of sellers of mortgages to the FNMA.

Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to make up to four-year contracts for research on air pollution and devices to prevent it.

Authorize the HHFA to provide financial aid to businesses desiring equipment to reduce air pollution but limit the program to communities that had developed effective anti-pollution programs.

PUBLIC HOUSING NEEDS

DEBATE -- Acting under a debate limitation agreement, the Senate disposed of the bill with controversy limited to the public housing figure.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- A public housing rate of 35,000 annually "is unrealistic in terms of the need," estimated in one city alone as 70,000 units. Repeal of 1954 restrictions is necessary to provide homes for low-income families who leave slum areas of their own volition, or are displaced by private slum-clearance or by catastrophes, such as fires.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "Personally, I am opposed to public housing." But if it is needed in some large cities, "I shall go along with" the President's proposal for 35,000 units, plus 10,000 for elderly persons, "although in my opinion even that number will be too many..."

Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) -- S 2126 "provides an additional $4 billion...to assist those fortunate persons who, because they have sufficient salaries, are able to buy or build their own homes. But when it comes to assisting unfortunate Americans who...are unable to afford the comfort of an FHA-financed home, we hear a lot of 'squawking' not only on the House or Senate floors, but from the very persons" urging the $4 billion increase. Public housing "has been a Godsend" to communities where projects have been built.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- "Not only does the bill destroy (previous) safeguards...in these programs, but it sweetens them up with more money to make them more attractive to dynamiters, suede-shoe boys, profiteers, and all the rest of the unscrupulous exploiters of housing programs."

(See Congressional Record, June 7.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- Amend public housing section to permit up to 65,000 more, or 85,000 fewer, units to be started per year if the President determined, upon the advice of the Council of Economic Advisers, that it was in the best economic interests of the country. Voice vote.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Make the reduced, 2-3/4 percent interest rate on loans to colleges apply when the money was disbursed by the FHA. Voice.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Add 10,000 units for housing Coast Guard personnel, bringing the military housing insurance figure to $1,485,000,000. Voice.

Bush -- Authorize the HHFA to sell a war housing project in Glastonbury, Conn. to the local housing authority. Voice.

Byrd -- Require that military agencies certify that housing units meet specifications before the Defense Department acquires the units. Voice.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Authorize the HHFA to acquire certain parcels of land in Richmond, Calif., for resale to the city. Voice.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Delete reference in military housing section to subsequent legislation. Voice.

Sparkman -- Permit national banks to purchase federally insured mortgages on farm homes. Voice.

Sparkman -- Provide a Special Assistant for Cooperative Housing, with staff, in the FHA. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Capehart, as modified by Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Reduce public housing authorization, except for provisions on elderly persons, to 35,000 units annually for two years. Roll call, 38-44.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- May 23-26, June 2, 7-9, on various bills.

TESTIMONY -- May 23, 24 -- Support for a bill (HR 5827) to extend and clarify laws on slum elimination and the development of urban housing came from Administration housing officials.

May 25 -- Representatives of the American Legion urged legislation to provide more housing for armed forces personnel.

May 26 -- Mayors Donald H. Mead of Syracuse and Joseph Clark of Philadelphia, representing the American Municipal Association, cited the need for additional public housing.

June 2-- Former Sen. Lucas and spokesmen for the Trailer Coach Association and the Mobile Home Dealers Association urged provisions to allow mortgage insurance for trailers and trailer parks. A spokesman for the U.S. Savings and Loan League asked that the Home Loan Bank Board be made an independent organization.

June 7 -- Representatives of the National Savings and Loan League and the National Association of Real Estate Boards testified generally.

June 8 -- Robert Scott, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the Chamber had "opposed subsidized government housing, or public housing...ever since the program was inaugurated." He said the group "believes that the private ownership of housing is a basic principle in our economy and that there should be no further federal appropriation or participation in the financing of public subsidized housing."

June 9 -- Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked the Committee to include in new legislation "proper safeguards so that not one penny of federal money will be used for housing...segregated on the basis of race."

Ben Fischer, director of the CIO housing committee, said there was a need for long-term financing at low interest rates, "with some assurance to the consumer that he can protect his investment in the event of temporary unemployment."

PUBLIC HOUSING CUT

ACTION -- The Committee June 25 reported an amended version of S 2126 (H Rept 913). Some of the provisions of the Administration-backed bill (HR 5827) were substituted for the Senate's provisions, notably when the House group voted to authorize only 35,000 public housing units in fiscal years 1956 and 1957.

The $4 billion FHA authorization was retained, but the home improvement program was extended for only one year, rather than the Senate's five years, under the House Committee's amendments. Also, the housing program for elderly persons was revised, to provide 20,000 units over a two-year period. The new military housing program voted by the Senate was turned down by the House Committee.

Provisions were struck from S 2126 to provide insured loans for trailer parks and FHA grants for redevelopment of urban areas for non-residential uses. The Committee authorized FHA loans, however, for redevelopment of the urban areas.

RULES GROUP STYMIES BILL

COMMITTEE -- Rules

HEARING -- July 1, on a request for a rule to bring S 2126 to the House floor for debate.

TESTIMONY -- Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) led several Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee in urging the Rules Committee to hold up the housing measure. Wolcott said the White House told him the President was dissatisfied with S 2126 because it omitted a provision limiting public housing occupancy to persons displaced by slum clearance and urban development.

ACTION -- The Rules Committee July 1 voted against granting a rule and allowing the House to consider S 2126. The group refused to clear the bill by a 6-6 vote, thus leaving it in Committee. Two Democrats -- Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.) and William M. Colmer (Miss.) -- joined four Republicans -- Leo E. Allen (Ill.), Clarence J. Brown (Ohio), Harris Ellsworth (Ore.), and Henry J. Latham (N.Y.) -- in voting against clearing S 2126. Six Democrats voted for a rule.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) July 5 said the only way of getting the bill to the House would be for the Rules Committee to reverse itself. He said: "If the Republican leadership and the Republican Administration can get one vote on the Rules Committee it looks like we can get a housing bill. Otherwise it looks like we might not."

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said "we'll get a housing bill before we're through."

On July 28, after three Republican members reportedly switched their votes, the Committee granted a rule (H Res 326) on the bill. Reps. Smith, Colmer, and Brown were reported as still opposed to granting a rule.

Floor Action

The House July 29 passed a "skeleton" version of S 2126 by a 396-3 roll-call vote. An amendment by Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) that removed all public housing provisions, plus others affecting elderly persons, cooperative housing, colleges, farms, and community facilities, was agreed to by a 217-188 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 164.)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference by the House, S 2126 would:

Authorize an additional $4 billion for general Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance.

Extend FHA's repair and modernization loan program to July 1, 1956.

Authorize construction of military housing under the Wherry Act where certification was made by the Secretary of Defense before June 30, 1955, or by the Atomic Energy Commission by June 30, 1956.

Authorize for slum clearance and urban renewal an additional $200 million in fiscal 1956 and 1957, with authority given the President to increase the amount by $100 million.

DEBATE -- July 29 -- William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- Under the 1954 housing law, public housing "is dead. The Committee bill would revive it. The Wolcott amendment would keep it the corpse that it is." The cost of public housing "is prohibitive," the program "kills the initiative" of those it aids, and because of Supreme Court rulings on segregation, southern states will not build public housing, in which races must be integrated.

Henry J. Latham (R N.Y.) -- The bill before the House "is not at all the President's program." Important restrictions in existing public housing law and in the Administration's program were left out of the bill.

Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- "Some gentlemen say that the President does not want" public housing. But "three times this year he said he was in favor of public housing."

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "The Administration feels that in adopting the Wolcott amendment and getting the whole subject to conference, they will get a bill that more nearly conforms to the wishes of the Administration than the bill" sent to the House floor.

Hugh Scott (R Pa.) -- Republicans who "only this morning" at a political gathering yelled 'We want Ike' now say the way to be for what Ike wants is to vote against it.... I have heard a lot of specious arguments.... but today takes the cake."

Sidney R. Yates (R Ill.) -- "We need a program that will satisfy the housing needs of all Americans, of every economic level, not just those who can afford to buy their own houses.... It is comparatively easy to tear down slums if we do not care what happens to people.... The Wolcott amendment would deny them any consideration at all."

(See Congressional Record, July 29.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- Amend Wolcott substitute to include in the military housing provisions authority for commitments made by the Atomic Energy Commission by June 30, 1956. Standing vote, 138-114.

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) -- Substitute for the bill provisions authorizing additional funds for general FHA mortgage insurance and slum clearance, and extending FHA home improvement and military housing programs. Teller vote, 200-147; roll call, 217-188.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Amend Wolcott substitute to prohibit limiting any aid provided in the bill for reasons of race, religion, or national origin. Standing, 113-168; teller, 112-158.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee Aug. 1 reported (H Rept 1622) a compromise version of S 2126 recommending 45,000 public housing units by July 31, 1956. The President had asked for 70,000 units over a two-year period. The Senate had voted for 135,000 units for approximately four years.

The compromise bill reinstated numerous provisions of the Senate version, some with modifications. Five members of the conference group did not sign the report: the three GOP House conferees, Reps. Wolcott, Ralph A. Gamble (N.Y.), and Henry O. Talle (Iowa); and Sens. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.).

Conferees also:

Dropped Senate provisions for housing for elderly persons.

Accepted Senate items dealing with cooperative and farm housing, community planning and public facilities, insurance for trailer camps, and a step-up in aid to college housing projects.

Cut the military housing authorized in the Senate version.

Dropped air pollution provisions of the Senate bill, since they had been included in a separate bill (S 928) which became PL 159, July 14.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said Aug. 2, after a White House conference on legislative matters, that the compromise bill was "administratively wrong" and not satisfactory to the Administration.

HHFA Administrator Albert M. Cole said he still wanted 70,000 public housing units and that the failure to insure that communities work out "comprehensive" slum clearance programs "sabotages the President's program." Cole also objected to the bill's trailer park financing, the divorce of the Home Loan Bank Board from the HHFA, and loans to communities for public works construction.

Senate Action

The Senate Aug. 1 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report on S 2126.

DEBATE -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Regretted that no housing was provided for elderly persons but the House conferees "refused to consider that provision in any amount." However, 90 percent of the Senate bill was accepted.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- The compromise bill was "splendid.... I see nothing wrong with it whatever."

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- The bill is "completely inadequate.... We in New York City alone need more than the number of public housing units" provided. "What progress we made, we made in the face of the combined forces of the Administration and the real estate lobby."

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Also regretted that the House conferees would accept no more than 45,000 public housing units.

(See Congressional Record, Aug. 1.)

House Action

The House Aug. 2 agreed to the conference report by a 187-168 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 164.)

DEBATE -- Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- "There is a reason why the Senate wanted more low-rent public housing than the House. Every Senator represents a state, and in every state there is some city that needs public housing." Provision of 45,000 units "will not meet the minimum requirement."

Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) -- During 11 days of Committee testimony, "no evidence was introduced to show that more public housing was needed.... Actually, the evidence was that most cities did not want it."

Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- "In any well rounded housing program...provision should be made for those who are unable to get a house built by private enterprise." No witness said he could make a profit on "a house that a man with a $1,800-a-year salary can pay rent on."

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) -- "The President does not want public housing without tying it in with slum clearance and urban renewals.... The President does not want many other things in this bill." FHA insurance on trailer parks would make "mortgage financing available to potentially vacant properties, because you can move a trailer off a trailer camp and you have no house left there."

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- Urged recommittal of the conference report so the conferees could "bring back the kind of legislation that will be suitable to the President and be most beneficial to the country."

(See Congressional Record, Aug. 2.)

PRESIDENT PROTESTS, BUT SIGNS

President Eisenhower signed the bill into Public Law 345, Aug. 11.

The President said he had "serious objections" to some sections of the bill, but signed it so as to pass into law other "very important and desirable provisions." The President noted that in the Act public housing was not tied to slum clearance and urban renewal as he had wished. He also objected to provisions which detached the Home Loan Bank Board from the Housing and Home Finance Agency, to extension of HHFA lending authority without normal appropriation review, and to an enlarged lending program for the construction of local public works.

The President praised other features of the bill which "enable families of moderate income to acquire or improve their own homes."

GROUP STANDS -- For positions on housing taken by various organizations interested in the field, see the Lobby Roundup, p. 674.

POLIO VACCINE

S 2501 -- Reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 839) July 13, 1955.
• Passed by voice vote of the Senate July 18.
HR 7126 -- Reported by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 14 (H Rept 1186).
S 2501 -- Passed by voice vote of the House, amended, Aug. 1.
• Conference report (H Rept 1626) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate Aug. 2.
P.L. 377 -- Signed into law Aug. 12.

Enactment of this bill, authorizing allocation of funds for free polio vaccinations, followed several months of heated debate and testimony on the proper methods for handling the program. Results of 1954 field trials of the vaccine were announced April 12. The subsequent discovery of defective vaccine, revision of federal safety standards, and a resultant slow-down in vaccine production led to a movement for federal control of vaccine distribution.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955:

Authorized, through Feb. 15, 1956, "such sums as may be necessary" for the states to provide children under 20 and expectant mothers with polio vaccine.

Provided each state with funds equal to one-third the number of unvaccinated eligible persons in the state, multiplied by the polio vaccine's cost and a figure derived by dividing the state's per capita income into the per capita income of the United States.

Provided that "no means test or other discrimination based on financial ability of individuals" would determine who was to receive the vaccine.

Authorized the Surgeon General, "for the purpose of assuring the most effective and equitable distribution" of the vaccine, to set up priorities of persons eligible for it, and to approve state plans for its distribution, under the general supervision of the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

In the first Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal 1956 (HR 7278 -- PL 219), $30 million was appropriated for Public Health Service grants to the states to cover costs of the polio vaccine, and $4.5 million for the distribution of the vaccine. (See Appropriations story, p. 242.)

Background

The history-making report on successful field tests of Dr. Jonas E. Salk's anti-polio vaccine was made April 12, 1955, by Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., director of the Poliomyelitis Vaccine Evaluation Center, at the University of Michigan. The government immediately licensed six firms to manufacture and distribute the vaccine. The authorization was signed by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

On April 27 all Salk vaccine produced by Cutter Laboratories of Berkeley, Calif., was ordered withdrawn from use. The Public Health Service said a number of children who received Cutter vaccine had contracted polio. Cutter cases mounted and some other cases occurred following shots from vaccines made by other manufacturers. On May 18 the Public Health Service announced there would be no further release of vaccine until there was a plant-by-plant review of the manufacturing process.

On May 30 Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele said polio immunization was "back on the track" after vaccine manufacturers had agreed to strict new testing and production techniques. He said he hoped nine million school children would receive two shots before the late-summer polio peak. Scheele had announced on May 25 creation of a permanent Poliomyelitis Vaccine Clearance Panel. The finding of live virus in the Cutter vaccine was confirmed by Scheele June 5, and the Public Health Service later blamed this on a failure in its safety tests.

FEDERAL CONTROL DEBATED

Bills (HR 5611, 5599) favoring federal control of vaccine distribution were introduced April 18 by Reps. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and Albert Rains (D Ala.), but President Eisenhower May 4 told a news conference he favored voluntary distribution. He added that the government would see that all children were vaccinated, regardless of ability to pay.

At a May 16 Senate hearing, Mrs. Hobby called the shortage of vaccine "tremendous," and said "no one could have foreseen the public demand" for it.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said Mrs. Hobby should be "removed from office...for her gross incompetency," and accused the President of trying to "cover up" Administration "bungling." Morse and Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), among others, urged free shots for all children and standby federal vaccine controls. Democratic critics of the Administration's handling of the vaccine program included ex-President Harry S. Truman and Adlai E. Stevenson, former presidential candidate.

Defending the Administration, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, said that "a suggestion...the Republican party has interfered with the (vaccine) program is made either from sheer ignorance...or with a determined effort to confuse the public in the hope of political gain."

President Eisenhower May 16 asked Congress to provide $28 million in federal grants to states so children in low-income families would be assured vaccination. Some Democrats objected that the plan would require a "means test."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HEARINGS -- May 16, June 14, 15 on bills (S 1984, 2147) to provide polio vaccine inoculations for children. S 1984 -- the Administration bill, introduced by H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- would authorize funds for needy children. S 2147, sponsored by Lister Hill (D Ala.) and six other Democrats, would make free vaccine available to all children.

TESTIMONY -- May 16 -- Mrs. Hobby said the "shortage" of vaccine was "tremendous." She added, "you can't distribute what you do not have.... I believe that no one could have foreseen the public demand."

June 14 -- Mrs. Hobby said S 2147 would lead to "socialized medicine by the back door." Dr. R.H. Hutcheson, Tennessee state health officer, said he saw no connection between free inoculation and "socialized medicine."

June 15 -- Dr. Julian P. Price of the American Medical Association opposed S 2147 as "completely

unnecessary." Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said he had no interest in "promoting or opposing legislation" but wanted the vaccine to go to as many children as possible.

FEDERAL GRANTS APPROVED

ACTION -- The Committee July 13 reported a bill (S 2501 -- S Rept 839) to authorize federal grants to the states for free polio vaccine for children and expectant mothers.

PROVISIONS -- As reported, the bill would:

Authorize through Dec. 31, 1955, "such sums as may be necessary" for the states to provide children under 20 and expectant mothers with polio vaccinations.

Provide that grants would be administered under the Public Health Service Act by the Surgeon General, who could, at his discretion, set priorities on the groups that would receive the shots.

The Committee said the proposed program would operate only where "local communities undertook to develop vaccination programs involving the distribution of vaccine without charge." Because of the need for two vaccine shots by December if immunization during the 1956 polio season was to be reasonably assured, and because many state legislatures could not act by then, the report said, the bill would not call for matching funds by the states.

Floor Action

The Senate July 18 passed S 2501 by voice vote, without amendment.

DEBATE -- Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- The Senate Committee "decided that the objective of protecting the nation's children against paralytic poliomyelitis...could be realized without the creation of any new governmental mechanisms and without any major departure from established federal, state, and local public health patterns."

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- S 2501 "represents the considered judgment of the members of the Committee...as to how the federal government can best assist the states in seeing to it that no child is denied the opportunity for vaccination, subject, of course, to the... shortage of supply, concerning which all witnesses agree the government is unable to help."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "If we are to spend federal, tax-paid dollars in payment for the vaccine, the vaccine should meet tests more stringent than those which have been followed, and...the government should pay only for that vaccine which the public health authorities themselves have double checked.... I think the American people are entitled to know that not a batch of the vaccine is going to go into a vial...unless there has first been a government test made of that batch, as well as a drug company test. This proposed legislation does not begin to touch that problem."

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- May 6 and 13 on legislation to provide federal control of polio vaccine (H J Res 299, HR 5599, 5696).

TESTIMONY -- May 6 -- Dr. Scheele explained the position of the Public Health Service on the vaccine distribution program. He said the Salk vaccine was both good and safe, that he counted on it to cut down the polio toll in the future, but that he would rather delay the program than settle for less than "every conceivable safeguard."

May 13 -- Dr. Scheele said he had "no objection" to a proposal that the government buy the entire output of vaccine and turn it over to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. "There is still every reason to believe," he said, "that enough vaccine will be available to vaccinate the children in the most susceptible age groups before the height of the polio season."

The Banking Committee did not act on the bills. On May 16 the President outlined his plan to provide vaccine for needy children.

ADMINISTRATION PLAN

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- May 25, 27 on HR 6286, the Administration bill, to finance and control vaccine distribution.

TESTIMONY -- May 25 -- Roswell B. Perkins, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, rejected a suggestion by Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.) that political pressure had been brought on Mrs. Hobby to license Cutter Laboratories as a vaccine producer. He read a statement by Mrs. Hobby saying that $28 million would permit 13,350,000 children to be immunized, with most of the money allocated to lower-income states.

Scheele said there was almost no likelihood of contaminated vaccine from two Cutter-produced lots being used in later inoculations.

May 27 -- Dr. W.H. Sebrell, Jr., director of the National Institutes of Health, said new vaccine testing standards would reduce the chances of mistakes to "as near zero as possible."

Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) opposed allocating money to the states to finance the immunization of needy children, but the idea was supported by Perkins, who said he thought "complete federal control would slow down the program of distribution."

COMMITTEE -- Health and Science Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 22 and 23 on HR 6286.

TESTIMONY -- June 22 -- Subcommittee Chairman J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) said a panel of 15 polio experts would try to "settle vague rumors...about polio vaccine."

Dr. Salk defended what he called the "perfectly remarkable job" of the American pharmaceutical industry in preparing the vaccine.

Dr. Albert B. Sabin called for an end of inoculations and a halt in manufacture of the Salk polio vaccine. He said other, less powerful virus strains should be substituted for one used to make Salk vaccine.

June 23 -- The panel supported, by an 8-2 vote, continued inoculations with the existing vaccine. They recommended substitution of other strains of virus later. Only Dr. John F. Enders agreed with Dr. Sabin that the Salk vaccine was too dangerous for use.

Dr. Thomas M. Rivers of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research said summer polio shots should continue despite some "slight hazard" of provocation. He said he would continue shots even if an epidemic were beginning, adding that "the hazard is higher but the good you can do is higher, too."

ACTION -- The Subcommittee July 8 favorably reported the bill to the full Committee. The Committee

July 14 reported, with amendments, a new bill (HR 7126 -- H Rept 1186) to authorize grants to the states for polio vaccine.

PROVISIONS -- As approved, the bill would:

Authorize direct grants to states for polio shots for needy children (an estimated 25 percent of those under 20).

Authorize 50-50 matching federal-state grants where states set up programs for all children.

Permit states to use 20 percent of the grants for administrative purposes.

Floor Action

The House Aug. 1, by voice vote, suspended the rules and passed S 2501. The House amended the Senate bill by substituting the text of HR 7126, as reported.

DEBATE -- John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- The handling of the vaccine distribution program was "disgraceful.... The blame lay in the politicians, but not the politicians in Congress. It was the politicians in the executive branch of the present Administration."

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- "If there was anything disgraceful about the handling of this program, it was the attempt to play politics with it, the attempt to force a scientific experiment to meet a certain deadline." He said "the unfortunate aspects of the matter were those handled by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis...in its urge to get publicity."

A.L. Miller (R Neb.) -- "The political slant was taken in Congress by men with small scientific minds, or no scientific minds at all, who were willing to jump in with all four feet, if they had them, to make politics out of the public-health problems of the people of this country."

Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) -- If the bill "comes back from conference with one whit more federal aid or federal control, I shall vote and work against it." He feared it would set a "dangerous precedent."

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- "No one has found fault with the scientific approach to the problem. The fault we found is with the way the executive department has mishandled the entire problem; and we are not solving it by this legislation...(S 2501) merely appropriates some money to make the vaccine available, but it does not control it...Mrs. Hobby refused to come before our committee time after time to tell us how that could be done. Once the vaccine is manufactured, it is free to go anywhere and everywhere throughout the country. There is no legislation that will affect that situation."

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee Aug. 2 reported (H Rept 1626) a compromise version of S 2501.

The conferees dropped House provisions authorizing direct grants for vaccine for needy children, and matching federal-state grants for other children. The Senate's broader grant authorization was accepted, with the date extended to Feb. 15, 1956, and a revised formula governing allocation to the states was worked out.

Authority over the program was vested in the Surgeon General under the supervision of the Secretary of HEW, instead of directly in the Secretary.

ACTION -- On Aug. 2, the last day of the session, both the House and Senate agreed, by voice votes, to the conference report. There was no debate.

SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 7225 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1189) July 14, 1955.

- Passed by the House, by a 372-31 roll-call vote, July 18. (For voting, see p. 160.)

HR 7225 liberalized and extended benefits of one part of social security -- the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program. Although the revisions generally were supported by a bipartisan majority in the House, the Administration asked that action be delayed until more study could be given the program.

The Administration also criticized the House Ways and Means Committee for holding closed hearings on HR 7225, and prevailed upon the Senate Finance Committee to wait until 1956 before considering the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7225 would:

Pay OASI benefits to totally and permanently disabled workers at age 50, instead of 65.

Pay OASI benefits to women at age 62, instead of 65.

Continue OASI children's benefits beyond the cutoff age of 18 if total disability was sustained before the age of 18.

Extend OASI coverage to lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors, veterinarians, naturopaths, optometrists, share-croppers, turpentine and gum naval store workers, and certain Tennessee Valley Authority and Federal Home Loan Bank employees. Physicians would not be covered.

Raise the OASI tax rate, paid by workers and their employers, from 2 percent to 2.5 percent each in 1956, to 3 percent in 1960, to 3.5 percent in 1965, to 4 percent in 1970, and to 4.5 percent in 1975.

Raise the rate paid by self-employed workers to maintain their tax at 1.5 times the rate paid by workers on payrolls.

Declare it the policy of Congress that persons applying for disability payments should be referred to a state vocational rehabilitation agency so "the maximum number of such individuals may be rehabilitated..."

Provide for deductions of payments for persons refusing to accept rehabilitation.

Establish an Advisory Council on Social Security Financing to advise on maintaining the actuarial soundness of the program.

ESTIMATED BENEFITS

This was the estimate of the impact HR 7225 would have, if enacted:

Disabled Workers -- 250,000 would receive $200 million a year in new benefits at the outset; after 25 years, 1 million would receive $850 million a year.

Women -- 800,000 would receive $400 million; after 25 years, 1.8 million would receive $1.3 billion.

Disabled Children -- 5,000 would receive $2 million to $3 million, eventually.

Coverage -- 250,000 additional workers would be covered. Physicians would be the only major recognized professional group still excluded from both compulsory and voluntary coverage.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Social Security Extension." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp.188ff.)

The first Social Security Act, establishing a program for retirement pension insurance and federal aid to the aged, was signed Aug. 14, 1935, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Amendments in 1939 provided benefits for survivors of insured workers. Subsequent amendments extended the coverage and broadened the scope of the Social Security Act.

The 1954 amendments, the first adopted under a Republican Administration, extended OASI coverage to 10 million persons, bringing 9 out of 10 workers under the program. The 1954 amendments also:

Increased benefit payments for retired workers and their survivors.

Permitted a worker to drop as many as 5 years of low earnings from his wage record in computing his average monthly pay.

Increased from $3,600 to $4,200 the annual earnings on which maximum benefits would be based.

Preserved totally disabled workers' benefits by discounting wages lost through illness.

Increased to $1,200 a year the amount beneficiaries could earn without losing OASI payments.

Reduced from 75 to 72 the age at which beneficiaries could receive full OASI payments regardless of other income.

Boosted the employer's and worker's OASI contribution to 2 percent each, set the self-employed worker's contribution at 3 percent, and established a rising scale of OASI taxes, with a maximum by 1975 of 4 percent each to be paid by employers and their employees, and 6 percent to be paid by self-employed persons.

OASI PAYMENTS

Subject to certain qualifications, the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program pays monthly benefits to a:

Retired worker aged 65 or over.

Wife or dependent husband, 65 or over, of retired worker.

Wife of retired worker, regardless of her age, if she cares for an unmarried dependent child under 18.

Unmarried dependent child, under 18, of retired or deceased worker.

Widow or dependent widower, 65 or over, of deceased worker -- regardless of his age at death.

Widow of deceased worker, regardless of her age, if she cares for an unmarried dependent child under 18.

Dependent parent, over 65, of deceased worker if no widow, widower, or child is eligible.

Lump-sum death benefits, to a maximum of $255, are paid to the worker's widow or widower, or to the person who pays burial expenses.

Benefits are based on a worker's average monthly earnings, to a maximum of $350 a month. The earnings base for years before 1955 is less than $350. The average may be raised by dropping out four to five years of lowest or non-existent earnings. Disabled workers may drop out the years of disability.

About 70.4 million persons -- more than 90 percent of the working population -- were insured under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance on Jan. 1, 1955. The results of the 1954 legislation on OASI coverage were not expected to show until 1956.

OASI TRUST FUND

The OASI trust fund has been built from payroll taxes on employers and employees, and interest on the principle. The fund pays benefits to insured workers, their families and survivors, and provides money to administer the OASI program. OASI trust fund figures for fiscal 1955, and cumulative totals from Jan. 1, 1937 (when payroll taxes first were imposed) to June 30, 1955, in billions of dollars:

	Fiscal 1955	Cumulative
Contributions	$5.1	$35.6
Interest	0.4	3.4
Benefits	4.3	17.0
Expenses	0.1	0.8
Balance	21.1	21.1*

** Sums do not balance exactly because of rounding of figures.*

About 7.6 million retired workers, dependents, and survivors received OASI benefits in fiscal 1955.

Besides OASI, Social Security encompasses other programs, including public assistance and unemployment compensation. Assistance programs involve federal-state cooperation in distributing aid on the basis of need.

In view of the extensive Social Security Act changes in 1954, President Eisenhower asked the 84th Congress only to modify the formula for federal sharing in old-age assistance payments by states. No action was taken on the request in 1955.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- June 21-23, 28, July 6 in executive session on HR 7225. The Committee voted 15-10, along straight party lines, to hold closed hearings. Democrats opposed open hearings.

TESTIMONY -- June 21 -- Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, wrote Committee Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) requesting a public "thoroughgoing review and inquiry into the issues raised" by the bill. She estimated that proposals, contained in a draft of HR 7225 sent her, to lower the pension age for women from 65 years of age to 62 and speed pensions to disabled persons would cost more than $2 billion a year

June 23 -- CIO President Walter P. Reuther wrote Cooper he "appreciated" the Committee's action in holding closed hearings. Reuther said it would be "needlessly cruel" to postpone, through lengthy hearings, action on social security improvements.

ACTION -- July 14 reported HR 7225 (H Rept 1189), by a 21-3 vote, after revising the bill to raise OASI taxes. Democrats at first sought to avoid any tax increase. Republicans sought to lower the eligibility age of women to 60.

MINORITY VIEWS

Three Republican Members -- John W. Byrnes (Wis.), Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), and Noah M. Mason (Ill.) -- later voted against passage of the bill, and presumably

were the Members who voted against the report. Although four other GOP Members -- Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio), Robert W. Kean (N.J.), Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.), and Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) -- voted for passage, they joined Byrnes, Curtis, and Mason in filing supplemental views declaring:

Public hearings should have been held.

"Far-reaching implications" had been "explored in...a cursory and casual fashion."

Proposed liberalizations would incite demands for further expansion of benefits, but HR 7225 would raise OASI taxes so near the saturation point it would be impractical to raise them higher to pay for desirable liberalizations in the future.

Social insurance should provide only "basic protection at a cost within the reach of all;" it could not protect against "all insurable risks."

Retirement of women at 62 instead of 65 might "run counter to...(the) major social and economic objective of wider employment opportunity..."

Reduction of the eligibility age for widows from 65 to 62, rather than to 60, might not be a "significant improvement."

Individually, Mason said "it would be almost impossible to prevent widespread abuse" of the disability program.

Floor Action

The House July 18 suspended the rules and passed HR 7225, by a 372-31 roll-call vote. The bill was not amended on the floor. (For voting, see chart, p. 160.)

DEBATE -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- HR 7225 "would make several major improvements in the social security system. In addition to extending coverage, the bill would remove inequities and shortcomings of the present system.... The most important improvement...is the provision of disability insurance benefits for permanently and totally disabled workers.... The lowering of the eligibility age for women beneficiaries will help relieve the personal hardship encountered by older women who now have to wait until they reach age 65 to receive benefits.... It will also make it possible for working men to retire at an earlier age, since generally speaking, the wives of older working men are a few years younger than their husbands. Providing for the continuation of monthly benefits to disabled children age 18 and over will recognize the fact that such children are just as dependent... (as) children under age 18."

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "...it is unfortunate that the American people were not given a better opportunity to express their views before the House Ways and Means Committee. It is also to be regretted that there is not more than 20 minutes on a side to debate this subject.... Denied these opportunities we have only two alternatives. We could vote against the suspension of the rules and that would leave legislation with a commendable purpose high and dry, or we can vote for the legislation and send the measure along to the Senate, where I am sure it will be more carefully considered.... This bill -- imperfect as it is -- means a step in the right direction. For that reason I shall vote for it and hope the Senate will give it the more careful consideration it merits."

John E. Henderson (R Ohio) -- "...the benefits to be derived from this bill are unquestioned.... But...there is much in the background and history of this present bill that is characteristic of legislation by means of political and irresponsible expediency."

Hale Boggs (D La.) -- "...any impression that this bill has not been thoroughly and adequately considered is simply not a statement of fact. This bill was considered in executive sessions of the Committee on Ways and Means, with the experts of the Social Security Board present every day.... It was considered by the members of this Committee who time and time again have conducted public hearings on the issues involved...."

Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) -- "There is absolutely no valid excuse for a woman to retire at age 62 and a man at 65. All figures...show that the life expectancy of women is about five years longer than that of men and that their physical strength is probably considerably greater. Their mental attributes are the same."

Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) -- "A woman who is widowed, say, at the age of 60 and has never earned her living finds it almost impossible to earn money at that age if she is entering the working force for the first time."

Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) -- "I shall vote for this bill, not because I am satisfied with the new age requirement, but because it recognizes the fact that the retirement age of 65 is old-fashioned and our social security system needs remodeling."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- July 26 on HR 7225. The Committee planned to hold additional hearings early in 1956.

TESTIMONY -- July 26 -- HEW Secretary Hobby asked the Committee to make a thorough study of the issues raised by HR 7225.

Mrs. Hobby said the social security system could "lose its attractiveness" if costs were increased without the "most careful evaluation of benefits they confer." She said sufficient time had not elapsed "to assess and determine the results of the 1954 amendments."

Group Stands

Stands of pressure groups on OASI issues:

COVERAGE -- Professional organizations which opposed OASI coverage of their occupational fields: American Dental Association, American Medical Association.

Organizations which opposed compulsory coverage of their fields, but favored voluntary coverage: American Bar Association, American Osteopathic Association, National Chiropractic Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Farm Bureau Federation (opposed compulsory coverage of self-employed farm operators, covered in 1954).

Organizations which favored compulsory coverage of their fields: Congress of American Dentists for OASI, Inc. (dissidents in American Dental Association), National Lawyers Guild, American Naturopathic Association, National Farmers Union, American Optometric Association. The American Farm Bureau Federation favored coverage of some farm laborers.

Groups which favored extension of coverage to all or most fields: American Public Welfare Association, National Farmers Union, American Federation of Labor,

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unnecessary." Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said he had no interest in "promoting or opposing legislation" but wanted the vaccine to go to as many children as possible.

FEDERAL GRANTS APPROVED

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House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- May 6 and 13 on legislation to provide federal control of polio vaccine (H J Res 299, HR 5599, 5696).

TESTIMONY -- May 6 -- Dr. Scheele explained the position of the Public Health Service on the vaccine distribution program. He said the Salk vaccine was both good and safe, that he counted on it to cut down the polio toll in the future, but that he would rather delay the program than settle for less than "every conceivable safeguard."

May 13 -- Dr. Scheele said he had "no objection" to a proposal that the government buy the entire output of vaccine and turn it over to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. "There is still every reason to believe," he said, "that enough vaccine will be available to vaccinate the children in the most susceptible age groups before the height of the polio season."

The Banking Committee did not act on the bills. On May 16 the President outlined his plan to provide vaccine for needy children.

ADMINISTRATION PLAN

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- May 25, 27 on HR 6286, the Administration bill, to finance and control vaccine distribution.

TESTIMONY -- May 25 -- Roswell B. Perkins, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, rejected a suggestion by Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.) that political pressure had been brought on Mrs. Hobby to license Cutter Laboratories as a vaccine producer. He read a statement by Mrs. Hobby saying that $28 million would permit 13,350,000 children to be immunized, with most of the money allocated to lower-income states.

Scheele said there was almost no likelihood of contaminated vaccine from two Cutter-produced lots being used in later inoculations.

May 27 -- Dr. W.H. Sebrell, Jr., director of the National Institutes of Health, said new vaccine testing standards would reduce the chances of mistakes to "as near zero as possible."

Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) opposed allocating money to the states to finance the immunization of needy children, but the idea was supported by Perkins, who said he thought "complete federal control would slow down the program of distribution."

COMMITTEE -- Health and Science Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 22 and 23 on HR 6286.

TESTIMONY -- June 22 -- Subcommittee Chairman J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) said a panel of 15 polio experts would try to "settle vague rumors...about polio vaccine."

Dr. Salk defended what he called the "perfectly remarkable job" of the American pharmaceutical industry in preparing the vaccine.

Dr. Albert B. Sabin called for an end of inoculations and a halt in manufacture of the Salk polio vaccine. He said other, less powerful virus strains should be substituted for one used to make Salk vaccine.

June 23 -- The panel supported, by an 8-2 vote, continued inoculations with the existing vaccine. They recommended substitution of other strains of virus later. Only Dr. John F. Enders agreed with Dr. Sabin that the Salk vaccine was too dangerous for use.

Dr. Thomas M. Rivers of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research said summer polio shots should continue despite some "slight hazard" of provocation. He said he would continue shots even if an epidemic were beginning, adding that "the hazard is higher but the good you can do is higher, too."

ACTION -- The Subcommittee July 8 favorably reported the bill to the full Committee. The Committee

July 14 reported, with amendments, a new bill (HR 7126 -- H Rept 1186) to authorize grants to the states for polio vaccine.

PROVISIONS -- As approved, the bill would:

Authorize direct grants to states for polio shots for needy children (an estimated 25 percent of those under 20).

Authorize 50-50 matching federal-state grants where states set up programs for all children.

Permit states to use 20 percent of the grants for administrative purposes.

Floor Action

The House Aug. 1, by voice vote, suspended the rules and passed S 2501. The House amended the Senate bill by substituting the text of HR 7126, as reported.

DEBATE -- John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- The handling of the vaccine distribution program was "disgraceful.... The blame lay in the politicians, but not the politicians in Congress. It was the politicians in the executive branch of the present Administration."

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- "If there was anything disgraceful about the handling of this program, it was the attempt to play politics with it, the attempt to force a scientific experiment to meet a certain deadline." He said "the unfortunate aspects of the matter were those handled by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis...in its urge to get publicity."

A.L. Miller (R Neb.) -- "The political slant was taken in Congress by men with small scientific minds, or no scientific minds at all, who were willing to jump in with all four feet, if they had them, to make politics out of the public-health problems of the people of this country."

Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) -- If the bill "comes back from conference with one whit more federal aid or federal control, I shall vote and work against it." He feared it would set a "dangerous precedent."

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- "No one has found fault with the scientific approach to the problem. The fault we found is with the way the executive department has mishandled the entire problem; and we are not solving it by this legislation...(S 2501) merely appropriates some money to make the vaccine available, but it does not control it...Mrs. Hobby refused to come before our committee time after time to tell us how that could be done. Once the vaccine is manufactured, it is free to go anywhere and everywhere throughout the country. There is no legislation that will affect that situation."

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee Aug. 2 reported (H Rept 1626) a compromise version of S 2501.

The conferees dropped House provisions authorizing direct grants for vaccine for needy children, and matching federal-state grants for other children. The Senate's broader grant authorization was accepted, with the date extended to Feb. 15, 1956, and a revised formula governing allocation to the states was worked out.

Authority over the program was vested in the Surgeon General under the supervision of the Secretary of HEW, instead of directly in the Secretary.

ACTION -- On Aug. 2, the last day of the session, both the House and Senate agreed, by voice votes, to the conference report. There was no debate.

SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 7225 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1189) July 14, 1955.

- Passed by the House, by a 372-31 roll-call vote, July 18. (For voting, see p. 160.)

HR 7225 liberalized and extended benefits of one part of social security -- the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program. Although the revisions generally were supported by a bipartisan majority in the House, the Administration asked that action be delayed until more study could be given the program.

The Administration also criticized the House Ways and Means Committee for holding closed hearings on HR 7225, and prevailed upon the Senate Finance Committee to wait until 1956 before considering the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7225 would:

Pay OASI benefits to totally and permanently disabled workers at age 50, instead of 65.

Pay OASI benefits to women at age 62, instead of 65.

Continue OASI children's benefits beyond the cutoff age of 18 if total disability was sustained before the age of 18.

Extend OASI coverage to lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors, veterinarians, naturopaths, optometrists, share-croppers, turpentine and gum naval store workers, and certain Tennessee Valley Authority and Federal Home Loan Bank employees. Physicians would not be covered.

Raise the OASI tax rate, paid by workers and their employers, from 2 percent to 2.5 percent each in 1956, to 3 percent in 1960, to 3.5 percent in 1965, to 4 percent in 1970, and to 4.5 percent in 1975.

Raise the rate paid by self-employed workers to maintain their tax at 1.5 times the rate paid by workers on payrolls.

Declare it the policy of Congress that persons applying for disability payments should be referred to a state vocational rehabilitation agency so "the maximum number of such individuals may be rehabilitated..."

Provide for deductions of payments for persons refusing to accept rehabilitation.

Establish an Advisory Council on Social Security Financing to advise on maintaining the actuarial soundness of the program.

ESTIMATED BENEFITS

This was the estimate of the impact HR 7225 would have, if enacted:

Disabled Workers -- 250,000 would receive $200 million a year in new benefits at the outset; after 25 years, 1 million would receive $850 million a year.

Women -- 800,000 would receive $400 million; after 25 years, 1.8 million would receive $1.3 billion.

Disabled Children -- 5,000 would receive $2 million to $3 million, eventually.

Coverage -- 250,000 additional workers would be covered. Physicians would be the only major recognized professional group still excluded from both compulsory and voluntary coverage.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Social Security Extension." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp.188ff.)

The first Social Security Act, establishing a program for retirement pension insurance and federal aid to the aged, was signed Aug. 14, 1935, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Amendments in 1939 provided benefits for survivors of insured workers. Subsequent amendments extended the coverage and broadened the scope of the Social Security Act.

The 1954 amendments, the first adopted under a Republican Administration, extended OASI coverage to 10 million persons, bringing 9 out of 10 workers under the program. The 1954 amendments also:

Increased benefit payments for retired workers and their survivors.

Permitted a worker to drop as many as 5 years of low earnings from his wage record in computing his average monthly pay.

Increased from $3,600 to $4,200 the annual earnings on which maximum benefits would be based.

Preserved totally disabled workers' benefits by discounting wages lost through illness.

Increased to $1,200 a year the amount beneficiaries could earn without losing OASI payments.

Reduced from 75 to 72 the age at which beneficiaries could receive full OASI payments regardless of other income.

Boosted the employer's and worker's OASI contribution to 2 percent each, set the self-employed worker's contribution at 3 percent, and established a rising scale of OASI taxes, with a maximum by 1975 of 4 percent each to be paid by employers and their employees, and 6 percent to be paid by self-employed persons.

OASI PAYMENTS

Subject to certain qualifications, the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program pays monthly benefits to a:

Retired worker aged 65 or over.

Wife or dependent husband, 65 or over, of retired worker.

Wife of retired worker, regardless of her age, if she cares for an unmarried dependent child under 18.

Unmarried dependent child, under 18, of retired or deceased worker.

Widow or dependent widower, 65 or over, of deceased worker -- regardless of his age at death.

Widow of deceased worker, regardless of her age, if she cares for an unmarried dependent child under 18.

Dependent parent, over 65, of deceased worker if no widow, widower, or child is eligible.

Lump-sum death benefits, to a maximum of $255, are paid to the worker's widow or widower, or to the person who pays burial expenses.

Benefits are based on a worker's average monthly earnings, to a maximum of $350 a month. The earnings base for years before 1955 is less than $350. The average may be raised by dropping out four to five years of lowest or non-existent earnings. Disabled workers may drop out the years of disability.

About 70.4 million persons -- more than 90 percent of the working population -- were insured under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance on Jan. 1, 1955. The results of the 1954 legislation on OASI coverage were not expected to show until 1956.

OASI TRUST FUND

The OASI trust fund has been built from payroll taxes on employers and employees, and interest on the principle. The fund pays benefits to insured workers, their families and survivors, and provides money to administer the OASI program. OASI trust fund figures for fiscal 1955, and cumulative totals from Jan. 1, 1937 (when payroll taxes first were imposed) to June 30, 1955, in billions of dollars:

	Fiscal 1955	Cumulative
Contributions	$5.1	$35.6
Interest	0.4	3.4
Benefits	4.3	17.0
Expenses	0.1	0.8
Balance	21.1	21.1*

** Sums do not balance exactly because of rounding of figures.*

About 7.6 million retired workers, dependents, and survivors received OASI benefits in fiscal 1955.

Besides OASI, Social Security encompasses other programs, including public assistance and unemployment compensation. Assistance programs involve federal-state cooperation in distributing aid on the basis of need.

In view of the extensive Social Security Act changes in 1954, President Eisenhower asked the 84th Congress only to modify the formula for federal sharing in old-age assistance payments by states. No action was taken on the request in 1955.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- June 21-23, 28, July 6 in executive session on HR 7225. The Committee voted 15-10, along straight party lines, to hold closed hearings. Democrats opposed open hearings.

TESTIMONY -- June 21 -- Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, wrote Committee Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) requesting a public "thoroughgoing review and inquiry into the issues raised" by the bill. She estimated that proposals, contained in a draft of HR 7225 sent her, to lower the pension age for women from 65 years of age to 62 and speed pensions to disabled persons would cost more than $2 billion a year

June 23 -- CIO President Walter P. Reuther wrote Cooper he "appreciated" the Committee's action in holding closed hearings. Reuther said it would be "needlessly cruel" to postpone, through lengthy hearings, action on social security improvements.

ACTION -- July 14 reported HR 7225 (H Rept 1189), by a 21-3 vote, after revising the bill to raise OASI taxes. Democrats at first sought to avoid any tax increase. Republicans sought to lower the eligibility age of women to 60.

MINORITY VIEWS

Three Republican Members -- John W. Byrnes (Wis.), Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), and Noah M. Mason (Ill.) -- later voted against passage of the bill, and presumably

were the Members who voted against the report. Although four other GOP Members -- Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio), Robert W. Kean (N.J.), Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.), and Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) -- voted for passage, they joined Byrnes, Curtis, and Mason in filing supplemental views declaring:

Public hearings should have been held.

"Far-reaching implications" had been "explored in...a cursory and casual fashion."

Proposed liberalizations would incite demands for further expansion of benefits, but HR 7225 would raise OASI taxes so near the saturation point it would be impractical to raise them higher to pay for desirable liberalizations in the future.

Social insurance should provide only "basic protection at a cost within the reach of all;" it could not protect against "all insurable risks."

Retirement of women at 62 instead of 65 might "run counter to...(the) major social and economic objective of wider employment opportunity..."

Reduction of the eligibility age for widows from 65 to 62, rather than to 60, might not be a "significant improvement."

Individually, Mason said "it would be almost impossible to prevent widespread abuse" of the disability program.

Floor Action

The House July 18 suspended the rules and passed HR 7225, by a 372-31 roll-call vote. The bill was not amended on the floor. (For voting, see chart, p. 160.)

DEBATE -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- HR 7225 "would make several major improvements in the social security system. In addition to extending coverage, the bill would remove inequities and shortcomings of the present system.... The most important improvement...is the provision of disability insurance benefits for permanently and totally disabled workers.... The lowering of the eligibility age for women beneficiaries will help relieve the personal hardship encountered by older women who now have to wait until they reach age 65 to receive benefits.... It will also make it possible for working men to retire at an earlier age, since generally speaking, the wives of older working men are a few years younger than their husbands. Providing for the continuation of monthly benefits to disabled children age 18 and over will recognize the fact that such children are just as dependent... (as) children under age 18."

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "...it is unfortunate that the American people were not given a better opportunity to express their views before the House Ways and Means Committee. It is also to be regretted that there is not more than 20 minutes on a side to debate this subject.... Denied these opportunities we have only two alternatives. We could vote against the suspension of the rules and that would leave legislation with a commendable purpose high and dry, or we can vote for the legislation and send the measure along to the Senate, where I am sure it will be more carefully considered.... This bill -- imperfect as it is -- means a step in the right direction. For that reason I shall vote for it and hope the Senate will give it the more careful consideration it merits."

John E. Henderson (R Ohio) -- "...the benefits to be derived from this bill are unquestioned.... But...there is much in the background and history of this present bill that is characteristic of legislation by means of political and irresponsible expediency."

Hale Boggs (D La.) -- "...any impression that this bill has not been thoroughly and adequately considered is simply not a statement of fact. This bill was considered in executive sessions of the Committee on Ways and Means, with the experts of the Social Security Board present every day.... It was considered by the members of this Committee who time and time again have conducted public hearings on the issues involved...."

Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) -- "There is absolutely no valid excuse for a woman to retire at age 62 and a man at 65. All figures...show that the life expectancy of women is about five years longer than that of men and that their physical strength is probably considerably greater. Their mental attributes are the same."

Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) -- "A woman who is widowed, say, at the age of 60 and has never earned her living finds it almost impossible to earn money at that age if she is entering the working force for the first time."

Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) -- "I shall vote for this bill, not because I am satisfied with the new age requirement, but because it recognizes the fact that the retirement age of 65 is old-fashioned and our social security system needs remodeling."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- July 26 on HR 7225. The Committee planned to hold additional hearings early in 1956.

TESTIMONY -- July 26 -- HEW Secretary Hobby asked the Committee to make a thorough study of the issues raised by HR 7225.

Mrs. Hobby said the social security system could "lose its attractiveness" if costs were increased without the "most careful evaluation of benefits they confer." She said sufficient time had not elapsed "to assess and determine the results of the 1954 amendments."

Group Stands

Stands of pressure groups on OASI issues:

COVERAGE -- Professional organizations which opposed OASI coverage of their occupational fields: American Dental Association, American Medical Association.

Organizations which opposed compulsory coverage of their fields, but favored voluntary coverage: American Bar Association, American Osteopathic Association, National Chiropractic Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Farm Bureau Federation (opposed compulsory coverage of self-employed farm operators, covered in 1954).

Organizations which favored compulsory coverage of their fields: Congress of American Dentists for OASI, Inc. (dissidents in American Dental Association), National Lawyers Guild, American Naturopathic Association, National Farmers Union, American Optometric Association. The American Farm Bureau Federation favored coverage of some farm laborers.

Groups which favored extension of coverage to all or most fields: American Public Welfare Association, National Farmers Union, American Federation of Labor,

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Congress of Industrial Organizations, Life Insurance Association of America, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.

DISABILITY BENEFITS -- Opponents of disability benefits before normal retirement age: American Medical Association, Life Insurance Association of America, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.

Advocates of disability benefits: American Association of Social Workers, American Public Welfare Association, AFL, CIO.

WOMEN'S ELIGIBILITY -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed reducing the eligibility age of women to collect retirement and survivor benefits below 65. The AFL and CIO advocated eligibility for women at age 60.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

HR 4744 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1046) July 1, 1955.
- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 5.
- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 1040) July 20.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a roll-call vote of 91-0, July 28. (See p. 133.)
- Senate amendment agreed to by the House, by voice vote, July 30.

P.L. 383 -- Signed into law Aug. 12.

The Railroad Retirement Act was amended in 1954 to permit pensioners to receive both social security and railroad retirement benefit payments. Congress in 1955 extended the same privilege to survivors and made other improvements in benefits and administration of the program.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 4744:

Increased a spouse's maximum annuity from $40 a month to the level provided under the Social Security Act. The new maximum would be $51.80 a month in 1955, $54.30 in 1956, and whatever amount was authorized by Social Security Act amendments in subsequent years.

Allowed railroad employees' survivors to receive both railroad retirement and social security benefits.

Appointed Railroad Retirement Board personnel as permanent classified civil service workers.

Background

See "Railroad Retirement and Social Security" for action on a bill to remove inequities from the administration of railroad retirement benefits. (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 195ff.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARING -- June 17.

TESTIMONY -- A representative of the railroad unions, Railroad Retirement Board members, the president of the National Association of Retired and Veteran Railway Employees, and Congressmen sponsoring the bill all testified in favor of HR 4744.

ACTION -- Reported HR 4744 amended (H Rept 1046) July 1. (See PROVISIONS, above.)

Floor Action

The House July 5 passed HR 4744 by voice vote, with Committee amendments.

DEBATE -- James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) -- "I am supporting HR 4744 because it is a step in the right direction. I want to serve notice, however, that an across-the-board increase in benefits is badly needed in view of present-day living costs."

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) -- "This bill has the unanimous backing of all the standard railway labor organizations.... This fact weighs heavily in favor of the legislation, since the entire cost of administering the railroad retirement system is paid for by the railway employees and the railroads."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HEARING -- June 22.

TESTIMONY -- Representatives of various labor unions testified in favor of S 1589, which was identical to HR 4744.

ACTION -- Reported July 20 (S Rept 1040) HR 4744 as passed by the House.

Floor Action

The Senate July 28 passed the bill by a 91-0 roll-call vote with an amendment. The measure would add an estimated $26 million a year to benefit payments.

The Senate rejected, by a 24-66 roll-call vote, an amendment by H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) that would have deleted a provision to give Railroad Retirement Board personnel permanent classified civil service status. (For voting, see chart, p. 133.)

DEBATE -- Smith -- The provision to appoint Railroad Retirement Board personnel to the classified civil service would "disrupt the administration of the whole civil service system."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "The Board has refused to make any of its appointments political. (But) under pressure from the Republican organization in 1953, the Board tried to make the 31 leading positions political." After "a storm of popular indignation, the Board receded from that position; but in 1954 it tried to make 11 positions political.... I am surprised and pained at" Smith's "attempt...to sweep away these (civil service) safeguards and to cry to the Republicans...'Come and get it.'"

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Smith's amendment "would weaken the competitive civil service greatly."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Allow each Railroad Retirement Board member to appoint an administrative assistant without civil service restrictions. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Smith -- Delete provisions for appointing Board personnel to permanent classified civil service status. Roll call, 24-66.

HOUSE CONCURRENCE

The House July 30, by voice vote, sent HR 4744 to the White House after agreeing to Senate amendments to the bill by voice vote, without debate.

SCHOOL AID

HR 7535 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 1504) July 28, 1955.

A bill (HR 7535) to authorize federal funds to aid local school district classroom construction between July 1, 1956, and June 30, 1960, was reported to the House, but received no floor consideration in 1955.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee considered various proposals to grant federal aid for school construction (S 4, 5, 480, 522, 686, 968) but took no action on them.

President Eisenhower Feb. 8 sent a special message to Congress calling for a program of federal, state, and local spending of $7 billion over a three-year period. Under the Administration plan, about $1,120,000,000 would come from the federal government, all but $220 million of which would be repaid.

The President Aug. 4 told his news conference the school construction measure was one of four subjects "vital" to the nation's welfare on which Congress had failed to act.

Background

Educational legislation in the United States dates back to 1787 and the Northwest Ordinance. Milestones in the development of federal aid to education, from 1787 to 1954:

1787 -- In the Northwest Ordinance, Congress made the following policy declaration: "...religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

1862 -- Morrill Act provided for grants of federal land to each state for establishment of colleges specializing in the subjects of agriculture and mechanical arts. These became known as "land-grant colleges."

1867 -- Congress established an independent federal "Department of Education." Its name officially changed to U.S. Office of Education after 1929. It was part of the Interior Department from 1869-1939, then transferred to the Federal Security Agency, which in turn became the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1953.

1917 -- Smith-Hughes Act set up the first program of federal grants-in-aid to promote vocational education in the public schools. Funds were provided for courses and teacher training in the fields of agriculture, home economics, distributive occupations, trades, and industries.

1930's -- Various federal emergency agencies set up during the depression years engaged in educational activities as part of the relief program. For example, the Public Works Administration made loans and grants for school construction, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration developed adult education and nursery school programs.

1940 -- Lanham Act authorized federal aid to local governments for construction, maintenance, and operation of facilities, including schools. Aid was channeled to communities with population swollen by increased federal activities.

1944 -- The Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill of Rights) set up a program of educational benefits for World War II veterans (later extended to veterans of the Korean fighting) which was unprecedented in scope.

1946 -- National School Lunch Act authorized aid in the form of funds and food to states for use in serving hot lunches to school children.

1950 -- P L 874 authorized federal payments for maintenance and operating costs of schools overburdened by increased enrollments resulting from federal activities and deprived of local revenues because of the tax-exempt status of federal property. (This program was extended by P L 382, 84th Congress, until June 30, 1957.) Another statute, P L 815, authorized grants to states for construction of schools in federally-affected areas. (This program was extended by P L 731, 83rd Congress, through fiscal 1957.)

1954 -- P L 530 authorized the President to hold a White House Conference on Education before Nov. 30, 1955, and authorized $1 million for preparatory education conferences in the states. P L 532 established a nine-member National Advisory Committee on Education.

MEASURES PROPOSED

A number of controversial education proposals were debated and put to a vote since 1948, but as of 1955, none had won Congressional approval. The proposals and action taken on them:

1948 -- A bill (S 472) to appropriate $300 million a year for federal grants in aid to states for educational costs was passed by the Senate on a 58-22 roll call. Debate on the bill centered on the fact that church and private schools could get some of the federal funds. An amendment to bar such use of federal money was rejected, however, on a 5-80 roll call, with four of the five supporters southern Democrats. The bill was not cleared by the House Education and Labor Committee. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, p 156.)

1949 -- A bill (S 246) similar to S 472 again was passed by the Senate on a 58-15 roll call, again was blocked by the House. Another bill (HR 4643), introduced by Rep. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee in the 84th Congress, would have restricted federal education grants to tax-supported schools (thus ruling out religious and private schools). The Barden bill, also blocked in Committee, was attacked as anti-Catholic. Francis Cardinal Spellman called Barden a "new apostle of bigotry." Cardinal Spellman also accused Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of "anti-Catholic" bias because she wrote in her newspaper column that "we do not want to see public education connected with religious control of the schools." She denied any anti-Catholic bias. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 269ff.)

1951 -- Rep. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), later a Senator, offered an amendment to the pending "tidelands" oil bill to give the federal government control of the

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offshore lands and to put income from the mineral leases into a fund for aid to schools. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 476.)

1952 -- Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) introduced an amendment to specify that federal income from offshore lands would be used for national defense or public schools. The amendment was tabled by a 47-36 roll-call vote. Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) made the tabling motion. Democrats split 20 for, 25 against tabling, while Republicans were 27 for, 11 against. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) argued that the proceeds from the oil lands would "go a long way toward increasing the educational opportunities" of the people. Holland said the amendment didn't belong in a submerged oil lands bill. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, pp. 334, 336.)

1953 -- Two submerged oil lands bills became law, but neither had an oil-for-education provision. One bill (HR 5134-PL 212) placed submerged lands far off U.S. shores under federal control. The Senate agreed, by a 45-37 roll call, to include the Hill amendment earmarking revenues as grants-in-aid for education. Republicans split 11 for, 30 against, while Democrats voted 34 for, seven against the amendment. The oil-for-education amendment was deleted in conference. The other "tidelands" bill (HR 4198-PL 31), which gave the states claim to submerged lands within their traditional boundaries, carried no oil-for-education provision. During Senate action, an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to earmark revenues for aid to education was rejected on a 26-58 roll call, with five Republicans for, 39 against; 20 Democrats for, 19 against. A similar oil-for-education amendment by Lehman was rejected on a 30-60 roll call. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, pp. 388ff.)

1954 -- Hill and 33 co-sponsors introduced a bill (S 2763) to provide that revenues from submerged lands be used as grants-in-aid for education. No action was taken on S 2763. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, p. 630.)

A bill (S 2601) to authorize $500 million in federal aid to the states for a two-year period of emergency school construction was reported in the Senate but no action was taken. The Administration opposed the legislation. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, pp. 209ff.)

ANTI-SEGREGATION MOVE

Following a 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools, some southern states took steps to circumvent the ruling by providing for a private system of schools. It became apparent that opponents of segregation would seek to amend any federal aid-to-education proposal to bar funds to states permitting segregated schools. President Eisenhower on July 6, 1955, said he did not believe anti-segregation restrictions should be written into school legislation because segregation was a separate problem.

1954 HEARINGS

As the move for school aid gathered momentum in 1954, pressure groups began their leg work on Capitol Hill. Hearings began in September before the House Education and Labor Special Subcommittee for Investigation of Federal Activities in Education. Subcommittee figures indicated that 37 federal agencies conducted 298 educational programs. Subcommittee Chairman Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.) said only about 1 percent of the federal expenditure of about $3.5 billion a year was channeled through the Office of Education. Maj. Gen. Harlan N. Harkness, head of the Defense Department's Office of Information and Education, said the armed forces spent about $30 million a year for education.

The Subcommittee on Dec. 7, 1954, issued an interim report urging further adjustment of the federal income tax structure to encourage more individual and corporate contributions to colleges and universities. It also recommended enactment of law requiring data on education funds to be collected and furnished Congress annually by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Hearings also were held late in 1954 by the House Education and Labor Special Subcommittee on Federal Aid for School Construction. Chairman Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) said "school construction is the answer to any phase of federal assistance to education." He said $10 billion to $12 billion should be spent on school construction.

Representatives of the National Education Association, and the American Association of School Administrators testified in favor of federal construction aid. Education Commissioner Samuel M. Brownell said the responsibility rested with state and local authorities. He said a "recent reduction in federal taxes provides each state with a greater margin in tax capacity...that could be used for school buildings."

The Subcommittee unanimously recommended that Congress appropriate money to help states and communities expand school construction programs, and said the legislation must "avoid any possibility of federal control over local school systems."

EISENHOWER PROPOSALS

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union Message Jan. 6, 1955, said there were "grave educational problems" and "an unprecedented classroom shortage." He said "without impairing in any way the responsibilities of our states, localities, communities, or families, the federal government can and should serve as an effective catalyst in dealing with this problem."

In his Economic Report, Jan. 20, the President asked Congress to expand federal programs for research, fellowships, teacher training, and related activities.

President Eisenhower Feb. 8 sent his school-aid message to Congress, said the "control and support" of education should continue to be "a state and local responsibility." He said education must be "free in its response to local community needs, free from any suggestion of political domination, and free from impediments to the pursuit of knowledge by teachers and students." The existing shortage of more than 300,000 classrooms was an "emergency" situation justifying some federal aid, he continued, but added that long-term solutions to school financing should come from state conferences on education, to be climaxed by a White House Conference on Education.

The President asked Congress to authorize:

- Federal purchase of school bonds issued by communities unable to sell the bonds "at a reasonable interest rate" (defined by White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty as a maximum 3 1/8 percent).

- Appropriation of $750 million for fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958 for the bond program.
- Federal support, matched by the states, of a lease-purchase plan in which state school building agencies would erect schools, rent them to school districts until the principal and interest were repaid and the districts took title to the buildings. (The President hoped agencies would issue bonds sufficient to "build $6 billion worth of new schools.")
- Appropriations to build up an initial reserve fund in each state building agency equal to one year's payment on principal and interest on bonds issued. (Hagerty estimated the amount at $150 million, to be matched by the states and repaid by the districts.)
- Grants-in-aid of $200 million over a three-year period for impoverished school districts financially unable to issue bonds or participate in a lease-purchase program.
- Limitation of federal-state aid to impoverished districts to an amount sufficient to enable them to undertake bond issues or a rental program.
- Federal payment of half the administrative cost of state programs designed to work out long-term solutions of school financial problems.
- Appropriations of $20 million for this three-year program, limited to $5 million the first year.

On the Senate floor Feb. 9, four Democratic Senators and then Independent Wayne Morse (Ore.) criticized the President's education program. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) said the plan amounted to "government by gimmick" and would provide no aid to Oregon school districts.

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) said: "It would be as impossible to solve the nation's present educational problems in the manner recommended by the President as it would be to extinguish a city-wide conflagration with a squirt gun." Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) said the program "was conceived by investment bankers and dedicated to the money lenders," while John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) called it an "empty hoax."

BILLS INTRODUCED

By Feb. 8, more than 40 bills for federal aid-to-education had been introduced in the 84th Congress. Representative bills:

HR 14, 15 -- Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) and Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), respectively; Jan. 5. Authorize such appropriations as may be necessary in fiscal 1956 and the five succeeding years for flat grant payments to states for school construction to make facilities adequate to needs.

HR 44 -- Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.); Jan. 5. Provide $500 million in fiscal 1955 and in each of the two succeeding fiscal years to help states acquire and construct plant facilities such as land, buildings, and machinery needed for public schools.

HR 764 -- Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R N.J.); Jan. 5. Provide $250 million in each of the fiscal years 1956 and 1957 for emergency federal aid to states for construction of school facilities "urgently needed because of overcrowding."

HR 2857 -- John Lesinski (D Mich.); Jan. 24. Set up a program of federal loans to aid states and local communities in building schools and appropriate $3 billion for this purpose, with each loan bearing interest at the rate of 1 percent a year and having a maximum maturity of 30 years.

HR 3812 -- Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.); Feb. 8. (Embodied President Eisenhower's aid to education proposals outlined in his Feb. 8 message.) Authorize $750 million for federal purchase of school bonds, provide for federal support of a school-building, lease-purchase plan, authorize $200 million for grants-in-aid to poor school districts over a three-year period, and authorize $20 million for grants to help pay administrative costs of state education programs.

S 4 -- Earle C. Clements (D Ky.); Jan. 6. Provide $500 million a year in 1955 and 1956 to the states for school buildings based on the school-age population of the state.

S 5 -- Lister Hill (D Ala.) and 29 co-sponsors; Jan 6. Appropriate $500 million each for fiscal 1956 and 1957 for emergency federal grants-in-aid, based on per capita income and school population, for construction of "urgently needed" school facilities.

S 296 -- William Langer (R N.D.); Jan. 10. Appropriate $50 million for a revolving fund to provide loans to individuals to help them obtain a college or university education.

S 686 -- John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and 23 co-sponsors; Jan. 24. Appropriate such funds as may be necessary "for such fiscal years as may be determined by the Congress" for grants-in-aid to the states for public school construction, with allocation of the funds based on a formula taking into account the number of school students and the per capital income of the state as compared to the national per capita average.

S 772 -- Hill and 35 co-sponsors; Jan. 27. Provide that revenues from undersea oil and gas deposits of the Outer Continental Shelf be used as grants-in-aid for primary, secondary, and higher education.

S 968 -- H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and 17 GOP co-sponsors; Feb. 8. Embodied President Eisenhower's aid-to-education program as outlined in his Feb. 8 message to Congress. Similar to HR 3812.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 27 - Feb. 21 on bills (S 4, 5, 480, 522, 686, 968) relating to federal aid for school construction.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 27 -- Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), who introduced S 4, said there was no need to fear federal intervention in local school policies, because the bills under consideration would be confined to construction.

Other witnesses who testified generally in favor of federal aid for school construction, rather than on particular bills: J. Marvin Dodson, executive secretary, Kentucky Education Association; Wendell P. Butler, Kentucky superintendent of public instruction; Rep. John C. Watts (D Ky.); Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer of the Washington Post and Times Herald; Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.); F. E. Willingham, superintendent of schools, Tecumseh, Okla.; Mrs. Edward Gray, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; William C. Hinkley, superintendent of schools, Aurora, Colo.

Jan. 28 -- William G. Carr, executive director of the National Education Association, said "the need...is for fact-facing instead of fact-finding." He urged "substantial

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help...of at least half a billion dollars a year until we close the $5 billion gap between what we need and what our states and localities can do."

Federal aid for school construction also was backed by Reps. Henry M. Reuss (D Wis.); Perkins; Dr. John K. Norton, Columbia University Teachers College; Andrew Biemiller, American Federation of Labor; S. Gordon Carter, New York State Teachers Association; Jordan Larson, president, American Association of School Administrators; John W. McLeod, American Institute of Architects; and other school officials.

NO AID TO SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

Jan. 31 -- Sens. George H. Bender (R Ohio) and Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) said federal assistance should not go to any state which refused to follow the Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools.

Others who appeared, all favoring federal aid, included Sens. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.); Reps. Frelinghuysen, Bailey, Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), Kearns.

Feb. 16 -- Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, supported the Administration's proposal for school construction. She said the plan would provide an additional 200,000 classrooms for 6 million children in a three-year period.

Mrs. Hobby said the program would be better than a measure limited to federal grants because of "an understandable tendency on the part of many school districts to defer building plans in the hope they will receive federal assistance."

She said the President's program "encourages local and state initiative and immediate action to speed school construction because the aid it offers is contingent upon first seeking financing through the usual channels."

Committee Chairman Hill said he would propose removing the limit on outright grants-in-aid provided in S 968, the Administration bill. Sen. Douglas criticized the Eisenhower education program as "highly inflexible," asked whether state school building agencies, which would get federal funds under the program, could be used to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling against school segregation. Mrs. Hobby said she didn't think that would happen.

Lehman said the Administration's proposed program would give "the broadest kind of educational powers to the Commissioner" of Education, and seemed to make "mandatory" at least some federal control over public education.

ADMINISTRATION PLAN CRITICIZED

Feb. 17 -- Carr (NEA), said the Administration bill "has so many inadequacies that it would have to be rewritten." He said it "gives our schools much too little aid and much too much control" by the federal government, added that unless the bill is "substantially" modified to provide "genuine assistance to states and localities instead of token assistance," there would be "little or no reason" why the NEA should support it.

Frederick Hipp, executive secretary of the New Jersey Education Association, said "it would be most unfortunate if this bill, and this bill alone, should become law. It is obviously not a proposal designed to meet the present school building emergency."

Feb. 18 -- Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) supported S 968. He said a state school-building agency, such as that proposed for states participating in the President's program, worked well in Maine. Under questioning, Payne said he felt the money available for direct grants might be insufficient.

Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary of the Council of State School Officers, said setting up state school-building agencies "would result in long delays, including court tests..." He said most state educational heads preferred an assistance measure that would provide hard dollars instead of a "complicated" borrowing system. He complained of "federal discrimination" against schools in grants for physical facilities.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) also opposed S 968, as did Thomas D. Bailey, Florida state superintendent of public instruction; R. M. Eyman, Ohio state superintendent of public instruction; and Dr. Frank Wright, California associate state superintendent of public instruction.

FEDERAL AID OPPOSED

Feb. 21 -- John Burkhart of the Indianapolis and Indiana Chambers of Commerce opposed federal aid to education. He said "prodigous efforts...are successfully closing the gap" of the classroom shortage, added that in "the matter of teachers...the picture is not as black as is so frequently painted. For the U.S. as a whole, the teacher-pupil ratio actually improved...from 1940 to 1950."

Selma M. Borchardt of the American Federation of Teachers criticized the Administration bill as "woefully restricted." Biemiller (AFL) said S 968's program was "half-hearted and pinch-penny."

Edward D. Hollander of Americans for Democratic Action said the ADA favored a direct-aid program of $1 billion a year to be matched by state and local funds. He characterized the President's program as "a collection of bookkeeping devices."

Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said S 968 could "open the door for numerous attempts to continue racial segregation in the public schools."

Also generally opposed to the Administration-backed measure were Frederick Lukens, Education Association of the District of Columbia; George Guernsey, CIO; Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Philip Schiff, American Association of Social Workers; and other educators.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 19 -- In a letter to Sen. Smith, ranking minority Committee member and sponsor of S 968, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare said federal aid to needy school districts would be available under the President's proposal without a state school building agency in any case where the needy district had not reached its legal loan or bonding limit.

COMMISSION SEES NO NEED FOR AID

Feb. 24 -- A study group of the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations reported federal aid "is not necessary" for new school construction and recommended that the government gradually withdraw from the school lunch program and curtail aid to vocational education. It said "federal aid is not necessary for

either current operating expenses for public schools or for capital expenditure for new school facilities," but that the states could "afford to make more money available."

March 2 -- President Eisenhower said he doubted that the report was accurate in every detail.

April 23 -- Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio) said the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee was engaged in an "apparent stall" over the Administration proposal for school construction.

No general school-aid bill had been reported by the Committee when Congress adjourned Aug. 2.

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor.

HEARINGS -- March 2 - May 24 on various school bills.

TESTIMONY -- March 2 -- Reps. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), who introduced HR 14, and Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), who introduced HR 15, supported their bills. Kearns said a government which could build "pig pens and opera houses" should be able to spend money for schools. The two Representatives said their proposal carried "no stigma of federal control" and would permit each state to handle its own money.

March 3 -- Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) said he opposed any provision which would add federal minimum wage requirements to the bills. Bailey and Kearns estimated their bills would obligate the federal government to spend about $6 billion over a six-year period as its share of school construction costs.

March 8 -- Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) spoke for HR 2548, which would give priority to school construction for servicemen's and defense workers' children, Negroes, and Indians. Reps. Carl Elliott (D Ala.) and Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) testified for their bills (HR 1565, 4302), to provide matching federal grants to the states.

March 9 -- Rep. John Lesinski (D Mich.) explained three bills that he had introduced (HR 2612, 2857, and 4086). Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.), a former school board member, endorsed the principle of federal grants to schools.

March 15 -- Rep. Winfield K. Dentop (D Ind.) said Administration proposals had so many preliminary requirements that four years would elapse before they had any effect.

March 16 -- Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) said he favored "a modest, sound, federal aid program for school construction."

March 17 -- Reps. Oren Harris (D Ark.) and DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.) discussed the school program.

CLASSROOM SHORTAGE REDUCED

March 29 -- Secretary Hobby said an estimate of the prospective classroom shortage in 1960 had been revised downward from 407,000 to 176,000 as a result of state studies. She said the rate of new classroom construction had increased from 50,000 in 1953 to 60,000 in 1955.

She joined Education Commissioner Samuel M. Brownell in backing the Administration program. Brownell said most of the classroom shortage was concentrated in eight states and around metropolitan areas.

Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr., (D N.Y.) said he would insist on an amendment barring the use of federal funds in districts practicing racial segregation. Barden said any effort to inject "social reform" into the school building program would "befog the matter and endanger the objective..."

March 30 -- Mrs. Hobby said there would be no federal control or influence over schools under the Administration program.

April 20 -- H. A. Stansbury, representing the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce and Arthur V. Burrowes of the Missouri Public Expenditures Survey, opposed any federal aid. Burrowes said Missouri was meeting its classroom needs by itself and had "no need...that requires the federal government to borrow money" to aid it. Stansbury said "West Virginia has ample capacity to go ahead on its own."

April 21, 22 -- Steve Stahl of the National Conference of State Taxpayer Executives and the Oklahoma Public Expenditures Council was joined by spokesmen for Wyoming and New Jersey Taxpayers Associations in attacking the proposed legislation.

April 26 -- Roger A. Freeman of the Intergovernmental Relations Commission, said the role of the federal government was to encourage state and local support of schools. He approved Administration school construction plans.

NEA ASKS $2.5 BILLION PROGRAM

May 3 -- William G. Carr (NEA) asked approval of a $2.5 billion, five-year program of federal aid for school construction. Carr said the NEA program was based on an estimate of $30,000 for each classroom. Arthur F. Corey of the California Teachers Association urged prompt federal grants to states for school construction.

May 11 -- Pennsylvania's superintendent of public instruction said his state spent $500 million to construct schools in the past three years. But, he said, there was "a well-nigh intolerable school housing situation." While education was a state function, he said, federal funds were necessary to end the existing shortage of classrooms. The superintendent of North Carolina's schools urged federal aid, but without federal interference.

May 12 -- E. Ross Anderson, a Massachusetts engineer, said his firm had developed a plan where a good school could be built with only 55 square feet of space allotted to each pupil.

May 20 -- Shad Polier of the American Jewish Congress and Clarence Mitchell (NAACP) said racial desegregation requirements should be included in any legislation for government aid to school construction.

Thomas A. Ballantine of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said the states were "in a better position to meet their constitutional obligation...than the federal government is to intervene in the matter." He said the Chamber believed "federal intervention is neither wise nor necessary and that it would be ineffective."

May 24 -- Andrew J. Biemiller (AFL) urged that any federal finance bill require contractors to pay wages which the Secretary of Labor determined to be "prevailing."

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee July 28 reported (H Rept 1504) HR 7535. The bill was approved July 22 by a 22-8 vote, with six Republicans and two Democrats voting against it.

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The Committee July 20 rejected, by a 10-17 vote, an amendment sponsored by Rep. Powell to bar federal aid for school construction to states or local school districts which practice racial segregation. (Six members urged adoption of the amendment in supplemental views included in the Committee report.)

PROVISIONS -- As approved, HR 7535 would: Authorize $400 million for fiscal 1956 and the same amount for each of the following three fiscal years for payments to state educational agencies on a dollar-matching basis.

Allot the annual $400 million on the basis of the school-age population of the state and its ratio to United States total school population.

Authorize $300 million to provide initial capital to permit federal purchase of local school construction bonds where the local groups were unable to obtain reasonable financing from other sources.

Limit the total amount of bonds to be purchased to $750 million, all of which would be paid off in 30 years.

Provide that no state's bonds sold to the federal government would be more than 15 percent of the total amount of bonds purchased by the federal government in any one fiscal year.

Authorize up to $6 billion to back the credit of local school districts for a type of installment financing of school buildings in which the federal government would insure construction obligations.

Require labor on federal-supported projects to be paid the "prevailing" wage in the area as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

Require payment of at least time and one half for all overtime in excess of eight hours a day or 40 hours a week.

Prohibit the use of any federal funds for construction of athletic facilities.

Provide that "no department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the personnel, curriculum, or program of instruction of any school or school system."

There was no floor action on the bill in 1955.

Group Stands

The critical shortage of classrooms and teachers, together with problems of integration, combined to produce strong pressures on Congress while school aid legislation was being considered.

Kingpin of the school bloc was the National Education Association, with more than 600,000 members, chiefly teachers. NEA's legislative commission carried out the Association's policies, assisted by its executive secretary, James L. McCaskill, and a Washington staff.

NEA estimated that on a 30-pupil classroom basis, 32 states needed an immediate 46,841 elementary classrooms. An additional 58,017 teachers also were needed in 1955, NEA said. The organization criticized the Administration's plan as providing "too little aid and too much federal control."

Also active in the school construction drive were the Council of Chief State School Officers and the American Vocational Association. The Council was small --53 members -- but influential, and its executive secretary, Dr. Edgar Fuller, testified frequently. AVA, a federation of affiliated state vocational groups, helped stimulate systematic programs in local Congressional districts to promote federal aid.

Considerable lobby activity came from women's groups. Among the more active: American Association of University Women, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Council of Jewish Women, American Home Economics Association, and Association for Childhood Education, International. Opposing federal aid was the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, Inc.

ANTI-SEGREGATION DRIVE

The segregation issue worried some lobby forces. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People endorsed aid to schools if the states agreed to "operate on a non-segregated basis." Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, urged Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) to "introduce an appropriate anti-segregation amendment to the school aid bill" and assured him of full NAACP support. Wilkins said some measure was needed to prevent use of federal funds for "Jim Crow" schools in view of the "open defiance" of "certain southern politicians."

Labor also spoke up, and included: American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), and United Auto Workers (CIO). The labor groups endorsed the oil-for-education bill (S 772) introduced Jan. 27 by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and 35 co-sponsors.

Groups favoring large-scale federal aid also included: Friends Committee on National Legislation, Americans for Democratic Action, National Council on School House Construction, National Association of Secondary-School Principals, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S., American Veterans of World War II (Amvets), American Parents Committee, and National Farmers Union.

The National Farmers Union sponsored a new group, the Commission on School Support in Rural Areas, to conduct a "continuing study of the financial problems of rural education within the larger educational problem which is facing the country today." James G. Patton, NFU president, said educational opportunities for children in rural regions were "seriously threatened by unequal tax burdens, greater pupil load per adult citizen, inadequate facilities, diminishing quality of instruction, and the general economic inability of farm people to meet expanded school needs."

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic Presidential candidate, said in July that the President's proposed National Conference on Education was the only prospect for federal action in an "appalling situation." He recommended a program of federal aid for school construction, teacher training, and scholarships and cash grants to states on a per pupil basis.

The Conference was described as "stacked against the interests of the school children" by John D. Connors, AFL education director. He said in September that unionists should seek to secure greater labor representation in the Conference. "The Administration is counting on the White House Conference to delay action and to back up its position that no real federal aid is needed," Connors charged. He said opponents of increased federal aid would say states could handle the job themselves, mainly through increased sales taxes.

Education Conference Backs More Federal Aid

United States educators, laymen, and government officials Dec. 1 would up what was billed as the "greatest study in the annals of public education" with a plea for more federal aid for schools.

The question of federal aid was only one of the key topics debated in the four day White House Conference on Education. Others were building needs, school organization, teacher shortages, school aims, and how to maintain public interest in education.

Such side issues as whether the conference was "stacked," policy on drafting resolutions, and segregation flared up shortly after the meetings got underway Nov. 28.

ADMINISTRATION'S REMARKS

President Eisenhower Nov. 28, in a filmed welcoming address, told delegates, "if the federal government doesn't step in with leadership and with providing credit and money where necessary, there will be a lack of schools in certain important areas." Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in a formal welcoming address, said "we should recognize at the outset that some additional federal activity and responsibility is inevitable and necessary...."

U.S. Commissioner of Education Samuel M. Brownell Dec. 1 said Mr. Eisenhower and Nixon meant "the federal government must do more than it has heretofore in terms of both leadership and financial assistance to advance the cause of education."

FINANCING

The Dec. 1 report on school financing said:

"All states and territories and the District of Columbia should be eligible for federal funds but...they should be granted only on the basis of demonstrated needs.

"A substantial majority (of delegates) felt that some states do not have sufficient financial resources to take care of the essential needs of the schools.

"A very small minority was opposed to federal aid for education in any form.

"The delegates almost unanimously opposed any federal control over educational use of funds in state school districts.

"The large majority of the participants" opposed federal funds for parochial schools but "recognized the right of parents to educate their children in nonpublic schools.

"The people of America need urgently to re-examine the allocation of tax funds at all levels of government."

Constitutional restrictions on the bonding and taxing powers of state governments "should be eased to the extent necessary to provide an adequate program of education."

BUILDING NEEDS

The school building report, issued Nov. 30, said "it seems to be virtually impossible for most of the states to meet their school building needs" within the next five years. "Obstacles", according to the report, included obsolete building codes, lack of cooperative effort, failure of state laws to equalize tax values, and an almost complete dependence on property taxes.

ORGANIZATION

The conference Nov. 30 recommended strengthening the Office of Education "in keeping with the importance of education to the nation." It said, however, that its work "should be confined to state level contacts, and not made directly with local boards except as mutually agreed by three levels."

FACULTY NEEDS

To meet the teacher shortage, the conference Dec. 1 said communities should seek to increase the prestige of the profession, keep salaries high enough to offset the lures of other fields, and present job possibilities in an attractive way.

AIMS

The conference's Nov. 29 report on "What Should Our Schools Accomplish?" called on all levels of government to share responsibility for providing free public education regardless of race, creed, or religion. The report added: "The fullest measure of local initiative and control should be maintained."

MAINTAINING INTEREST

Conference Chairman Neil H. McElroy Dec. 1 said "we need steady, unremitting effort" to maintain interest in education. The report suggested stepped-up programs by existing organizations, such as parent-teacher groups, and creating of new educational associations on local and national levels.

SIDE ISSUES

Stacking -- As the conference opened, McElroy denied "accusations that the conference is stacked in every direction," said, "personally, I don't know of its being stacked in any direction."

Resolutions -- McElroy Nov. 29 ruled out of order as "impractical" a motion made Nov. 28 by Mrs. Edmund D. Campbell, Virginia delegate, that the conference be allowed to vote on whether it wished to pass resolutions in the face of bans on floor debate and voting.

Participation -- Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, Washington author and lecturer, Nov. 30 protested conference procedure, said "I consider this to be the worst example of the extreme mechanization of life that has ever been foisted upon us. It gives everyone the feeling of participation, although in reality they do not. If this pattern is accepted as a model for other conferences, it will be extremely dangerous to freedom of expression."

Segregation -- Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Nov. 29 asked the conference to disallow travel expenses for delegates from four southern states. He said the states' legislatures had defied the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare ruled later in the day that expenses would be paid since the Court's ruling had "no bearing" on conference financing.

The Dec. 1 financial report said "one conference discussion table in 10 recommended that federal aid should be made available to states only for those districts certifying that they are conforming to the Supreme Court decision" prohibiting school segregation.

Bills Acted On

How They Are Listed

Education and Welfare bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below, in order of bill number. (For all Bills Introduced in this Education and Welfare category, including bills not acted on, see page 568. For complete listing of Public Laws, by public law number, see page 104.)

The following summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, and date of action taken or page reference to a detailed legislative history.

In this Education and Welfare section, the Bills Acted On are divided into these groupings: Housing and Schools; Safety and Health; and Social Security. Each grouping is subdivided into those bills on which work was finished -- under the heading "Action Completed" -- and those not finished -- listed under "Unfinished Business."

Housing and Schools

ACTION COMPLETED

S 665. Public Law 249. Revive section 3 of District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24. House District of Columbia reported July 19, amended. House passed July 25, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments July 28. President signed Aug. 5.

S 755. Public Law 80. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to city of Warwick, Va., and city of Hampton, Va. ROBERTSON (D Va.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 28, amended. Senate passed, May 5, amended. House Banking and Currency reported May 26. House passed on consent calendar June 7. President signed June 16.

S 2126. Public Law 345. Extend and clarify laws re provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums, conservation and development of urban communities, and financing of vitally needed public works. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). (See story, p. 253.)

S 2670. Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, which provide for assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities. HILL (D Ala.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 29. Senate indefinitely postponed July 30.

S J Res 42. Public Law 10. Amend National Housing Act to increase by $1.5 billion the FHA mortgage insurance authority. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), CAPEHART (R Ind.). (See story, p. 253.)

HR 3123. Public Law 203. Repeal provision requiring recoupment of certain federal funds spent for school construction. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13, amended. House passed, amended on consent calendar May 2. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. President signed Aug. 1.

HR 3253. Public Law 204. Amend section 6 of PL 874, 81st Cong., to provide for continued operation of certain schools on Marine Corps installations. HOLT (R Calif.). House Education and Labor reported June 8, amended. House passed July 7, amended. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 14. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 19. President signed Aug. 1.

HR 6198. Public Law 326. Provide for sale of certain war housing projects to Housing Authority of Beaver County, Pa., for use in providing rental housing for persons of limited income. CLARK (D Pa.). House Banking and Currency reported July 21. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate passed Aug. 1, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 6199. Public Law 349. Amend act of Oct. 14, 1940, to authorize sale of personal property held in connection with housing under such act. CLARK (D Pa.). House Banking and Currency reported July 21. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 7245. Public Law 382. Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Cong., which provide for assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities. WIER (D Minn.). House Education and Labor reported July 26, amended. House passed July 30, amended. Senate passed July 30. President signed Aug. 12.

H J Res 202. Amend National Housing Act to authorize $1.5 billion increase in FHA mortgage insurance. SPENCE (D Ky.). (See story, p. 253.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 288. Provide for reimbursement of Meadow School District No. 29, Upham, N.D., for loss of revenue resulting from acquisition of certain lands within such school district by Department of Interior. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported June 21, amended.

S 972. Amend Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended, re provision for regulation of branches established by federal savings and loan associations. FREAR (D Del.), CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 14. Senate passed June 23, amended.

S 2603. Provide housing for Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff. STENNIS (D Miss.). Senate Armed Services reported July 21.

HR 2840. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. GREEN (D Ore.). House Education and Labor reported July 29.

HR 6298. Amend sec. 601 (g) of act entitled "An act to expedite provision of housing in connection with national defense and for other purposes" approved Oct. 14, 1940, as amended, to permit transfer of war housing projects to city of Moses Lake, Wash., and to other communities similarly situated. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Banking and Currency reported July 21. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 7535. Authorize federal assistance to states and local communities in financing expanded program of school construction to eliminate national shortage of classrooms. KELLEY (D Pa.). House Education and Labor reported July 28.

Safety and Health

ACTION COMPLETED

S 414. Public Law 71. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New England, New York, Long Island, and New Jersey coastal and tidal areas to determine possible means of preventing damages to property and loss of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides. BUSH (R Conn.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House passed June 2. President signed June 15.

S 928. Public Law 159. Amend Water Pollution Control Act to provide for control of air pollution. KUCHEL (R Calif.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 5, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 6. President signed July 14.

S 1006. Public Law 46. Authorize reciprocal fire protection agreements between departments and agencies of U.S. and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported May 5, amended. Senate passed May 9, amended. House passed May 16. President signed May 27.

S 2501. Public Law 377. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to states for purpose of assisting states to provide children and expectant mothers an opportunity for vaccination against poliomyelitis. HILL (D Ala.) and other Senators. (See story, p. 259.)

HR 482. Public Law 301. Provide for conveyance of portion of former O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo., to state of Missouri. SHORT (R Mo.). House Government Operations reported June 30, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 4646. Public Law 64. Amend section 4421 of Revised Statutes to remove requirement re verifying under oath certain certificates of vessel inspection. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported April 26. House passed on consent calendar May 2. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26. Senate passed May 31. President signed June 8.

HR 6015. Authorize execution of agreements between agencies of U.S. and other agencies and instrumentalities for mutual aid in fire protection. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Government Operations reported May 9. House tabled May 16, when S 1006, a similar bill, was passed.

H J Res 256. Public Law 182. Provide for objective, thorough and nationwide analysis and reevaluation of human and economic problems of mental health. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 21. House passed April 21. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 14. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. President signed July 28.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 460. Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U.S.C. 475) re life preservers for river steamers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 28. Senate passed April 13.

S 849. Provide assistance to certain non-federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, poliomyelitis, nervous disorders, mental illness, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy and muscular dystrophy. HILL (D Ala.), BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 14, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended.

S 890. Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act. MARTIN (R Pa.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported June 14, amended. Senate passed June 17, amended. House Public Works reported July 26, amended.

S 1455. Amend Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt from its application scarves which do not present unusual hazard. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30.

S 2587. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize President to make commissioned corps a military service in time of emergency involving national defense, and authorize payment of uniform allowances to officers of corps in certain grades when required to wear the uniform. HILL (D Ala.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30.

S Con Res 18. Request people to join and cooperate in fight for prevention, treatment and cure of mental illness and observe National Mental Health Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. SMATHERS (D Fla.) and other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 25. Senate adopted April 26.

S Con Res 23. Request people of U.S. to join in proclaiming importance of hospitals in American community and to cooperate in voluntary effort to observe National Hospital Week, May 8–14, with appropriate ceremonies and activities. HILL (D Ala.), THYE (R Minn.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 25. Senate adopted, April 28.

HR 5222. Amend Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt from its application scarves which do not present unusual hazard. KLEIN (D N.Y.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28.

HR 6686. Provide for preliminary examination and survey by Secretary of Army for purpose of controlling water chestnut infestation in upper Chesapeake Bay tributaries. FALLON (D Md.). House Public Works reported July 29. House passed Aug. 1.

HR 6991. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21, U.S.C., entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics." WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported June 23. House passed on consent calendar July 18.

HR 7126. Provide grants to assist states to meet cost of poliomyelitis vaccination programs. PRIEST (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 259.)

Social Security

ACTION COMPLETED

S 37. Public Law 33. Amend act increasing retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service to make such increase permanent. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 28. Senate passed April 13. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported April 26. House passed on consent calendar May 2 and tabled HR 3486 in lieu. President signed May 11.

HR 3486. Amend act increasing retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service in order to make such increase permanent. SHELLEY (D Calif.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported April 26. Indefinitely postponed when House passed S 37 in lieu May 2.

HR 4744. Public Law 383. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following month of enactment of acts. PRIEST (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 264.)

HR 5936. Public Law 325. Provide wage credits under title II of Social Security Act for military service before April 1956, and permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within 2 years after interment or reinterment in case of servicemen dying overseas before July, 1956. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 18, amended. House passed June 23, amended. Senate Finance reported July 26. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. President signed Aug. 9.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 7225. Ament title II of Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, reduce to age 62 age on basis of which benefits are payable to certain women, provide for continuation of child's insurance benefits for children who are disabled before attaining age 18 and extend coverage. COOPER (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 261.)

FOREIGN POLICY

Major Actions

Defense of Formosa

Southeast Asia Treaty

German Treaties

Austrian State Treaty

Reciprocal Trade

Mutual Security

Inter-American Highway

CQ

Foreign Policy

Roll-Call Votes

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DEFENSE OF FORMOSA, PESCADORES

H J Res 159 -- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 4) Jan. 24, 1955.
• Passed by the House Jan. 25, by a 410-3 roll-call vote. (See p. 136.)
S J Res 28 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 13) Jan. 26.
H J Res 159 -- Passed by the Senate Jan. 28, by an 85-3 roll-call vote. (See p. 115.)
P.L. 4 -- Signed into law Jan. 29.

H J Res 159 authorized the President to use U.S. armed forces in defense of Formosa and the nearby Pescadores islands against the Chinese Communists. Mr. Eisenhower requested the authorization -- although there was considerable question whether he would need Congressional approval -- in the face of increased Communist pressure on islands held by the Chinese Nationalists.

Controversy developed primarily over omission of specific delineation of the area the U.S. would fight to defend. As requested by the President, H J Res 159 left the way open for U.S. defense of lesser islands (such as Quemoy and Matsu) if they were deemed essential to defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. The measure also was interpreted as authorizing attacks on Chinese Communists -- even on the mainland -- if the President determined that military preparations jeopardizing Formosa and the Pescadores were under way.

Administration leaders declined to specify whether it was U.S. policy to defend Quemoy and Matsu but stressed that any decision would be made only by the President. U.S. policy toward a cease fire in the Formosa Straits also was left flexible.

PRESIDENT GIVEN AUTHORITY

PROVISIONS -- As approved, H J Res 159:

Took note of Chinese Communist attacks and threats in the western Pacific.

Declared that it was "essential to the vital interests of the United States and all friendly (Pacific) nations" that the western Pacific islands, including Formosa, remain in the hands of "friendly governments."

Authorized the President to "employ the armed forces of the United States as he deems necessary" for protection of Formosa and the Pescadores against armed attack.

Extended the authorization for use of armed forces to protection of "related positions and territories" in the Formosa-Pescadores area, and to "other measures" determined by the President to be "required or appropriate" in defending Formosa and the Pescadores.

Provided for expiration of the authority upon the President's report to Congress that "peace and security of the area is reasonably assured..."

Background

Communist China had repeatedly declared its intention to conquer Formosa and other territories to which Nationalist forces of Chiang Kai-Shek retreated in 1949 when they lost the mainland. The U.S. was committed against Communist Chinese expansion, and was committed to support the Nationalists. (See "China Treaty," p. 281.)

In his 1953 State of the Union message, President Eisenhower revised President Truman's orders to the U.S. Seventh Fleet. In an effort to keep the Korean war from spreading, Truman ordered the Seventh Fleet to prevent Communist invasion of Formosa, and Nationalist invasion of the mainland. President Eisenhower ordered the Fleet to continue patrolling the Formosa Straits, but to confine its mission to preventing invasion of Formosa. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 84.)

Conflict developed within the Republican Party over U.S. policy toward China. Sens. William F. Knowland Calif.), Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) and others pressed for a stronger stand against the Communists.

President's Message

President Eisenhower transmitted to Congress Jan. 24, 1955, a message seeking the authorization that was incorporated in H J Res 159.

The President said Formosa and the Pescadores "should remain in friendly hands," because, "in unfriendly hands," they "would seriously dislocate the... balance of moral, economic and military forces upon which the peace of the Pacific depends."

Mr. Eisenhower recounted "a series of provocative political and military actions, establishing a pattern of aggressive purpose...the conquest of Formosa" by the Communists. He noted that the Communists had climaxed their military actions with conquest of the island of Ichiang, and said the situaion "poses a serious danger."

Pending United Nations action, the President continued, Congress should "improve the prospects for peace" by resolving that U.S. armed forces could be used "if necessary to assure the security of Formosa and the Pescadores."

NO DEFENSE LINE DRAWN

While disclaiming any suggestion that the U.S. "enlarge its defensive obligations beyond Formosa and the Pescadores," Mr. Eisenhower said "closely related localities and actions" would have to be taken into account. He said "we must be alert to any concentration or employment of Chinese Communist forces obviously undertaken to facilitate attack upon Formosa, and be prepared to take appropriate military action." He drew no specific defense line.

The President said "authority for some of the actions which might be required would be inherent in the authority of the Commander-in-Chief," but he urged Congress to "make clear the unified and serious intentions" of the nation. The resolution, he said, might prevent the Communists from "misjudging our firm purpose and national unity" and "readiness to fight, if necessary." Pending Congressional action, he said, he would take any constitutional actions that "might be forced upon us."

He declared the U.S. "would welcome action by the United Nations which might, in fact, bring an end to the active hostilities in the area."

The President said the resolution would "clarify present policy," rather than establish a "new policy," and said no acceleration in military buildup was called for.

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 24 on H J Res 159.

TESTIMONY -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, supported the resolution in an executive session.

Committee Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) reported Dulles "stressed the strategic importance" of the islands. He said Dulles "made the point that if...the United States falls back under Communist China's threats of war and if all the outposts of Formosa are taken over one by one, Formosa would be less defensible." Radford, said Richards, "supported wholeheartedly" Dulles' views.

ACTION -- The Committee Jan. 24 reported H J Res 159 favorably (H Rept 4), without amendment, by unanimous vote.

Floor Action

The House Jan. 25 passed the measure by a 410-3 roll-call vote and sent it to the Senate without amendment. (For voting, see chart, p. 136.) Debate was under a closed rule (H Res 104 -- H Rept 5), adopted by voice vote.

The dissenters to the bill were Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.), and Eugene D. Siler (R Ky.)

DEBATE -- Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) asked for an "overwhelming" vote for the resolution as a display of national "unity." He said the "calculated risks" entailed in passage would be less than those that would stem from inaction.

Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said the resolution would preclude "miscalculation" of United States "determination" by the Communists.

Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) said the Administration was engaging in "mental gymnastics" in recommending reduction of armed forces while requesting a resolution that could mean "all-out war."

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and others said they wanted to make clear that the President's request for Congressional backing in use of armed forces should not be considered a "precedent" to bind his actions as commander-in-chief in future crises. They said the President had the requested authority constitutionally.

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) accused the President of "duplicity" in his criticisms of former President Truman's Far Eastern policies. He said Mr. Eisenhower should not have placed before Congress the choice between "presenting a divided front" and voting a "contingency declaration of war."

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) said the resolution intentionally avoided drawing a sharp line to set off the area the U.S. would defend. He said Congress wanted to "avoid telegraphing our punches and giving any privileged sanctuary..." Holifield had called the resolution a "blank check."

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) objected to acting "precipitately" and without full information.

In reply to questions by Yates, Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee said the resolution was not a "declaration of war," adding that he believed the President would have to request such a declaration specifically. He also said the resolution would authorize attacks on the China mainland, but not its invasion.

Barden said following the debate that he had voted against the resolution because not enough information had been presented to convince him a "future declaration of war" was warranted. Siler said he had criticized Truman for entering the Korean war, and "this is the same thing." Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said he abstained because "I think it is a declaration of war and I don't think the cost in lives will justify it."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations and Armed Services, meeting and acting jointly.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 24-25 on S J Res 28, identical to H J Res 159.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 24 -- Dulles testified for the resolution in executive session.

Jan. 25 -- Objectives of the resolution were endorsed in executive session by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

ACTION -- Jan. 26 -- A proposal by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) to turn over protection of Formosa and island areas to the United Nations, giving authority to the President only until the UN acted, was rejected, as was a proposal by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) to limit Presidential authority to the protection of Formosa and the Pescadores only.

The Committees reported (S Rept 13) S J Res 28 favorably, without amendment, by a vote of 27-2. William Langer (R N.D.) and Wayne Morse (D Ore.) comprised the minority.

The report said the possibility that Communist China might try to involve Russia in any hostilities around Formosa "is a calculated risk which the United States must take."

The report recommended that the line of defense not be spelled out with definite geographic limits because "such action might handicap our country by depriving it of flexibility...to meet unforeseen situations that might arise..."

Floor Action

The Senate Jan. 28 passed H J Res 159 by an 85-3 roll-call vote, and sent it to the President without amendment. (For voting, see chart, p. 115.) The "nay" votes were cast by Morse, Langer, and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.).

After three days of debate, four amendments were rejected, three of them by roll-call votes. S J Res 28 was indefinitely postponed after passage of the House bill.

DEBATE -- Jan. 26 -- Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) said "in plain English this is preventive war."

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) said "the risk in the action is tremendous. But...we have no other choice than to give the President...the power he requests." She said passage would eliminate any possibility of President Eisenhower being criticized as was ex-President Truman for his action in Korea.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) offered an amendment to restrict the use of armed force specifically to the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. He referred to the off-shore islands as an internal matter between the two Chinese governments. He said he regretted "that the resolution is not one which we are permitted to design; it is one which we are permitted to accept or reject; and to reject it would be to undermine the President's authority completely and totally."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said Congress, by passing the resolution, would give the President "a predated authorization" to wage war, and would subsequently be unable to exert a check of this Presidential authority.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said "there is not a scintilla of evidence...which could lead any reasonable person to believe that the purpose of the resolution is to engage in a preventive war..."

Estes Kefauver warned that "war may come out of the present situation...The Senate should...get the resolution in such shape that it will result in the least possible chance of war, and still maintain our honor."

Jan. 27 -- Walter F. George (D Ga.) said President Eisenhower's Jan. 27 statement that he alone would be responsible for a decision to use armed forces meant that no military officer or Chinese Nationalist officer had the authority to start military action.

As long as "we assume the power of saying that the holding of a given piece of land at sea is vital to the interests of this country, and that we propose to hold it," George said, "we have the right to...undertake...an effective defense of that island."

He said the right to Formosa and the Pescadores remained in the hands of the United States and its allies after Japan renounced any claims to the islands in the Japanese peace treaty, and would remain there until some other disposition is made of the islands.

Knowland opposed limiting the President's authority to Formosa and the Pescadores because "if the Chinese Communists attack us first and commit an act of war, they are certainly not going to expect to have a sanctuary when they reach the three-mile limit."

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said "the President is actually asking for unlimited reserve powers the use of which we cannot foresee but which could lead to an act of war..."

EXTEND MONROE DOCTRINE

George W. Malone (R Nev.) wanted to add a section condemning Russia and recommending withdrawal of diplomatic recognition. He called for extension of the Monroe Doctrine to prevent Communist expansion.

Morse referred to the joint resolution as "an authorization for the exercise of power to start a preventive war.

"The resolution opens wide the door for taking action over and beyond the immediate defense of Formosa and the Pescadores and the President admits" as much, Morse said. "I do not believe Congress should in any way delegate its power to declare war," Morse asserted.

Morse called either for striking from the resolution "the broad, sweeping language" which would give authority to defend the off-shore islands, or adopting a substitute placing the problem before the United Nations.

Jan. 28 -- Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) termed the resolution "not an act of aggression (but) rather a step toward the preservation of peace." He said war "would not be the result of any aggressive act on the part of the United States. But war might come as the result of any display of weakness, of disunity, or of hesitation. I shall cast my vote on the side of firmness, for unity and for decision."

Lehman said "United Nations action...is our best and foremost hope." Congress should call for UN intervention and "ask that the organization designed for just such situations as this...assert the moral and physical authority of mankind."

"The Congress cannot...take the position...that American blood will flow...for the defense of Quemoy and Matsu..." he said.

Kefauver, claiming "a fatal ambiguity in the President's message and resolution," offered an amendment which he said would "clearly state" the resolution's justification, welcome United Nations intervention and omit any possible reference to Quemoy and Matsu Islands.

Humphrey declared: There was not "one iota of evidence to show that Quemoy and Matsu are essential for the defense of Formosa..."

OFFSHORE ISLANDS

George replied that turning over Quemoy and Matsu to the Communists would lead to a "disintegration that would...be swift, quick, speedy and final" and would "cut the heart out" of Nationalist troops.

Morse said: "It would be a bad historic precedent if we should involve ourselves in a civil war over Quemoy and Matsu" which "the sovereign rights of Red China certainly encompass..." Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) disputed Morse's views on the islands.

Langer asked whether the resolution would give the President "a blank check to send armed forces" hundreds of miles inside the Chinese mainland? Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said it was "a matter which we will have to leave to the judgment of the President."

Lehman offered an amendment, previously suggested by Humphrey, to limit action to Formosa and the Pescadores so that Congress would not "abdicate its responsibilities and...place them, unlimited, undefined, unspecified and unreservedly, in the hands of the President."

Knowland said adoption of Lehman's proposal "would be considered a backdown on the part" of the U.S.

Herman Welker (R Idaho) gave his "unqualified opinion that there can be no proper basis for labeling any action that might develop as anything but defensive in character."

Russell B. Long (D La.) said "the resolution declares to the world that we are ready to stand with the President in the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores, and if those islands are attacked we are ready to go to war with Red China."

Francis Case (R S.D.) emphasized that "the resolution is intended...only to give Congressional approval to defensive military action." George D. Aiken (R Vt.) added: "There is nothing in the joint resolution which authorizes a preventive war."

James H. Duff (R Pa.) said the resolution "is clearly based upon...a calculated risk that Russia is unwilling at this time to undertake an all-out war, and since Red China's action is predicated upon Russia's approval or veto, that consequently Red China is not ready at this time for all-out war."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED --

Jan. 28 -- Langer -- Authorize use of armed force within 12 miles of the Chinese mainland only to evacuate troops or civilians. Roll call, 3-83.

Kefauver -- Authorize armed force to defend Formosa and the Pescadores, including measures consistent with international law and the UN Charter. (Substitute resolution.) Roll call, 11-75.

Lehman -- Limit armed force to defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. Roll call, 13-74.

Malone -- Place Senate on record in favor of suspension of diplomatic relations with Russia. Voice vote.

MEASURE SIGNED

President Eisenhower signed H J Res 159 into law (PL 4) Jan. 29. He said enactment of the resolution was "a step to preserve the peace in the Formosa area. We are ready to support a United Nations effort to end the present hostilities in the area, but we also are united in our determination to defend an area vital to the security of the United States and the free world."

LATER DEVELOPMENTS

In February, U.S. forces helped the Chinese Nationalists evacuate the Tachen Islands, north of Formosa, without major incident.

Communist China rejected a UN Security Council invitation to take part in efforts to arrange a cease-fire in the Formosa area. Efforts continued outside the UN.

Conflict developed over possible U.S. help in defending the off-shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu against Communist invasion. In a Feb. 16 speech, Dulles said the U.S. "has no commitments and no purpose" to defend these islands "as such." Many observers, including Sen. George, interpreted the speech as meaning that the U.S. would defend the off-shore islands if they were invaded as a prelude to invasion of Formosa and the Pescadores.

But Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee called for clarification of the U.S. position. He said Feb. 23 that Dulles had led Congress to understand that the U.S. "would assuredly defend" the islands but since then, "confusion has replaced determination" among Administration leaders.

President Eisenhower, at his March 30 news conference, spoke out against too much speculation and talk of war, and said he had no information that the Chinese Reds planned an early attack on the islands.

Admiral Robert B. Carney, chief of Naval operations, April 5 denied reports he had predicted a Communist attack in the Formosa Strait by April 15.

NEGOTIATIONS PROPOSED

On April 23 Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai announced that his nation was prepared to negotiate directly with the United States over Formosa and the general Far East situation. The State Department replied that Communist China could prove its sincerity by "a number of obvious steps," including an immediate cease-fire and release of imprisoned Americans.

Dulles told a news conference April 26 the U.S. could hold direct talks with Red China provided Nationalist Chinese interests were not directly at stake.

Twelve Republican Senators April 30 signed a statement urging the President to confer directly with Red China, and on May 8, 26 House Republicans announced their full support of the President's efforts for "an honorable cease-fire agreement" in the area.

The President told his May 31 news conference that abandoning the off-shore islands would not help the U.S. situation in the Far East, but that Red China had implied its release of four imprisoned airmen was an effort to relax Far East tensions.

On Aug. 1, 11 U.S. airmen were released as talks began on an ambassadorial level between the U.S. and Red China. Subsequently, China freed a number of U.S. civilians.

Talks continued into the fall at Geneva, where the Big Four Foreign Ministers held their conference.

SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY

Exec K -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 1), Jan. 25, 1955.

- Approved by the Senate, Feb. 1, on 82-1 roll-call vote. (See p. 115.)
- Signed by the President, Feb. 4.

The U. S.-sponsored Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty and Protocol was signed by eight nations in Manila Sept. 8, 1954, after three days of formal discussion. The so-called Manila Pact pledged joint action against aggressive threats to any member-nation. It sought, moreover, to safeguard nationalist movements by means of a new "Pacific Charter" which promised "practical measures to insure conditions favorable" to self-determination by colonial peoples.

Ratification of the treaty, the fifth security pact negotiated by the United States with Pacific nations, was approved by the Senate Feb. 1.

PROVISIONS -- The treaty, signed by the United States, Australia, New Zealand, France, Pakistan, Philippines, Tahiland, and United Kingdom would:

Cover territories of the signatory nations in Southeast Asia and in the Southwest Pacific below a line drawn just north of the Philippines, and provide for extension of coverage by unanimous consent.

Commit signatories to act against armed attack against the treaty area, subject to constitutional processes.

Confine the U.S. obligation to "Communist aggression;" in the case of non-Communist aggression, the other nations were committed to act, but the U.S. need only "consult."

Commit signatories to "consult" on measures for "the common defense" in case the treaty area was threatened, not by armed attack, but by subversion.

Commit signatories to strengthen their military, economic, and social positions through "self-help and mutual aid."

Establish a Council to implement the treaty.

The Protocol added to the treaty area Cambodia, Laos, and South Vietnam, although they were not signatories.

Accompanying the treaty, but not subject to Senate action, was a Pacific Charter, committing the signatories to uphold by peaceful means equal rights, self-determination, self-government, and independence, and pledging them to cooperate economically, socially, and culturally.

Background

REFERENCES -- See "Korean Mutual Defense Treaty," CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 281-82; also "Japanese Treaty, Security Pacts," CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 169-70.

The Korean Mutual Defense Treaty was ratified on Jan. 29, 1954. Three defense treaties with other Pacific nations were ratified in 1952 - one with the Philippines, another with Australia and New Zealand, and the third with Japan (1954 Almanac, p. 281; 1952 Almanac, p. 169).

The NATO treaty, covering mainly the defense of free countries in Europe, pledged each of the 14 signatories to treat an attack on one as an attack on all. It

was ratified in 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 343-50.)

A similar mutual defense pledge was contained in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (often called the Rio treaty), which was ratified in 1947. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 630.)

The deteriorating position of the French and Indo-Chinese armed forces in their struggle with the Communist Viet Minh in 1954 provided the impetus to negotiate the treaty -- sometimes called the SEATO treaty. (The letters stood for "Southeast Asia Treaty Organization," the name by which the pact was known in popular usage, although actually it created no treaty organization).

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on March 29, 1954 called for "united action" by the free world to block Communist aggression in Southeast Asia. He accused Red China of supporting aggression in Indo-China with the aim of controlling all Southeast Asia and its raw materials and important sea and air routes. He said meeting the Red Chinese threat with united action might involve "serious risks" but the risks were "far less than those that will face us a few years from now if we dare not be resolute today."

While the Geneva Conference on Far Eastern problems was in progress (April 26-July 21, 1954), President Eisenhower said May 5 that plans for a Southeast Asian defense pact were proceeding and "it was never expected that this collective security arrangement would spring into existence overnight." It was signed Sept. 8.

Senate

President Eisenhower submitted the treaty (Executive K, 83rd Congress, 2nd session) to the Senate Nov. 10, 1954. He asked the Senate to ratify the SEATO Pact as "an important link" in the free world's defense against Communist aggression.

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- Nov. 11, 1954; Jan. 13, 19, 1955.

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 11 -- Secretary of State Dulles urged the Committee to approve the pact in order to provide means for combatting the dangers of communism in Southeast Asia. Dulles said he would seek an early meeting of the eight signatory nations forming the defense pact to find means of combatting Communist subversion.

Jan. 13 -- (At a closed hearing Dulles appealed for quick action on the pact. He said it was of the "utmost importance" for the U. S. to lead in ratification to show that Western and Asian powers could work together successfully.)

Jan 19 --Former Rep. Hamilton Fish (R N.Y., 1920-45), American Political Action Committee president, opposed ratification on the ground that it would drag the United States into a jungle war and play "into the hands of the Communists at Moscow."

TREATY REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee, by a 14-1 vote, ordered the treaty favorably reported Jan. 21. Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) was the lone dissenter.

In its report (Exec Rept 1), filed Jan. 25, the Committee compared the "risks" entailed in ratification of the treaty with the "greater hazards in not advising a potential enemy of what he can expect of us . . ."

Floor Action

The Senate Feb. 1 consented, by an 82-1 roll-call vote, to ratification of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty and Protocol. (For voting, see chart, p. 115.)

DEBATE -- Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee -- "It is our purpose...to give advance notice to any Communist nation contemplating aggressive action in that area (Southeast Asia) that they will have to reckon with The United States ...the Southeast Asia Pact is inspired by the conviction that a potential aggressor may be deterred from reckless conduct by a clear-cut declaration of our intentions...." While the North Atlantic Treaty specifies that "'an attack upon one (signatory) is an attack upon all'...the present treaty leaves no doubt that the constitutional powers of the Congress and the President are exactly where they stood before...." The section of the treaty dealing with subversion "does not mean that the United States has undertaken to suppress bona fide, local revolutions..."

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- "We have no purpose of having our forces involved in a ground war..." The treaty tells the Communists that "they are no longer free to isolate and absorb the countries of Southeast Asia, one by one...."

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Although "the United States has agreed that if there should be local controversies in the area, we would join with others in consultation...this treaty is aimed primarily at Communist aggression, not at difficulties that might arise between friendly states."

William Langer (R N.D.), who cast the only "nay" vote on the treaty -- "...the United States of America ought to mind its own business and to keep out of foreign entanglements all over Europe and Asia....if there should be an uprising....all that would have to be done would be to charge such movements as being Communistic, and immediately the United States would be called upon to take action...."

CHINA TREATY

Exec A -- Reported, with "understandings," by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 2) Feb. 8, 1955.

- Approved by the Senate Feb. 9, on a 65-6 roll-call vote. (See p. 116.)
- Signed by the President Feb. 11.

A mutual security treaty pledging that an attack on Formosa would be considered "dangerous" to U.S. "peace and safety" was signed by the United States and Nationalist China in 1954 and ratified in 1955. The treaty stated that each party would act to meet "an armed attack in the West Pacific...in accordance with its constitutional processes."

Ratification of the treaty with the Republic of China (Executive A, 84th Congress, First Session), the sixth security pact negotiated by the United States with Pacific nations was approved by the Senate with the following "understandings":

That any extension of the treaty area would be taken only with "the mutual agreement" of two-thirds of the Senate.

That the "obligations of the parties...apply only in the event of external armed attack, and that military operations by either party from the territories held by the Republic of China shall not be undertaken except by joint agreement."

That nothing in the treaty "shall be construed as affecting or modifying the legal status or the sovereignty" of Formosa and the Pescadores Islands.

PROVISIONS -- The treaty required the U.S. and Nationalist China to:

Maintain and develop "jointly by self-help and mutual aid" their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and Communist subversion directed against them "from without."

Cooperate in development of economic progress.

Consult on implementation of the treaty.

Act to meet an armed attack "in the West Pacific area directed against the territories" of either the U.S. or the Republic of China, including Formosa, the Pescadores Islands, and "such other territories as may be determined by mutual agreement."

The treaty could be terminated by either nation one year after notice had been given.

Background

The Chinese Nationalist government proposed in December, 1953 that a mutual defense pact be made with the United States. Following informal discussions, the treaty was negotiated in Washington in the Fall of 1954. George K. C. Yeh, Nationalist Chinese Foreign Minister, and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles signed it on Dec. 2, 1954.

The treaty was designed to implement the U. S. policy of preventing further expansion of Communist Chinese power by aggressive action, and Communist Chinese attainment of a firmer basis for membership in the United Nations. The Communists' menacing attitude toward the Nationalist Chinese government on Formosa posed a threat to both U. S. policy objectives.

The treaty also was designed to strengthen the U. S. strategic position in the Western Pacific within the framework of existing U. S. treaty commitments in that area. (See "Southeast Asia Treaty," p. 280.)

FORMOSA RESOLUTION

Prior to Senate approval of the mutual defense treaty, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to use U. S. armed forces in defense of Formosa and the Pescadores Islands without specific advance permission by Congress. (See p. 277.)

Senate

President Eisenhower submitted the treaty to the Senate Jan. 6, 1955, asking for "early and favorable consideration" of it. The President said the treaty was designed to "deter any attempt by the Chinese Communist regime to bring its aggressive military ambitions to bear against the treaty area."

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 7, 1955.

TESTIMONY -- Secretary of State Dulles said failure to ratify the treaty would result in "grave consequences," although he doubted that the Chinese Communists "really intend to wage war against the United States" over Formosa. He added that the U. S. "should remain calm, but firm in its purpose."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said, on the basis of Dulles' testimony, that the treaty "further increases the possibility of war in the Pacific."

ACTION -- The Committee, by an 11-2 vote, ordered the treaty favorably reported, with "understandings" (Exec Rept 2), on Feb. 8. Morse and William Langer (R N.D.) cast the dissenting votes.

The "understandings" recommended by the Committee were designed to clarify the U. S. position without requiring the additional action by the Chinese government that formal "reservations" would entail. They specified that the treaty did not affect the legal status of Formosa and that any agreement to alter its defense provisions must have Senate approval. In addition, the Committee spelled out its understanding of the limits placed on U. S. military assistance under the pact.

Floor Action

The Senate Feb. 9 consented, by a 65-6 roll-call vote, to ratification of the treaty. Approval of ratification followed debate and rejection of two amendments and two reservations to the treaty. (For voting, see chart, p. 116.)

DEBATE -- Walter F. George (DGa.) -- "We can be sure that the Communists will undertake aggression if they think they can get away with it. This treaty will make it clear that the United States would view any attack on Formosa and the Pescadores as a danger to itself."

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- It is "in the national interest that Formosa and the Pescadores be kept in friendly hands...Either we can defend the United States in the straits of Formosa -- now -- or we can defend it later in San Francisco Bay."

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Argued that Congress had already authorized the President to use U.S. armed forces in defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. "What contribution is made, what strength is taken on, what further pause is given to the Chinese Communists by virtue of this treaty?"

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- It is "extremely important" that we "serve notice that this area will not be used as a blue chip in an international poker game." The "island of Formosa is a key part" of the "defense line in the Pacific area."

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- "I can see no reason for having our nation enter into treaty obligations with the government of Chiang Kai-shek...I do not wish to give the color of sovereignty and permanency to the government of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa and the Pescadores."

Morse, Lehman, William Langer (R N.D.), and Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) proposed two reservations to the resolution of ratification, both of which were rejected by voice votes. The reservations were similar to two amendments, which were rejected, offered by Morse.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Morse -- Add language to the treaty declaring it did not affect or modify the legal status or sovereignty of the territories to which it applied. Roll call, 11-57.

Morse -- Strike out language declaring that provisions calling for mutual aid and action against armed attack would apply to "such other territories as may be determined by mutual agreement." Roll call, 10-60.

GERMAN TREATIES

Execs L, M -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 6) March 31, 1955.
- Approved by the Senate April 1, on a single 76-2 roll-call vote. (See p. 121.)
- Signed by the President April 7.

Two treaties to end the occupation regime in the Federal Republic of Germany and bring it into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were signed in Paris by the United States and its Western allies in October, 1954 and ratified in 1955.

The treaties were related to a network of other agreements, to which the U.S. was not a party, designed to create a Western European Union, establish a system of military limitations and controls, and provide for close integration of the armed forces of the free nations in Western Europe.

A principal purpose of the series of agreements was to enable West Germany to contribute to the collective defense effort of Western Europe. As a full-fleged NATO member, the Republic was expected to supply 12 armed divisions.

TREATY TERMS

The first of the protocols (Executive L, 83rd Congress, Second Session), providing for termination of the occupation, had been signed Oct. 23, 1954 by the Federal Republic and the three occupying powers -- the U.S., United Kingdom and France.

The second protocol (Executive M, 83rd Congress, Second Session), providing for West German accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as the 15th member, was signed the same day by the U.S. and the other 13 NATO members -- Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

PROVISIONS -- As ratified, Exec L would:

"Terminate the occupation regime" of the U.S., Great Britain, and France in the West German Republic, revoke the occupation statute, and abolish the Allied High Commission and the Offices of the Land Commissioners in the Bonn Republic.

Give "full authority of a sovereign state over its internal and external affairs" to West Germany.

Allow the U.S., Britain, and France to "retain the rights...relating to the stationing of armed forces in the Federal Republic...(for) the defense of the free world of which Berlin and the Federal Republic form a part."

Establish a joint four-power commission to exercise the controls in the fields of disarmament and demilitarization formerly carried out by the Military Security Board.

Set up an arbitration tribunal which would have "exclusive jurisdiction over all disputes arising" between the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany. The tribunal would consist of "neutral members," appointed by agreement by the four governments, none of whom would be a U.S., British, French, or German national.

Provide for review and modification of the terms of the treaty by the U.S., Britain, France and the German Republic "in the event of reunification of Germany...or an international understanding on steps towards bringing about the reunification...or the creation of a European Federation."

Allow the U.S., Britain and France to retain the rights "heretofore exercised...by them," relating to reunification and conclusion of a peace settlement.

NATO MEMBERSHIP

Exec M would:

Authorize the U.S. to extend an invitation to the Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of the other NATO nations, to accede to the North Atlantic Treaty.

Provide for the treaty to take effect upon approval of the relevant related treaties, particularly the modifications to the Brussels Treaty of 1948. (The effect of this provision was to subject Germany's potential military strength to international control under the terms of the modified Brussels pact.)

Background

REFERENCES -- "German Peace, Defense Pacts," CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 170-171; "West German Sovereignty," CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 263.

The need for some type of German contribution to the defense of Western Europe became apparent shortly after the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in April, 1949 and the beginning of the U.S. military assistance program in Western Europe.

At the same time, there was fear in Europe that rearming Germany would lead to a revival of German militarism. To insure against this possibility, French Prime Minister Rene Pleven proposed the establishment of a European Defense Community (EDC). Under the Pleven plan, a common defense organization, with national forces under a single international command, would be created for six European countries -- Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Italy, and Western Germany.

In May, 1952 two agreements, providing for restoration of sovereignty to West Germany and extending the North Atlantic Treaty area to include Western Germany, were signed in Bonn and Paris by France, the U.S., the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. The agreements were to become effective only upon conclusion of a treaty to establish the European Defense Community.

The U.S. Senate approved the Bonn agreements and the NATO protocol on July 1, 1952, on roll-call votes of 77-5 and 72-5. (For voting, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 182.)

EDC REJECTED

The 1952 agreements never took effect because the French Chamber of Deputies in August, 1954 rejected the treaty establishing EDC.

Prior to the French action, the U.S. Senate on July 30, 1954 adopted, by a vote of 88-0, a resolution (S Res 295) requesting the President to take such steps as he found necessary to restore sovereignty to Germany. Thus the Senate reaffirmed the President's power to act during its absence if EDC were rejected and an alternate plan developed.

Following the defeat of EDC in France, British Foreign Minister Sir Anthony Eden proposed a substitute in the form of amendments to the Brussels Treaty of 1948 -- an agreement linking Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom in a military, economic and cultural union and pledging mutual automatic assistance in case of aggression against any party.

On Oct. 3, 1954, following a nine-power conference in London, an agreement to replace EDC with a new structure, based on a strengthened Brussels Treaty, was signed by the U.S., Canada, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany. The agreement was in the form of the Final Act to the conference -- a detailed document outlining principles to govern West Germany's accession to the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties and restoration of its sovereignty.

The modified Brussels Treaty would create a Western European Union, establish a system of military limitations and controls, and provide for close integration of the armed forces of the free nations in Western Europe. Members were to be the original nations plus Italy and West Germany. Membership thus corresponded to that of the never-realized EDC, with the addition of the United Kingdom.

Signing of the strengthened Brussels pact, providing a framework for international control of Germany's potential military strength, paved the way for the conclusion in Paris, on Oct. 23, 1954, of new treaties to end the occupation of West Germany and bring it into NATO as a full-fledged member.

Senate

President Eisenhower submitted the treaties (Execs L and M, 83rd Congress, Second Session) to the Senate on Nov. 15, 1954, asking that they be studied so that the Senate could "act promptly" on them when the 84th Congress convened in January, 1955. The President said the agreements represented "the culmination of a joint effort, extending over several years, to promote closer cooperation in security matters among the nations of Western Europe and to find a way of associating the great potential strength of the Federal Republic of Germany with that of the free world in a manner which will insure freedom and equality for the people of Germany and at the same time will avoid the danger of a revival of German militarism."

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- March 29, 30, 1955

TESTIMONY -- March 29 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said the treaties would give Western Europe "its last chance to survive as a place of human welfare." He said Russia "exhausted every means at its command short of open war to prevent" the signing and ratification of the treaties.

He assured the Committee that the United States, Britain, and France could veto any possible later decision by Germany to join Russia against Western interests.

March 30 -- Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert B. Anderson said the agreements were "in the interests of peace," while their alternative was "chaos." He said the Defense Department was ready to ship arms to West Germany as soon as the treaties were ratified. Statements supporting the treaties were filed by Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Gen. Orville R. Cook, deputy U.S. commander-in-chief in Europe.

Opposition to the treaties on the grounds that they would help foster neo-Fascism and sow the seeds of another World War was heard from representatives of certain foreign language groups, Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, American Labor Party, American Veterans for Peace, and Progressive Party, all of New York City.

ACTION -- The Committee, by a 14-1 vote, ordered the treaties favorably reported (Exec Rept 6) on March 31. Committee Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) said William Langer (R N.D.) cast the dissenting vote.

Floor Action

The Senate April 1 consented, by a 76-2 roll-call vote, to ratification of the treaties. Following debate, a single vote was taken on both protocols, although separate votes were recorded on each. (For voting, see chart, p. 121.)

DEBATE -- Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "I am convinced that (by these treaties) we improve the chances for the unification of Germany. We improve the chances for a Big Four or Big Five meeting that will produce something more constructive and helpful than stalemate and propaganda. We put into operation a method of controlling armaments that may have possibilities of wider use."

William Langer (R N.D.), who cast one of the two negative votes -- "The protocols are...so fraught with dangers as to jeopardize the future happiness and safety not only of the people of other countries but of our own people in the United States...We may be participants in an act which may lead to calamitous results, as were our predecessors in this body when they considered the Treaty of Versailles, which brought on World War II."

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- "The protocols...will return Western Germany to the place where she rightfully belongs, to a place of equality and partnership with other nations of the Western World."

George W. Malone (R Nev.), who cast the other dissenting vote -- "Because of the pacts...we have lost the position we held for 175 years, of insisting on the right to decide when our national security was in jeopardy."

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- "Only if the project for controlled disarmament is really a hopeful one and is pressed forward as such...does the contemplated rearmament become anything but a reckless playing of little boys with dynamite."

OCCUPATION ENDED

One month after U.S. ratification, action by all signatories had been completed and the Paris agreements went into effect. The three occupying powers proclaimed the occupation of West Germany ended on May 5, and the Republic formally joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on May 6, 1955 -- ten years after Nazi Germany's unconditional surrender.

President Eisenhower May 5 signed an order transferring all functions of the U.S. High Commissioner's office in Bonn, Germany to a diplomatic mission headed by Dr. James B. Conant, who had been U.S. High Commissioner. Dr. Conant's nomination as Ambassador to the German Republic was confirmed by the Senate May 9.

AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY

Exec G -- Reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 8) June 15, 1955.
- Approved by the Senate June 17 by a roll-call vote of 63-3. (See p. 129.)
- Ratification signed by the President June 24.

The Austrian State Treaty (Executive G, 84th Congress, First Session) was signed at Vienna May 15, 1955, by the representatives of the United States, England, France, and Russia. The treaty re-established Austria as an independent state.

PROVISIONS -- The major terms of the treaty would:

Re-establish Austria as a sovereign, independent, and democratic state.

Establish its frontiers as those existing on Jan. 1, 1938.

Provide that Germany would renounce all political and territorial claims on Austria.

Prohibit any economic or political union between Germany and Austria.

Provide for measures to destroy any vestiges of the Nazi Party and the dissolution of all "Fascist-type" organizations.

Prohibit service in the Austrian armed forces of former members of Nazi organizations or affiliates.

Limit the types of weapons which Austria may use for her armies.

Provide for the withdrawal of all occupation forces from Austrian territory by Dec. 31, 1955.

Provide that no reparations would be paid, but Russia would be given various oil concessions for periods up to 30 years, as well as oil refineries and distribution agencies.

Declare that Austria was "to join no military alliances and to permit no military bases on its territory... (and) to practice in perpetuity a neutrality of the type maintained by Switzerland."

BACKGROUND -- The Republic of Austria was united with Germany by the "anschluss" of 1938. From the close of World War II, Austria had been occupied by the forces of the victorious powers. The U.S., Britain, France, and Russia each administered a zone of occupation in Austria, and the capital city, Vienna, was jointly administered.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARING -- June 10.

TESTIMONY -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles urged speedy approval of the treaty. The U.S. was "very actively" considering asking Russia to remove troops from Rumania and Hungary after the Austrian occupation ended, Dulles said. The U.S. would be prepared to help Austria equip its armed forces, he added.

ACTION -- The treaty was reported June 15 (Exec Rept 8).

Floor Action

The Senate June 17, by a roll-call vote of 63-3, consented to the ratification of the Austrian State Treaty. Three Republicans voted against the treaty: William E. Jenner (Ind.); George W. Malone (Nev.); and Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.). (For voting, see chart, p. 129.)

DEBATE -- Many Senators protested against the oil concessions Russia required before agreeing to Austria's independence. Generally, Senators agreed that although the treaty was not all it might have been, it was better than the existing occupation and no treaty at all.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- "This treaty will restore to Austria the freedom and independence taken from her 18 years ago.... This treaty is not a peace treaty imposed on a defeated nation. It is rather a treaty with a nation that was the first victim of Nazi aggression..."

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- "This is not...a perfect treaty from our point of view. But it is infinitely preferable to no treaty at all or to any of the various treaties which the Russians offered to accept before they agreed on this one. The economic clauses...give the Soviets more benefits than they deserve; but...these benefits are much less than the Soviets are receiving."

Jenner -- "This settlement does not restore the sovereignty of Austria, because Austria is not permitted sufficient weapons for self-defense.... Austria is not permitted to make alliances with other free nations... Austria is not permitted to abolish subversive organizations operating within her territory, but obedient to a foreign power.... A helpless Austria will be a Soviet Austria in short order."

GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Execs D, E, F, and G (82nd Congress, First Session) --
- Reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 9) June 27, 1955.
- Approved by the Senate, by a 77-0 roll-call vote, July 6. (See page 130.)
- Ratification signed by the President July 14.

Four conventions dealing with the treatment of war victims were signed in Geneva, Switzerland in August, 1949 and transmitted to the Senate on April 25, 1951 (Execs D, E, F, G, 82nd Congress, First Session). Developments in the Korean war, however, caused the Truman Administration to propose that the Senate defer action on the treaties.

On March 29, 1955, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles recommended that the Senate approve the conventions, which had been agreed to by 48 countries, including those behind the "iron curtain."

PROVISIONS -- Exec D, as approved by the Senate July 6, with a reservation permitting use of the Red Cross emblem by companies using it prior to Jan. 5, 1905, dealt with the treatment of wounded servicemen in the field.

Exec E covered the treatment of wounded or shipwrecked servicemen at sea.

Exec F dealt with the treatment of prisoners of war.

Exec G concerned the treatment of civilians in wartime. It was approved with a reservation that the United States retained the right to impose the death penalty in occupied territory for the crimes of espionage, serious sabotage and murder.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARING -- June 3.

TESTIMONY -- Wilber M. Brucker, Defense Department Counsel, urged favorable action. He said the conventions would do away with "widespread and deliberate evasion of the principles of civilized warfare." Brucker said Red China agreed during the Korean war to comply with the conventions even though it was not a signatory nation. Spokesmen for the State and Justice Departments also urged approval of the treaties.

Representatives of several United States firms asked to be allowed to continue use of the Red Cross symbol as their trademark. The conventions established the Red Cross as a symbol for marking buildings which were prohibited as military targets and permitted no other use.

ACTION -- The Committee reported the treaties June 27 (Exec Rept 9), with two reservations and a statement rejecting certain reservations attached to the conventions by members of the "Soviet bloc."

Floor Action

The Senate July 6 approved ratification of the conventions by a 77-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 130.)

DEBATE -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- The conventions "have but one purpose, to relieve mankind from the suffering and the physical and moral degradation...so often experienced by the victims of war."

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Also spoke in behalf of the treaties.

GREAT LAKES TREATY

Exec B -- Reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 7) May 23, 1955.

- Approved by the Senate June 1 on a 79-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 126.)
- Ratification signed by the President June 6.

A treaty signed by the United States and Canada on Sept. 10, 1954, authorized joint action in the Great Lakes area to wipe out the sea lamprey. It also established a joint program of fisheries research. President Eisenhower sent the treaty to the Senate on Jan. 26, 1955 (Executive B, 84th Congress, First Session).

BACKGROUND -- The lamprey, a parasitic, eel-like vertebrate, attaches itself to a fish and sucks its blood and vital juices. The lamprey's principal prey are food fishes such as trout and whitefish. The reduction of Great Lakes trout through the lamprey's attacks was estimated to cost the U.S. and Canada some $5 million a year.

The Senate June 1 consented to ratification of the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries.

DEBATE -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "The pending convention will cost the U.S. approximately $750,000 a year for the first three years...By contrast, it is estimated that American fishermen alone lose $3.5 million a year through the depredations of the lamprey eel."

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- "Although there was some opposition to the treaty by representatives of Ohio groups, the opposition was not to control of the predatory eel. Instead the opposition was really to 'putting the foot in the door,' as we might say, as regards treaty control of fishing in the Great Lakes."

PANAMA TREATY

Exec F -- Reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 11) July 26, 1955.

- Approved by the Senate, by a roll-call vote of 72-14, July 29. (See p. 134.)
- Ratification signed by the President Aug. 17.

A treaty between the United States and Panama, revising a 1936 pact covering the Canal Zone, was signed in Panama on Jan. 25, 1955 and forwarded by President Eisenhower to the Senate May 9 (Executive F, 84th Congress, First Session).

PROVISIONS -- As ratified by the Senate, the treaty:

Replaced a treaty signed in 1936.

Increased the annual rent paid by the U.S. in the Canal Zone from $430,000 to $1,930,000.

Gave Panama greater commercial opportunities in the Canal Zone.

Established a single basic wage for Canal Zone employees.

Restored certain Canal Zone land and buildings to Panama.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- July 15, 18.

TESTIMONY -- July 15 -- Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Holland described the treaty as "a step forward" in relations with Panama.

July 18 -- Lavern R. Dilweg of the U.S. Citizens Association of the Canal Zone expressed misgivings about the outcome of the treaty. He wanted reassurance that U.S. control of the Panama Canal would not be affected by the treaty.

ACTION -- The treaty was reported July 26 (Exec Rept 11).

Floor Action

The Senate July 29 agreed by a roll-call vote of 72-14, to ratification of the treaty between the U.S. and the Republic of Panama. (For voting, see chart, p. 134.)

DEBATE -- J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "This treaty ...is a logical result of the growth of Panama. When the United States first established treaty relationships with Panama in 1903...it was necessary for the United States to supply almost everything that was needed and also to exercise certain governmental authority in...Panama itself. But as Panama has developed, it has become possible for the United States to withdraw more and more from the life of the republic and confine itself more and more to operation of the canal.... (The treaty) simply reflect(s) the fact that services which formerly had to be performed by the United States, if they were to be performed at all, are now available from Panamanian enterprise."

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "It seems to me with all the concessions we make in the treaty, there should be some provision which would give us standing room from which to defend the canal...."

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- "...I think the treaty...is a bad one.... Panama will be given about $26 million or $27 million worth of property, and all we will get will be the use for 15 years of an area for military operations consisting of some 18 acres which nobody wants to use anyway."

GERMAN COMMERCIAL PACT

Exec E -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 10) July 21, 1955.
- Approved by the Senate, by a roll-call vote of 83-0, July 27. (See page 133.)

A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed Oct. 29, 1954, and forwarded by President Eisenhower to the Senate on May 9, 1955 (Executive E, 84th Congress, First Session).

The Senate July 27 consented to ratification of the treaty by an 83-0 roll-call vote.

DEBATE -- Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) -- "Treaties of this type...are designed to assure fair... treatment for Americans who travel abroad.... The treaties impose mutual obligations...to give citizens of each country...national and most-favored-nation treatment. They serve to prevent discriminatory treatment with respect to trade and shipping and the protection of persons and their property".

ITALIAN, DUTCH TAX TREATIES

Execs C, D, I -- (84th Congress, First Session) and **Exec I** -- (83rd Congress, Second Session)--Reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 12) July 27, 1955.
- Approved by the Senate, by a roll-call vote of 86-0, July 29. (See page 134.)
- Ratifications signed by the President Aug. 22 and Aug. 24.

The Senate July 29 approved, en bloc, two tax conventions with Italy, and two with the Netherlands covering West Indies islands known as the Netherlands Antilles. The treaties with Italy, signed on March 30, 1955, covered income taxes, and estate and inheritance taxes (respectively, Executive C and Executive D, 84th Congress, First Session).

Executive I, 83rd Congress, Second Session, signed on June 24, 1952, extended a 1948 U.S.-Dutch tax treaty to cover the Netherlands Antilles. Executive I, 84th Congress, First Session, was a supplementary protocol, signed June 15, 1955, to the Netherlands Antilles convention.

DEBATE -- Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "They are called treaties; in effect they are tax conventions. They are simply agreements...with respect to taxes on profits or income and on inheritances or estates. The sole purpose...is to prevent the double taxation of American citizens who may live in the other country which is a party to the convention and may have derived profits in the other country. There is a reciprocal obligation on the part of both governments to assist in facilitating the collection of taxes due either country.... They are exactly the kind of conventions we have had with a number of other countries".

TAX TREATIES

Execs D, E, G -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 3) Feb. 9, 1955.
- Approved by the Senate Feb. 25 on 72-0, 71-0, and 74-0 roll-call votes. (See p. 118.)
- Signed by the President March 7.

The Senate Feb. 25 approved ratification of two tax treaties with Japan and one with Belgium. Action came after an explanation of the pacts by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.).

PROVISIONS -- Executive D, 83rd Congress, Second Session, was a convention between the United States and Japan for the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion respecting income taxes.

Executive E, 83rd Congress, Second Session, also a treaty with Japan, provided for avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion respecting taxes on estates, inheritances, and gifts.

Executive G, 83rd Congress, Second Session, was a convention with Belgium dealing with the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to estate and succession taxes.

BACKGROUND -- The two treaties with Japan were signed in Washington on April 16, 1954. The Belgian convention was signed in Washington on May 27, 1954. All were submitted to the Senate by President Eisenhower in 1954.

COMMUNICATIONS TREATY

Exec R -- Reported, with "understandings", by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 5) March 4, 1955.
- Approved by the Senate April 1, on a 74-1 roll-call vote. (See p. 121.)
- Signed by the President May 25.

The Senate in 1955, approved by a vote of 74-1, without debate, the International Telecommunications Convention (Executive R, 83rd Congress, first session). This treaty ratified the convention and final protocol agreed to at a conference of 83 member countries of the International Communications Union held in Buenos Aires in December, 1952. The draft of the treaty, with two "understandings" to protect the interests of the United States, had been submitted to the Senate by President Eisenhower on July 27, 1953.

The general effect of the treaty was to continue in operation regulations to facilitate international telecommunications. These regulations were substantially the same as those agreed to at an Atlantic City, N.J., convention in 1947 and ratified in a treaty approved in 1948.

PROVISIONS -- The provisions of Exec R were essentially technical and covered regulations found necessary to assure the collection of charges for international telegraphic messages, the registration of radio frequencies, the receipt of distress calls, and the handling of special messages.

Two understandings were written into the treaty to ensure that the United States, acting for the continental U.S. and the territories, would retain its two votes in the ITU, and to exclude the United States from certain telephone and radio regulations.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a hearing on the treaty March 1 at which governmental communications experts testified. In reporting the treaty March 4 (Exec Rept 5), the Committee noted that the Atlantic City Convention had operated since 1948 without complaints.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

S 1894 -- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 505) June 10, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate June 21.
- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1299) July 20.
- Passed by the House by voice vote Aug. 1.

P.L. 350 -- Signed into law Aug. 11.

President Eisenhower May 2 sent Congress a special message asking approval of U.S. participation in the proposed International Finance Corporation. Congress Aug. 1 authorized the U.S. subscription to IFC.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, the bill authorized the Secretary of Treasury to pay $35,168,000 as the U.S. subscription to IFC.

Background

The proposal to create an International Finance Corporation grew out of demands of underdeveloped countries for credits not readily obtainable from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey announced Nov. 11, 1954, at the Inter-American Conference of Finance Ministers in Brazil, that Congress would be asked to authorize U.S. participation in IFC, which would have $100 million in capital.

In his May 2 message, Mr. Eisenhower said the IFC would "help channel private capital and experienced and competent private management into productive investment opportunities that would not otherwise be developed." He pointed out that "the Corporation will not duplicate the operations of the International Bank..., for the investments of the Bank are guaranteed by its member governments and are of fixed-interest nature in projects not usually attractive to risk capital."

The President noted that top officials of the Bank would serve on the IFC board so that "effective collaboration between the two agencies and operating economy is assured."

Senate

COMMITTE -- Banking and Currency International Finance Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 6, 7 on S 1894.

TESTIMONY -- June 6 -- Secretary of Treasury Humphrey, Assistant Secretary of State Samuel C. Waugh, and Glen E. Edgerton, president, Export-Import Bank, supported S 1894. Humphrey said the corporation would provide financing for needed projects deemed too risky as investments to qualify for loans from either the Export-Import Bank or the World Bank.

June 7 -- Opposition to the proposal came from the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., while support was registered by spokesmen for the International Chamber of Commerce, Investment Bankers Association of America, and the Washington (D.C.) Board of Trade.

ACTION -- The Committe reported (S Rept 505) S 1894 June 10, permitting U.S. participation in the International Finance Corporation, with a $35,168,000 subscription.

Floor Action

The Senate passed S 1894 June 21, by voice vote, after brief discussion.

DEBATE -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "IFC is expected to strengthen the free world by promoting private enterprises in less developed areas." It would cut foreign aid costs and make more customers for American products.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "I cannot understand why there is greater interest in turning over $35 million to an international organization, in which we shall own only one-third of the stock, than there is in permitting our own wholly owned Export-Import Bank to engage in the same activities (investment in foreign enterprises). Yet I find...so much opposition that I shall not even submit the amendment" to extend the same power to the Export-Import Bank.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- July 11, 14 on a bill (HR 6228) to provide for U.S. participation in the IFC, to permit national banks to make 20-year real estate loans and nine-month construction loans, and for other purposes.

TESTIMONY -- July 11 -- Secretary Humphrey, Waugh, and Edgerton supported U.S. participation in the IFC. Humphrey said IFC would be "a very good, well-managed experiment" to encourage private investment in underdeveloped countries.

July 14 -- Supporting U.S. participation in IFC were spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Committee for a National Trade Policy.

ACTION -- The Committee July 20 reported the Senate bill (S 1894 -- H Rept 1299).

Floor Action

The House Aug. 1 passed the bill by voice vote, and sent it to the White House.

DEBATE -- Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- "The purpose of this bill is to have the nations jointly participate with private capital to make loans to develop underdeveloped areas in order that they might be self-supporting."

Wright Patman (D Texas) -- "It is rather ironical that we are called upon, after defeating the RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) and...burying it in an unknown and unmarked grave, to come here and ask for an international RFC for foreign countries."

RECIPROCAL TRADE AMENDMENTS

HR 1 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 50) Feb. 14, 1955.
- Passed by the House, amended, by a 295-110 roll-call vote Feb. 18. (See p. 138.)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 232) April 28.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 75-13 roll-call vote May 4. (See p. 123.)
- Conference report (H Rept 745) agreed to June 14 by the House on a 347-54 roll call (see p. 152); and by voice vote of the Senate June 15.

P.L. 86 -- Signed into law June 21.

President Eisenhower, in his January 10 message to Congress concerning foreign trade, asked for a three-year extension (to June, 1958) of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. He requested, in accordance with recommendations of the (Randall) Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, authority to negotiate reciprocal agreements that could cut tariffs 5 percent below existing levels each year for three years. He also asked retention of the much-debated "escape clause" and "peril point" provisions of the law. He said his recommendations were based on a "fresh review" of proposals submitted to the 83rd Congress in March, 1954.

Extensive hearings were held on the proposed legislation (HR 1). Veteran House members said opponents of the reciprocal trade program mounted the "biggest pressure campaign" they could recall. Among the most active opponents were sounthern textile interests, independent oil producers and coal operators, wool growers, and bicycle makers -- all fearful of what imports would do to their businesses.

The House Feb. 17 approved by a one-vote margin a closed rule governing debate on HR 1. It was the closest roll call in five years. The bill cleared the House Feb. 18. After extensive hearings and debate the Senate passed HR 1 May 4, after adopting amendments, advocated by the Finance Committee, that gave greater protection to domestic industries. The changes were acceptable to Mr. Eisenhower. The final version, which retained the Senate amendments, became law June 21.

PROVISIONS--The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955:

Extended through June 30, 1958, the President's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements.

Permitted him to reduce tariff rates existing on Jan. 1, 1955, by 5 percent annually for three years, or reduce to 50 percent ad valorem existing rates above that figure.

Specified that, in a contemplated trade agreement with Japan, rates might be decreased 50 percent below the rates as of Jan. 1, 1945, despite expiration of the general authority on June 12, 1955.

Authorized the President, at his discretion, to limit imports of any product entering the U.S. in such volume as to "threaten to impair the national security".

Provided for initial advice in such a case by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and, if the President agreed, a subsequent investigation.

Amended existing "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions so that the Tariff Commission could recommend action if any segment of a business enterprise producing goods in commercial quantities was suffering seriously from import competition.

Amended the "escape clause" provisions so that relief could be granted if imports "contributed substantially toward causing or threatening serious injury" to a domestic industry.

Required the Commission to make its recommendations for action under the "escape clause" at the time it submitted such a report to the President.

Provided for annual reports to Congress by the President and the Commission on the operations of the trade agreement program.

Made more binding the President's existing authority to suspend concessions to a country that discriminated against U.S. commerce.

Declared that enactment of the bill would not indicate approval or disapproval of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Background

REFERENCES -- "Reciprocal Tariff Act". (See CQ Almanac, Vol. I, 1945, p.156.) "Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements" (Vol. I, pp. 310-317). "Reciprocal Trade" (Vol. IV, 1948, pp. 190-192). "Trade Agreements Extension Act" (Vol. V, 1949, pp. 362-369). "Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act" (Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 214-219). "Trade Agreements Extension" (Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 210-217). "Randall Report, Reciprocal Trade" (Vol. X, 1954, pp. 265-272).

The first U.S. Trade Agreements Act became law in 1934 and empowered the President to enter into trade agreements with other countries. He was permitted to increase or decrease duties within a 50 percent range of rates prescribed in the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930, which set the nations tariff structure. This provision was amended in 1948 to establish rates in existence on Jan. 1, 1945, as the base for adjustments.

The trade program was extended in 1937, 1940, 1943, 1945, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1953 and 1954. The 1948 extension included a "peril points" provision that was strongly opposed by the Truman Administration. It required the Tariff Commission to recommend minimum rates necessary to protect domestic production of articles similar to those on which duties were to be reduced. If the President made agreements undercutting these "peril points", he had to explain to Congress his reasons for doing so.

In 1948, President Harry S. Truman made "peril points" a campaign issue and the next year the Democratic 81st Congress repealed the provision when it passed legislation extending the whole program until June of 1951.

In 1951 "peril points" were restored, and the "escape clause" was added. This clause required the Tariff Commission to investigate any case of reported "serious injury" to domestic industry because of a duty reduction. The Commission could recommend changes

in the tariff; if the President did not act on the recommendation, he was required to report his reasons to Congress.

This "escape clause" provision, the subject of continual controversy, was first incorporated into a trade agreement in 1943 with Mexico. Because of the war, however, it was not actually employed. It continued as a "procedure" in trade agreements but until 1951 was not incorporated in the law. By 1954, the Tariff Commission had received 59 "escape clause" cases, and recommended use of the measure in eight.

In 1953 President Eisenhower asked Congress for a one-year extension of the Act, pending a comprehensive reexamination of foreign economic policy by a bipartisan commission. The 1953 Trade Agreements Extension Act, accordingly, extended for one year the President's authority, under the Act of 1951, to enter into reciprocal trade agreements, and established the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. Membership on the Commission was allocated as follows: seven Presidential appointees, five Senators, five Representatives. No political party was alloted more than a bare majority in each category.

RANDALL REPORT

President Eisenhower appointed as chairman of the Commission Clarence B. Randall, chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Company, and the group's report, submitted Jan. 23, 1954, commonly was referred to as the "Randall Report". (For the Commission's recommendations, see "Randall Report, Reciprocal Trade", CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 266 ff.)

On March 30, 1954, President Eisenhower sent Congress a message on foreign trade policy, requesting what he termed "a minimum program". The message followed closely the Randall report and urged "gradual and selective revision of our tariffs", with a three-year renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act including: authority to negotiate reduction of existing U.S. tariffs by not more than 5 percent a year; reduction, by not more than half, of existing tariffs on goods not being imported, or imported in very small quantity; reduction to 50 percent ad valorem of rates in excess of that amount.

When Congress showed no inclination to act on the program before the legislation expired June 12, the President indicated on May 20, 1954, that he would be satisfied with a one-year extension of the existing law. Accordingly, Congress agreed June 29 to extend the Trade Agreements Act until June 12, 1955, pending hearings and further study of the Randall report. The act stipulated that Congress neither approved nor disapproved the international General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Opposition to GATT and to its administrative agency, the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC), was an integral part of the reciprocal trade controversy.

GATT is the mechanism for putting tariff reductions and concessions on a multilateral basis. It was first negotiated among 23 countries; by 1955 there were 34 countries participating. GATT rules govern such complex questions as the use of internal taxes as a substitute for tariffs, quota restrictions on imports and exports, export subsidies and state trading.

In 1947 President Truman initiated GATT under the authority of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which did not require approval by Congress.

The State Department held public hearings in September, 1954, to collect opinions on trade prior to a 34-nation review of GATT in Geneva, Switzerland in November. On March 21, 1955 the GATT nations, including the United States, agreed to make changes in the Agreement's trade rules and set up the OTC to administer the Agreement.

President Eisenhower asked Congress in a message on April 14, 1955, to approve U.S. membership in OTC, but he did not submit the revised Agreement to Congress for approval. The President said that U.S. failure to join OTC "would be interpreted throughout the free world as a lack of genuine interest on the part of this country in the efforts to expand trade".

Nub of Congressional and other opposition to GATT was the fact that U.S. participation was effected under authority of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and like other agreements negotiated under that Act, had never been approved by Congress. Supporters of U.S. protective tariffs termed GATT "un-American....unauthorized...a potential danger".

A bill (HR 5550) to authorize U.S. membership in OTC was introduced April 14, 1955 by Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), following the Presidential message on trade cooperation. Action on it was deferred until 1956, however, and the President assented to the postponement.

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

On Jan. 10, 1955, President Eisenhower sent a foreign trade message to Congress which he said was "a fresh review" of proposals he had submitted to the 83rd Congress in March, 1954. He described his program as "moderate, gradual and reciprocal", and said "economic strength among our allies is essential to our security; economic growth in underdeveloped areas is necessary" to ward off Communist infiltration; increased production and trade throughout the world would aid the U.S. economy and standard of living.

His requests of Congress follow, with those he had first made in 1954 marked by an asterisk:

*Extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements law for three years (to June 12, 1958).

*Authorize reduction of existing tariffs on selected commodities by no more than 5 percent a year for three years.

*Authorize, over three years, reduction to 50 percent ad valorem of any tariff rates currently above that level.

*Authorize in a three-year period reduction, by no more than one-half the rates in effect on Jan. 1, 1945, of tariffs on goods not currently imported or imported "in negligible quantities".

*Retain existing "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions.

Approve the proposed revision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

*Improve import valuation methods.

*Improve customs administration and procedures.

*Increase to $1,000 (from $500) semi-annually the duty-free allowance for tourists.

*Tax U.S. corporations' income from foreign subsidiaries at 14 percent below domestic rates.

Defer taxes on income from U.S.-owned foreign branches until it leaves the country where it was earned.

Approve U.S. membership in the proposed International Finance Corporation.

*Provide funds for the U.S. and the United Nations technical cooperation programs.

Provide funds for U.S. participation in international trade fairs.

(For action on the International Finance Corporation, see p. 288.)

The President, in sending his foreign aid message to Congress April 20, noted that "the recommendations in this message are an essential complement to the foreign economic program outlined in my message of Jan. 10". (For foreign aid message, see p. 303.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 17 - Feb. 7 on HR 1, introduced by Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.).

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 17--Secretary of State John Foster Dulles endorsed the bill, said a three-year extension of the Act would "have a stabilizing effect and increase confidence throughout the free world" and would provide a strong economic base for mutual defense treaties between the United States and more than 40 countries.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, though generally supporting the bill, expressed concern lest one provision in it -- to give the President authority to modify import restrictions -- weaken farm import restrictions in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Jan. 18--Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said trade in strategic items with Communist countries would continue to be controlled, but he added that "trade in carefully screened non-strategic items" might promote world peace. As a possible example, he suggested trading U.S. butter for Russian manganese.

(President Eisenhower, asked at his Jan. 19 press conference whether he endorsed Secretary Wilson's remarks on non-strategic trade with Russia, said Wilson's was a "casual statement" that did not reflect any change in U.S. policy.)

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks testified that HR 1 would be "of substantial value to the foreign and domestic commerce of the U.S." and that the proposed "modest" tariff cuts would not harm "efficiently managed" businesses. Increased imports would not lead to major unemployment, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said, and the proposed trade program would in general help workers as well as business.

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey added: "Foreign countries do not expect us to lower our tariffs drastically. What they want is assurance of continuity in our policies", such as a three-year extension of the Act would provide.

DROP IN ECONOMIC AID FORECAST

Jan. 19 -- Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen, endorsing the theory of "trade, not aid", said he hoped that within two years non-military foreign aid would drop to 15 percent from the 1953-54 level of 34 percent. He said he favored a "slight expansion" of non-strategic trade with Russia.

Support for the President's "moderate" trade program came from James S. Schramm, executive vice president of the Committee for a National Trade Policy. Officials of the American Watch Association -- S. Ralph Lazrus, president, ex-Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D Md., 1927-50), counsel, and Benjamin Lazrus of the Benrus Watch Company -- endorsed extension of the reciprocal trade program but criticized the President's 1954 action in raising the tariff on Swiss watch movements. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 522.)

Jan. 20 -- The President's foreign trade program was criticized by Morris S. Rosenthal of the National Council of American Importers as "too little and too slow". Rosenthal proposed: extension of the Trade Agreements Act for four or six years; authority for the President to lower tariffs 25 percent; a new "escape clause" that would protect U.S. producers only in "actual emergency cases". Mrs. Oscar M. Ruebhausen of the League of Women Voters also asked for modified escape clause and a longer extension of the Act.

Top officials of four oil companies endorsed HR 1: Monroe J. Rathbone, Standard Oil Company (N.J.); Sidney A. Swensrud, Gulf Oil Corporation; James W. Foley, The Texas Company; and Harold W. Haight, Creole Petroleum Company. Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, also supported the bill.

(On the House floor Jan. 20, Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) of the Ways and Means Committee attacked the reciprocal trade program as fostering a "flood of imports" that were injuring domestic industries. Mason called his speech "the opening gun" in a battle that would be carried on by other Republican members of the Committee.)

SUPPORT FROM FARM GROUPS

Jan. 21 -- Officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange and National Farmers Union endorsed HR 1. AFBF President Charles B. Shuman proposed a four-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act and an amendment to permit the U.S. to suspend concessions granted other countries if they failed to live up to their commitments. The NFU asked for ratification of GATT, simplification of customs procedures, and creation of a world economic development agency.

Support for the bill also came from Warren Lee Pierson, U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce; B. A. Rittersporn, Jr., Committee on Foreign Trade Education; John C. White, American Cotton Shippers Association; D. E. Replogle, Friends Committee on National Legislation; Murray D. Lincoln, Cooperative League; Dr. Alzada Comstock, American Association of University Women; and Michael Straight, American Veterans Committee.

Jan. 24 -- Richard G. Gettell, for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., praised the bill's "gradual, cautious approach" toward lower tarrifs. He said "a continued attack against unnecessary trade barriers is in our own national interest, as well as in the interest of other countries... The Chamber supports the continuation of a trade agreements program which provides the government with adequate authority, exercised through the proper legislative agencies for negotiation and administration, to make effective agreements for the selective adjustment of tariffs and reduction of other barriers to world trade".

James B. Carey of the CIO endorsed the bill but also asked for passage of legislation to aid workers and businesses hurt by lower tariffs.

Charles H. Percy, president of Bell & Howell

Company, producers of photographic equipment, urged passage of HR 1 even though, he said, it might injure his own industry. "No one", Percy said, "desires more than I, the health and vigor of the photographic industry. But I do not believe we must gain these things through artificial barriers. I think we can and we will, win them for ourselves in a freer -- more competitive market". (According to Bell & Howell, the photographic industry was protected by tariffs of from 20-45 percent on photographic items imported from foreign countries.)

Other supporters of the bill included: Jere Patterson, International Advertising Association; Stacey Bender, Jr., North Atlantic Ports Association; and officials of the Washington, D.C., Board of Trade, San Antonio World Trade Association, Louisville Foreign Trade Club, Cleveland World Trade Association, and Detroit Board of Commerce.

Jan. 25 -- Proponents of HR 1 included Rep. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D N.J.); David J. McDonald, United Steel Workers (CIO); Bernard Weitzer, Jewish War Veterans; Robert R. Nathan, Americans for Democratic Action; Howard C. Petersen, Committee for Economic Development; Wade G. McCargo, National Retail Dry Goods Association; A. T. Brown, Caterpillar Tractor Company; Arthur B. Sinkler, American Watch Manufacturing Association; Hartman Barber, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks (AFL); and George W. Morgan, Association of American Ship Owners.

OPPONENTS HEARD

Jan. 26 -- Philip D. Reed, board chairman of General Electric Company, supported the bill "with qualifications."

Richard H. Anthony, American Tariff League, and O. R. Strackbein, Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Export-Import Policy, opposed HR 1, arguing against provisions that would increase the President's authority in the foreign trade field.

Other opponents were George J. Burger, National Federation of Independent Business; Donald Loker, California Fish Canners Association; officials of several pottery groups and the International Brotherhood of Operative Potters (AFL).

EXPORT CLAIM DISPUTED

Jan. 27 -- Gwilym A. Price, president, Westinghouse Corporation, disputed proponents' arguments that HR 1 would increase U.S. exports.

Calvin Campbell, general counsel, Dow Chemical Company, called the President's trade program "perilous" and said it would result in sacrificing U.S. Indsutry in favor of foreign plants. Edgar M. Queeny, board chairman, Monsanto Chemical Company, said adoption of the program would impair the national defense value of his company.

Other witnesses opposed to the bill included Rep. E.C. Gathings (D Ark.); spokesmen for various chemical companies; Joseph Courtney for the American Glassware Association; and officials of glass and pottery workers' unions.

Jan. 28 -- Opponents of HR 1 were Reps. Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) and Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.); Harold F. Cary, American Tunaboat Association; John F. Linehan, Seafood Producers Association; John Hawk, Seafarers' International Union (AFL); and Ernest Falk, Northwest Horticultural Council (fruit growers).

OIL IMPORTS PROTESTED

Jan. 31 -- Spokesmen for the coal industry and railroads asked that imports of residual oil be strictly limited. Among the witnesses were: ex-Rep. Tom Pickett (D Texas, 1945-52), National Coal Association; James M. Symes, president, Pennsylvania Railroad; Stuart Saunders, Norfolk & Western Railroad; Thomas Kennedy, United Mine Workers (Ind.); W.D. Johnson, Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.); Harry See, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.); and Joseph E. Moody, Southern Coal Producers Association.

Moody told the Committee that "drastic curbs" were needed to prevent injury to the domestic coal industry from "dumping" of foreign oil in this country. Pickett said: "As foreign residual fuel oil has demonstrated a capacity to leap tariff barriers, coal's only recourse is to ask for relief through a quota". Both men favored enactment of a 10 percent restriction on oil imports.

Also opposed to the bill were Reps. Cleveland M. Bailey and Robert C. Byrd (both D. W.Va.); John P. Saylor (R Pa.) and Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.); Pat Jennings (D Va.) and Richard H. Poff (R Va.); and Mrs. Ernest W. Howard for the Women's Patriotic Conference.

Appearing for the bill was R.S. Hecht, International House, New Orleans, La.

Feb. 1 -- Textile and apparel industry spokesmen opposed the bill, arguing that imports of goods produced by cheap foreign labor had produced serious declines in their fields. Among the witnesses were Claudius T. Murchison, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; Seymour E. Harris, Harvard professor appearing for six New England governors and the New England Textile Committee; Edwin Wilkinson, National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Steele L. Winterer, Carpet Institute; Irene Blunt, National Federation of Textiles; Joseph Opilla, Textile Workers (CIO); and Marx Lewis, United Hatters, Cap, and Millinery Workers (AFL).

Rep. Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) said: "Any further reduction in the tariff rates...would mean extinction of the textile industry". Reps. John J. Riley (D S.C.) and Robert Hale (R Maine) also opposed the bill.

LACE, WALLPAPER, CLOTHESPIN INTERESTS

Feb. 2 -- The danger of imports to their industries was stressed by spokesmen for lace, glove, underwear, wallpaper, pin and clothespin interests.

Opposition to aspects of HR 1 was voiced by Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) and Reps. Victor Wickersham (D Okla.), Ralph Harvey (R Ind.), Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.) and T. James Tumulty (D N.J.).

Feb. 3 -- Further tariff protection was asked by members of the scissors, optical and electrical equipemnt, jewelry, silver, cigarette lighters, sewing machines, rubber footwear, wood fabrics, tungsten and manganese industries.

Feb. 4 -- Agricultural spokesmen said HR 1 would permit the President to ignore Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which restricts imports that could undermine domestic price-support programs. Presenting this view were representatives of the National Milk Producers Federation, American Butter and National Cheese Institutes.

Further opposition to lower tariffs was voiced by cherry, nut and mushroom growers, cattle, sheep and

goat raisers, and a spokesman for the Wine Institute. Reps. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.), Henry Aldous Dixon (R Utah) and Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) also opposed the bill.

Feb. 7 -- Requests for quota limits on residual oil imports came from Reps. Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) and John E. Henderson (R Ohio) -- who also urged greater tariff protection for the glass and pottery industries. Rep. Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) asked for quotas on seafood imports and Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) wanted "safeguards necessary to protect American Industries essential to national security". Reps William A. Dawson (R Utah) and William G. Bray (R Ind.) also opposed HR 1.

Charles P. Taft, president, Committee for a National Trade Policy, and John J. Collins of the Independent Tanker Association endorsed the bill. Taft emphasized what he termed the need to encourage trade with Japan so that country would not "play economic ball" with Communist China.

Feb. 8 -- Beginning executive study of the bill the Committee received a report from the Tariff Commission, which said the provision affecting farm imports would empower the President to remove such curbs at his discretion. The commission noted that a section which would authorize him to cut by 50 percent tariffs on goods imported in negligible quantities had no time limit, whereas other provisions were limited to three years.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee Feb. 14 reported HR 1 with amendments (H Rept 50). The vote was 20-5.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Committee, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 would authorize the President to:

Enter into trade agreements with foreign countries through June 30, 1958.

Negotiate on tariffs, import and export restrictions and customs.

Lower tariffs over a three-year period 15 percent below rates prevailing on July 1, 1955, but prohibit a cut of more than 5 percent in any one year.

Cut tariffs, through a reciprocal agreement, on goods imported to the U.S. in negligible quantities by 50 percent of Jan. 1, 1945 rates.

Reduce to 50 percent ad valorem any rates above that level.

Reduce 1945 rates by 50 percent in order to carry out a trade agreement with Japan.

Suspend trade concessions with any country that discriminated against U.S. commerce.

Send Congress an annual report on the operations of the program.

Retain in effect existing law dealing with "peril points" and escape clauses.

The Committee deleted from the bill proposed authority for the President unilaterally to cut rates on imports of "negligible quantities" although it would permit such action through a reciprocal agreement with another country. Also stricken was a provision objected to by Secretary of Agriculture Benson, who contended it might water down existing provisions protecting domestic agriculture from excessive farm imports. The Committee made mandatory, rather than permissive, a section calling for suspension of trade concessions if a country discriminated against U.S. imports.

A series of restrictive amendments calling for greater protection against imports of residual oil, chemical, electrical equipment, and other goods was voted down in Committee.

Floor Action

The House Feb. 17, by a roll-call vote of 193-192, adopted a closed rule (H Res 142) governing debate on HR 1. The resolution limited debate to two legislative days, prohibited amendments from the floor, and permitted one recommital motion following consideration of the bill in Committee of the Whole.

The rule was adopted after the House, by a roll-call vote of 191-193, rejected an amendment offered by Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) that would have permitted amendments from the floor and provided for five hours of debate.

Adoption of H Res 142, in effect, reversed a 178-207 roll call by which the House rejected a motion to shut off debate on the rule. The motion, offered by Howard W. Smith (D Va.), preceded the vote on Brown's amendment and was the first test of strength on the trade program. (For voting, see chart, p. 138.)

DEBATE -- Feb. 17 -- Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), taking the floor following the defeat of Smith's motion -- "The House...has done a most unusual thing and under the circumstances a very dangerous thing" in voting against the closed rule. "Only once in the history of the House in 42 years in my memory has a bill of this kind...been considered except under a closed rule." Opening the bill to all amendments might bring opponents the amendments they wanted, but "they are also going to get amendments they seriously object to." Opponents could "cripple the bill just as much" by voting for a recommittal motion later.

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- "No greater authority (is given in HR 1) except the additional discretionary authority to the President...with respect to the 15 percent (tariff reduction permitted) over a period of three years, not to exceed 5 percent a year, and the other alternative provisions...In some instances...the President's authority actually would be eliminated. But all of the current law's safeguards...are not affected in any way by this bill."

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "We have never before, in previous extensions of the Reciprocal Trade Act, delegated authority whose scope was so completely unknown."

Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) -- "I believe in the reciprocal method of making agreements. I am opposed to the kind of agreements which we have been making... There are more restrictions against free trade today... than there were back in 1934 when we started this so-called reciprocal trade-agreement program."

Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- "Last year we imported between $10 and $11 billion worth of goods and we exported $16 billion worth of goods. When you...import...products you are going to throw some people out of work, but it is likewise true that when you ship $16 billion worth of goods out of the country that gives more people work than the $10 or $11 billion worth that is brought into the country."

James C. Davis (D Ga.) -- HR 1 "should be amended to include safeguards and afford protection to certain of our industries which are threatened with great injury through the flooding of our markets with articles manufactured in foreign countries by cheap labor..."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Feb. 17 -- Brown (R Ohio) -- Permit amendments from the floor to HR 1, with debate limited to five hours. Roll call, 191-193.

BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

The House Feb. 18, by a roll-call vote of 295-110, passed HR 1 and sent it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart, p. 138.)

The House adopted several committee amendments, then rejected, 199-206, a motion by Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee. Reed's motion would have required the Committee to report HR 1 back to the House with an amendment designed to strengthen the "escape clause" provision of the law. The amendment would have made "final and conclusive" Tariff Commission findings that imports were threatening domestic industry, and would have bound the President, unless he found national security was involved, to take preventive action.

Prior to voting, House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) read a letter from President Eisenhower urging passage of HR 1. In his letter to Martin, the President said "few programs will contribute more fundamentally to the long-term security of our country. This program will powerfully reinforce the military and economic strength of our own country and is of the greatest importance to the well-being of the free world...No American industry will be placed in jeopardy by the administration of this measure."

DEBATE -- Feb. 18 -- Martin -- "I believe, too, (with the President) that instead of impairing any of our industries it will stimulate trade to the end that we can have what we all seek -- a busy America and an American economy based on peace rather than war....President Eisenhower has no intention of destroying any industries in this country...he is honestly and genuinely interested in but one thing; that is, to build up this great country of ours."

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- "He (the President) cannot be too much concerned about this matter... While my Democratic friends are pleading and bleeding for him, he is playing golf."

PRELUDE TO DEPRESSION

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Approval of the legislation would be "the hand engraved invitation...importing a depression into this country...There is nothing reciprocal about our trade program...it has been a program of give, give, and give some more to appease our so-called free world friends, and we have received little or nothing in return."

Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- "The Republican Party is making a 'political sucker' of the President...(They) take his first recommendation, and try to not only wreck it but the welfare of our country as a whole."

Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) -- "We cannot afford to recommit this bill now. All the nations of the free world are following tensely to see whether the President is speaking for our country or only for himself when he speaks of the vital need for expanding international trade..."

Robert C. Byrd (D W. Va.) -- "If we can recommit HR 1, it will be brought out (from committee)...with adequate safeguards...for the protection of coal, chemical, glass...industries...."

Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) -- "There can be no disagreement that the passage of HR 1 will inevitably increase imports, with the heaviest burden falling on those industries already struggling to survive."

Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) -- "International trade provides the most effective way to improve our relations with other nations on a long-range basis. Expanded foreign trade is vital...it cannot be a one-way street."

James C. Fulton (R Pa.) -- "Nations such as Rome, Greece, Syria, and the other nations that rose up with a much higher standard of living than other nations, were cut down from the outside...We now should not turn our backs on...allies and friends in the free world, but should ask them to stand with us in prosperity in the free world as a whole, rather than have a tremendously prosperous America and allies who are on the breadline."

W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) -- "The earnest desire of these textbook idealists is to whittle away the constitutional power of the American Congress...This House should surrender no more of its power to the President, the Supreme Court, or any agency of the evermore centralized federal government."

Senate

After HR 1 was sent to the Senate, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said Feb. 26 that the trade program did not endanger the southern textile industry, though it might "hasten the demise of uneconomical northeastern textile industries." Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) protested Feb. 28 against any tariff cut on textiles imported from Japan, and Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said March 1: "I cannot go along with a trade policy that can create boomtowns in Japan and ghost towns in New England."

Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) delivered a lengthy Senate speech Feb. 28 attacking the reciprocal trade program. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) March 1 called international trade "the most effective antidote for war." He proposed long-term credits to foreign nations to encourage production.

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) filed in the Senate March 2 a proposed amendment to HR 1 that would impose limits on oil imports. It was co-sponsored by six other Democrats and 10 Republicans.

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- March 2-23 on HR 1.

TESTIMONY -- March 2 -- Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) read a statement from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles urging support of the bill as a "minimum program" providing "modest tariff-reducing authority."

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said his Department was working closely with industry on tariff matters and that he saw no threat that tariff cuts would jeopardize national defense. In answer to Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Weeks said he was opposed to stiffening the Tariff Commission's authority on escape clauses because the President should retain broad authority to overrule the Commission.

Assistant Security of Agriculture Earl L. Butz favored the bill as an aid to increased export of farm products. He added that it "provides desirable safeguards to agriculture."

March 3 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey urged that Congress put no "straightjackets" on the President's authority under the program. He opposed the suggestion of Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) that the Tariff Commission's power be increased. Humphrey said that under the bill there would be no "drastic changes" adversely affecting "sizeable groups of our citizens."

Asked by Frank Carlson (R Kan.) about amending the bill to limit oil imports, Humphrey said "it should be avoided if at all possible."

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell endorsed the bill. Wilson said he was confident the trade program would not destroy any domestic industry, and Mitchell said imports were responsible for "only a very small fraction of current unemployment."

FARMERS, CIO FOR BILL

March 4 -- Spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Farmers Union, National Council of American Importers, and the CIO endorsed the bill. The Farmers Union and CIO also supported a bill (S 751) to aid industries and communities suffering from the trade program.

March 7 -- Sen. Payne proposed a substitute to extend the Trade Agreements Act for two years and set up a commission of "experts" to study foreign trade on a specific commodity basis and recommend modifications of the program to Congress.

Opposition to HR 1 was voiced by O.R. Strackbein, Nation-Wide Committee on Export-Import Policy, and George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business.

Seeking protection for their industries were manufacturers of lace, clothespins, and clocks, hat and millinery workers, and the American Mining Congress. Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D. S.C.) said Japanese imports would harm textile manufacturers.

March 8 -- Congress should take over from the President the authority to act on Tariff Commission recommendations, officials of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association and Forstmann Woolen Co. urged. Other modifications of the President's authority were asked by spokesmen for luggage-lock and manufacturing chemists' groups.

President Gwilym A. Price of Westinghouse Electric Corp., speaking for 51 companies in the field, asked for an amendment setting higher tariffs on electrical and communications equipment. Other protective amendments were proposed by the National Lead and Zinc Committee and spokesmen for six dairy groups.

DAMAGE "EXAGGERATED"

March 9 -- Paul G. Hoffman, head of Studebaker-Packard Corp. and former foreign aid administrator, endorsed HR 1 and said, "the possible damage to American industry from foreign competition is grossly exaggerated."

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) suggested nations receiving tariff concessions pay a prescribed percentage of the U.S. minimum wage.

Requests for quotas on oil imports came from Daniel T. Buckley, representing the bituminous coal industry, and officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.) and the Anthracite Institute. The National Oil Jobbers Council opposed the quota amendment.

March 10 -- Officials of the Wool Manufacturers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association opposed the entire reciprocal trade program.

Raymond S. Smethurst, representing optical manufacturers, proposed an amendment designed to preserve essential skills needed for defense. Other witnesses seeking protection for their industries represented Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., U.S. Potters Association, Vitrified China Association, and Shears, Scissors and Manicure Implements Association.

NEW ENGLAND WORRIED

March 11 -- Rhode Island Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) and Prof. Seymour Harris of Harvard University, who represented the Conference of New England Governors and the New England Textile Committee, said they were concerned with the bill's effect on the textile industry. Roberts, in addition, said his state's jewelry and rubber goods industries "have good reason to be worried" that a liberalized foreign trade program presented "a serious threat to their continued existence." Roberts suggested that unemployment in an area be made a criterion in findings as to injury which might result from reciprocal trade negotiations.

Eugene Holman of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Sidney A. Swensrud of the Gulf Oil Corp. endorsed HR 1 and criticized a proposed amendment to limit foreign oil imports.

Representatives of the American Watch Association, the American Watch Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Photographic Manufacturers, the Philadelphia Committee for a National Trade Policy, and the U.S. Council of the International Chambers of Commerce supported HR 1.

A spokesman for the American Wine Institute urged the Tariff Commission findings be binding on the President. An American Tariff League official said HR 1 would "endanger American industries and employment."

March 14 -- Secretary of State Dulles urged enactment of HR 1 as a symbol of U.S. willingness to show "a decent regard" for nations whose destinies were "interlocked with our own."

OIL IMPORT QUOTA SOUGHT

March 15 -- Arguments favoring the limitation of foreign oil imports to 10 percent of the domestic output were heard from Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas), Oklahoma Gov. Raymond Gary (D), and the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Daniel said it was the independent producers who were being hurt by foreign competition. He said the major oil companies were opposed to any restrictions because they owned 90 percent of the foreign oil reserves in the free world.

March 16 -- Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) proposed giving the Tariff Commission the right to raise duties or impose import quotas. Miles P. Romney of the Utah Mining Association supported Watkins' view.

William L. Batt, formerly president of SKF Industries and vice chairman of the War Production Board during World War II, said facing "competition from the best the rest of the world can offer" was the best way for U.S. workers and managers to sharpen their skills. The Cheese Importers Association also supported HR 1.

Defeat of HR 1 was urged by John G. Lerch, representing 10 trade associations covering such products as toys, rubber footwear, and pottery. Provisions to protect their industries were requested by Norman Zukowsky of the International Handbag, Luggage, Belt, and Novelty Workers Union (AFL) and Gordon W. Sprague of the Western Condensing Co., a dairy products firm.

PROTECTION FOR TEXTILES

March 17 -- Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) wrote the Committee suggesting added safeguards for U.S. industries which might be threatened by imports.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) opposed any provisions which might hurt the textile industry. The House-passed bill "contains provisions which would do injustice not only to the textile industry but also to many other types of American enterprise," he added.

Spokesmen for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Northern Textile Association, and the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute also argued against certain sections of the bill.

March 18 -- Charles P. Taft of the Committee for a National Trade Policy said the Committee had been subjected to "lies" and "misrepresentations" from "professional pessimists" representing industries seeking additional tariff protection. He urged approval of HR 1 without amendments.

Representatives of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. and the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England opposed any move to limit imports of foreign oil. Support for HR 1 came from the Tobacco Association of the United States, the Mississippi Valley Association, and Smith, Kline, and French Laboratories, Philadelphia.

March 21 -- Russell B. Brown of the Independent Petroleum Association of America said HR 1 should be killed if an amendment limiting oil imports was not adopted.

Robert N. Frazer of the Committee of American Fluorspar Producers said his industry was "near complete collapse" due to imports. He advocated a temporary quota of 25 percent of American consumption on imports of the metal.

CONGRESSMEN TESTIFY

March 22 -- Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) urged adoption of an amendment which would require Congressional approval of each trade agreement. Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) supported a 10 percent quota on oil imports but said he backed the reciprocal trade program in principle. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) wrote the Committee to oppose any amendment restricting oil imports.

Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) said he believed in the trade program's principle, but said some amendments would have to be adopted to prevent the destruction of American Industry. He supported proposals to bind the President to Tariff Commission findings and to provide quotas limiting imports to a certain percentage of U.S. consumption in defense industries.

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) urged approval of the oil quota amendment and proposals to strengthen the "escape clause." He assailed the agreement signed by the U.S. March 21 in Geneva creating an Organization for Trade Cooperation, subject to Congressional approval.

March 23 -- Secretary of State Dulles said HR 1 did not carry any specific approval of the 1947 General Agreements on Tariff and Trade. He added that the March 21 OTC agreement was worked out under authority given the President under the Reciprocal Trade laws. He said that if any substantial number of amendments to HR 1 were adopted, the power of the President to handle trade matters properly "would very gravely" be impaired. Dulles' testimony concluded public hearings on the bill.

Following the conclusion of public hearings the Committee went into executive session on the bill.

BILL IN "DEEP TROUBLE"

On March 29 Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said that HR 1 was "in deep trouble and...in more trouble every day." Several Senators announced on March 30 proposals to amend the bill.

Sens. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and John O. Pastore (D R.I.) said they would make recommendations of the Tariff Commission binding on the President except in the interests of national defense. They also would tighten the "escape clause" provision, and -- in line with a March 29 suggestion by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- state that Congress neither approved nor disapproved the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) said March 30 the Finance Committee probably would rewrite HR 1.

Explaining what he called a misconception about HR 1, Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) March 30 said the maximum tariff reduction of 5 percent a year for three years meant that a tariff duty of 20 percent could be reduced only "5 percent of 20 percent, or 1 percent...the 20 percent rate would be cut only to 19 percent, not 15 percent..."

AMENDMENTS APPROVED

ACTION -- On April 19 the Committee began marking up the bill. It rejected, by a vote of 7-8, an amendment offered by Eugene D. Milliken (R Colo.) that would have limited to two years, instead of three, extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program. Six Democrats and two Republicans opposed the amendment: Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Walter F. George (Ga.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), Alben W. Barkely (Ky.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), and Russell B. Long (La.), Democrats; and George W. Malone (Nev.) and Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Republicans.

Supporting the amendment were GOP Sens. Edward Martin (Pa.), John J. Williams (Del.), Frank Carlson (Kan.), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), and Millikin, and Democrats Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) and J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.). The first vote on the amendment was 7-7 tie, but Chairman Byrd telephoned Long, who cast the tie-breaking vote.

Malone, who opposed the Reciprocal Trade Act, said he voted against the amendment because "a two-year extension is just as bad as three." If the program were to be extended, he added, he preferred to see it come up for renewal in an election year. A three year extension would end the Act on July 1, 1958, about four months before Congressional election.

April 20 -- An amendment offered by George to change the effective date of the President's new power to cut tariffs 15 percent over the next three years from July 1, 1955, to Jan. 1, 1955, was adopted 10-1, with Malone casting the "nay" vote. George's amendment

also struck from HR 1 the authority to cut rates 50 percent on goods imported in small quantities.

The George amendment would relieve certain industries, principally the textile industry, of the possibility of a "double jeopardy" tariff reduction as it would prohibit tariff cuts in addition to those which might be negotiated after Jan. 1 in the proposed trade agreement with Japan.

The Committee added a provision directing the Tariff Commission to report to Congress on the trade program and to make public immediately its recommendations to the President on "escape clause" cases.

GREATER PROTECTION VOTED

April 26 -- The Committee agreed to two amendments designed to afford greater protection for U.S. producers suffering from import competition. Chairman Byrd said one amendment, dealing with the volume of imports, had the approval of the Administration. The second, strengthening "escape clause" provisions in existing law, was not approved by the Administration.

As a substitute for amendments to limit imports of specific commodities, the Committee, by a 12-3 vote, agreed to an amendment sponsored by Byrd and Millikin that would:

Authorize the President, at his discretion, to limit imports of any product entering the United States in such volume as to "threaten to impair the national security."

Provide for initial advice in such a case by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and, if the President agreed, a subsequent investigation.

The "escape clause" amendment, offered by Millikin and agreed to, 9-6, would:

Empower the Tariff Commission to recommend use of the "escape clause" if it found that imports "contributed materially" to a threat of serious injury to a domestic industry.

Permit a manufacturer to seek tariff relief if any of his operations were suffering seriously from import competition.

Voting for the amendment were Byrd, Millikin, Kerr, George, Frear, Martin, Williams, Flanders and Bennett. Against it were Johnson, Barkley, Long, Smathers, Carlson and Malone.

Finally, the bill was approved by a 13-2 vote, with Kerr and Malone dissenting. It was reported to the Senate (S Rept 232) April 28.

AMENDMENTS ATTACKED

On the Senate floor, April 25, Albert Gore (D Tenn.) defended the Eisenhower trade program and attacked the "unconscionable campaign of misrepresentation" carried out by the "tariff lobby" which, he said "has used the textile industry as its chosen instrument" to spread fear of "widespread business failure and unemployment" if HR 1 were enacted.

Gore criticized the "crippling" amendment sought by textile interests and adopted April 20 by the Finance Committee. He noted that it removed authority for the President to cut, by 50 percent, 1945 rates on goods imported in negligible quantities (617 items) or not imported at all (484 items). "It is in this field that there might be great opportunity to effectuate two-way trade without infliction of injury upon industry in the U.S.," Gore asserted.

He called on Mr. Eisenhower to exert stronger efforts on behalf of HR 1, saying that "when there is no effective leadership from the President, Senators and Representatives become prey to the special interests of their own constituencies." Joining in Gore's criticisms were Democrats James O. Eastland (Miss.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Barkley, and Long.

The President, at his April 27 press conference, termed "very fine" the Byrd-Millikin amendment dealing with imports but reserved comment on the other amendments adopted by the Finance Committee.

EISENHOWER SEES "VICTORY"

Speaking to some 250 members of the Committee for a National Trade Policy assembled in the White House garden April 28, Mr. Eisenhower thanked them for their support of his trade program and called Senate Committee approval of HR 1, a "tremendous victory."

Gore said April 30 that he and "a group" of Senators would try to overturn Finance Committee recommendations broadening the "escape clause" and knocking out authority to cut duties on goods imported in negligible quantities "if the President will stand by his position" as outlined in his foreign trade message Jan. 10.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said May 4 that HR 1, with Finance Committee amendments, was "satisfactory to the Administration" and "preserves the principle of reciprocal trade which the President has so ardently advocated in the past two years."

Gore did not take part in the Senate's three-day debate on the bill.

Floor Action

The Senate May 4 passed HR 1 by a 75-13 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 123.) All amendments advocated by the Finance Committee were agreed to by the Senate, plus a minor amendment clarifying the right of certain groups to appeal to the Tariff Commission.

Eleven amendments were rejected. Two attempts to delete provisions of the bill aimed at protecting domestic industries, and an amendment to permit Congress to veto individual trade agreements, were rejected by roll-call votes. An amendment to put quotas on oil imports was rejected by a standing vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 1 would:

Extend through June 30, 1958, the President's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements.

Permit him to reduce tariff rates existing on Jan. 1, 1955 by 5 percent annually for three years, or reduce to 50 percent ad valorem existing rates above that figure.

Specify that, in a contemplated trade agreement with Japan, rates might be decreased 50 percent below the rates as of Jan. 1, 1945 despite expiration of the general authority on June 12, 1955.

Authorize the President, at his discretion, to limit imports of any product entering the U.S. in such volume as to "threaten to impair the national security."

Provide for initial advice in such a case by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and, if the President agreed, a subsequent investigation.

Amend existing "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions so that the Tariff Commission could

recommend action if any segment of a business enterprise, including producers of raw materials, was suffering seriously from import competition.

Amend the "escape clause" provision so that relief could be granted if imports "contributed materially" to a threat of serious injury to a domestic industry.

Require the Commission to make public its recommendations for action under the "escape clause" at the time it submitted such a report to the President.

Provide for annual reports to Congress by the President and the Commission on the operations of the trade agreement program.

Make more binding the President's existing authority to suspend concessions to a country that discriminated against U.S. commerce.

Declare that enactment of the bill would not indicate approval or disapproval of GATT.

"TOKEN OF GOOD WILL"

DEBATE -- May 2 -- A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Enactment of HR 1 would "enable the President...to ease some irritating spots in our international trade program," would be "a token of good will" to friends abroad, and would not seriously affect U.S. industry.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Through the reciprocal trade agreement program, "Congress is delegating a constitutional function solely entrusted to it."

May 3 -- John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Stuart Symington (D Mo.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) spoke in favor of HR 1.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Though a co-sponsor of the amendment to set oil import quotas, he supported the milder Committee amendment authorizing the President to limit imports "because I was assured by those in the Administration responsible for the...program that if such amendment were adopted...imports of petroleum and its products would be definitely restricted." The Committee's intent was that oil imports be limited "to the average daily imports of...1954."

SELL-OUT CHARGED

George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- HR 1 and GATT are "a sell-out of American workingmen and investors."

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- No trade agreement should take effect until approved by Congress.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- HR 1 is a "watered-down, namby-pamby bill" that "is largely symbolic, except in the case of Japan."

May 4 -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- On most manufactured products, there is consumer preference for the quality of U.S. goods but "a barrel of oil or a ton of zinc concentrates is the same the world over." Stronger protection than the Committee amendment on imports is needed to protect vital domestic industries.

Douglas -- "This bill is being put through on a tacit agreement between the Administration and the protectionists...The Administration can get the publicity...But the protectionists will get the bacon."

J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) -- Offered, and then withdrew, an amendment to make Tariff Commission findings in an "escape clause" case binding on the President.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Defended the "escape clause" and pointed out that under its procedures the Administration acted to increase stockpile purchases of domestic lead and zinc.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark). -- The bill was "a watered-down version of a modest piece of legislation."

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- The bill "perpetuates machinery to make our government into a spoke in the wheel of world government."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 4 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Clarify the right of agricultural and other raw material producers to seek Tariff Commission action. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 4 -- Malone -- Delegate all trade agreement authority to the Tariff Commission, which would set rates so as to provide fair competition between domestic and foreign articles (a substitute for HR 1). Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Authorize a trade adjustment program to aid communities and businesses suffering from import competition. Voice.

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) -- Set tariff rate on toy marbles at 34 percent ad valorem, based on the U.S. selling price. Voice.

Douglas -- Repeal "peril point" provision of existing law. Roll call, 9-82.

Neely -- Limit quarterly imports of petroleum to 10 percent of domestic demand in the similar quarter of the previous year; place the same limit on residual oil imports; permit the President to suspend such quotas if fuel supplies did not meet consumption. Standing.

O'Mahoney -- Require that no trade agreement take effect until Congress approved it by law. Voice.

Morse -- Provide that a trade agreement would not take effect if either house of Congress, within 90 days, voted to disapprove it. Roll call, 13-73.

Morse -- Require the President, in rejecting Tariff Commission recommendations for use of the "escape clause," to report his reasons to Congress; permit Congress to uphold the Commission's findings by concurrent resolution within 90 days; and require the President then to carry them out. Voice.

Douglas -- Delete provisions for immediate publication of Tariff Commission findings and others amending "peril point" and "escape clause" law. Roll call, 21-67.

Malone -- Limit extension of the reciprocal trade program to one year. Voice.

Malone -- Limit the program to trade agreements with countries of the Western Hemisphere. Voice.

A May 16 letter from Gerald D. Morgan, special counsel to the President, to Senate-House conferees on HR 1 said all Senate amendments except the Morse proposal were acceptable to the Administration.

Conference

REPORT -- The conferees June 9 filed a report (H Rept 745) on the reciprocal trade bill, recommending adoption of most of the changes added to the bill by the Senate.

Major compromises reached by the conferees:

Changed Senate language permitting use of the "escape clause" to read: when imports contributed "substantially toward causing or threatening" serious injury to domestic industry. The Senate language was "contributed materially to the serious injury or the threat of serious injury."

Dropped the Senate amendment sponsored by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) designed to aid domestic producers of raw materials in seeking "escape clause" protection.

Added to the definition of domestic industry a requirement that articles suffering from import competition must be produced "in commerical quantities," to qualify for relief.

House Action

The House June 14 agreed to the conference report by a 347-54 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 152.)

DEBATE -- Democratic conferees voiced regret that major Senate amendments to the House (and Administration) version of the bill had prevailed. Republican conferees said the Senate had greatly improved the bill.

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- Senate conferees, "armed with a letter from the White House approving the Senate amendments, were not inclined to relent on their protectionist position.... The escape-clause amendment and the national-security amendment will open the door to pressure and abuse which will be difficult for the President to police and avoid."

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- "This bill is a decided step in the right direction, as (compared with) the bill we passed in the House, and which I voted against."

Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) -- Advocates of the Senate amendments believe "that no person can withstand the pressures that will be created by these amendments.... Every one of them is calculated to make information available to somebody who has an ax to grind; somebody who can get to the White House...to press a point of view."

Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) -- The reciprocal trade program "has utterly collapsed.... The only way it could be saved...is to protect essential industries."

Senate Action

The Senate June 15 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- The charge that the Senate amendments to HR 1 "crippled the reciprocal trade program...is not true." The conference report "offers the best approach" to foreign trade on a reciprocal basis while protecting "in reasonable fashion, the proper interests of American industry."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "The conference report marks a serious curtailment, if...not the virtual abandonment of the principles of reciprocal trade" advanced by Cordell Hull and supported "until now" by the Democratic party.

George W. Malone (R Nev.) and Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Attacked the Japanese trade agreement signed June 8 and called for rejection of the conference report.

President Eisenhower, in signing the bill (PL 86) June 21, said its enactment was an "important milestone in the development of our country's foreign economic policy." He again urged Congress to approve American entry into the OTC and said that, thus supplemented, the new trade act "can contribute significantly to economic growth and economic well being throughout the free world." He added that he was "particularly gratified that this measure was supported by overwhelming majorities in both political parties."

The State Department said Sept. 21 that the new authority to lower tariffs would be employed in January, 1956, at a Geneva conference of 25 non-Communist signatory nations to GATT.

Group Stands

Congressional buttonholes were worn thin by the time the Trade Agreements Extension Act became law. Much in evidence in the 1955 struggle were two major national groups organized in 1953 especially to influence tariff legislation -- the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy and the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc.

The Nation-Wide Committee, headed by O. R. Strackbein, an ex-Tariff Commission official, sought to reduce the President's authority and strengthen the power of the Tariff Commission in the trade field.

The Committee for a National Trade Policy, a pro-reciprocal trade group, was headed by Charles P. Taft, brother of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), and served as a strategy-coordinating organization for other supporters of reciprocal trade. These included: the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, International Chamber of Commerce, American Farm Bureau Federation, the League of Women Voters, the National Grange, the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the American Veterans Committee, and the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

An active, newly formed, pro-reciprocal trade group was the Committee on Foreign Trade Education. It was headed by Bernard A. Rittersporn, a public relations executive, and waged a vigorous campaign via press, radio and television.

OPPOSITION GROUPS

In the opposition line-up were the American Tariff League, National Milk Producers Federation, Tuna Research Foundation, Bicycle Institute of America, California Grape and Tree Fruit League, Industrial Fasteners Institute, and The Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, Inc., among others.

Another newly-formed organization, the Committee for a Constitutional Tariff, joined the protectionist side in 1955. Its organizer was Clarence L. Dale, an oil businessman, and it added a new twist in pressure-group goals. Instead of lobbying for legislation, the group pressed for a court test of the constitutionality of U.S. participation in GATT, and of the Trade Agreements Act. The Committee included bicycle, paint and glassware interests.

The pro and con reciprocal trade groups aligned themselves accordingly in the debate over GATT and OTC. The protectionists termed the organization "un-American...the illegitimate offspring of the State Department." The champions of GATT called it "the most comprehensive international agreement ever negotiated for the reduction of barriers to and hence for the expansion of world trade..."

DRIVE FOR OIL QUOTAS

The battle over oil imports was a big part of pressure group activities. The questions were, should Congress place sharp curbs on oil imports, and would such action be in the interest of national security and domestic consumers?

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Feb. 17 -- Brown (R Ohio) -- Permit amendments from the floor to HR 1, with debate limited to five hours. Roll call, 191-193.

BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

The House Feb. 18, by a roll-call vote of 295-110, passed HR 1 and sent it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart, p. 138.)

The House adopted several committee amendments, then rejected, 199-206, a motion by Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee. Reed's motion would have required the Committee to report HR 1 back to the House with an amendment designed to strengthen the "escape clause" provision of the law. The amendment would have made "final and conclusive" Tariff Commission findings that imports were threatening domestic industry, and would have bound the President, unless he found national security was involved, to take preventive action.

Prior to voting, House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) read a letter from President Eisenhower urging passage of HR 1. In his letter to Martin, the President said "few programs will contribute more fundamentally to the long-term security of our country. This program will powerfully reinforce the military and economic strength of our own country and is of the greatest importance to the well-being of the free world...No American industry will be placed in jeopardy by the administration of this measure."

DEBATE -- Feb. 18 -- Martin -- "I believe, too, (with the President) that instead of impairing any of our industries it will stimulate trade to the end that we can have what we all seek -- a busy America and an American economy based on peace rather than war....President Eisenhower has no intention of destroying any industries in this country...he is honestly and genuinely interested in but one thing; that is, to build up this great country of ours."

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- "He (the President) cannot be too much concerned about this matter... While my Democratic friends are pleading and bleeding for him, he is playing golf."

PRELUDE TO DEPRESSION

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Approval of the legislation would be "the hand engraved invitation...importing a depression into this country...There is nothing reciprocal about our trade program...it has been a program of give, give, and give some more to appease our so-called free world friends, and we have received little or nothing in return."

Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- "The Republican Party is making a 'political sucker' of the President...(They) take his first recommendation, and try to not only wreck it but the welfare of our country as a whole."

Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) -- "We cannot afford to recommit this bill now. All the nations of the free world are following tensely to see whether the President is speaking for our country or only for himself when he speaks of the vital need for expanding international trade..."

Robert C. Byrd (D W. Va.) -- "If we can recommit HR 1, it will be brought out (from committee)...with adequate safeguards...for the protection of coal, chemical, glass...industries...."

Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) -- "There can be no disagreement that the passage of HR 1 will inevitably increase imports, with the heaviest burden falling on those industries already struggling to survive."

Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) -- "International trade provides the most effective way to improve our relations with other nations on a long-range basis. Expanded foreign trade is vital...it cannot be a one-way street."

James C. Fulton (R Pa.) -- "Nations such as Rome, Greece, Syria, and the other nations that rose up with a much higher standard of living than other nations, were cut down from the outside...We now should not turn our backs on...allies and friends in the free world, but should ask them to stand with us in prosperity in the free world as a whole, rather than have a tremendously prosperous America and allies who are on the breadline."

W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) -- "The earnest desire of these textbook idealists is to whittle away the constitutional power of the American Congress...This House should surrender no more of its power to the President, the Supreme Court, or any agency of the evermore centralized federal government."

Senate

After HR 1 was sent to the Senate, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said Feb. 26 that the trade program did not endanger the southern textile industry, though it might "hasten the demise of uneconomical northeastern textile industries." Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) protested Feb. 28 against any tariff cut on textiles imported from Japan, and Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said March 1: "I cannot go along with a trade policy that can create boomtowns in Japan and ghost towns in New England."

Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) delivered a lengthy Senate speech Feb. 28 attacking the reciprocal trade program. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) March 1 called international trade "the most effective antidote for war." He proposed long-term credits to foreign nations to encourage production.

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) filed in the Senate March 2 a proposed amendment to HR 1 that would impose limits on oil imports. It was co-sponsored by six other Democrats and 10 Republicans.

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- March 2-23 on HR 1.

TESTIMONY -- March 2 -- Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) read a statement from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles urging support of the bill as a "minimum program" providing "modest tariff-reducing authority."

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said his Department was working closely with industry on tariff matters and that he saw no threat that tariff cuts would jeopardize national defense. In answer to Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Weeks said he was opposed to stiffening the Tariff Commission's authority on escape clauses because the President should retain broad authority to overrule the Commission.

Assistant Security of Agriculture Earl L. Butz favored the bill as an aid to increased export of farm products. He added that it "provides desirable safeguards to agriculture."

March 3 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey urged that Congress put no "straightjackets" on the President's authority under the program. He opposed the suggestion of Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) that the Tariff Commission's power be increased. Humphrey said that under the bill there would be no "drastic changes" adversely affecting "sizeable groups of our citizens."

Asked by Frank Carlson (R Kan.) about amending the bill to limit oil imports, Humphrey said "it should be avoided if at all possible."

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell endorsed the bill. Wilson said he was confident the trade program would not destroy any domestic industry, and Mitchell said imports were responsible for "only a very small fraction of current unemployment."

FARMERS, CIO FOR BILL

March 4 -- Spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Farmers Union, National Council of American Importers, and the CIO endorsed the bill. The Farmers Union and CIO also supported a bill (S 751) to aid industries and communities suffering from the trade program.

March 7 -- Sen. Payne proposed a substitute to extend the Trade Agreements Act for two years and set up a commission of "experts" to study foreign trade on a specific commodity basis and recommend modifications of the program to Congress.

Opposition to HR 1 was voiced by O.R. Strackbein, Nation-Wide Committee on Export-Import Policy, and George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business.

Seeking protection for their industries were manufacturers of lace, clothespins, and clocks, hat and millinery workers, and the American Mining Congress. Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D. S.C.) said Japanese imports would harm textile manufacturers.

March 8 -- Congress should take over from the President the authority to act on Tariff Commission recommendations, officials of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association and Forstmann Woolen Co. urged. Other modifications of the President's authority were asked by spokesmen for luggage-lock and manufacturing chemists' groups.

President Gwilym A. Price of Westinghouse Electric Corp., speaking for 51 companies in the field, asked for an amendment setting higher tariffs on electrical and communications equipment. Other protective amendments were proposed by the National Lead and Zinc Committee and spokesmen for six dairy groups.

DAMAGE "EXAGGERATED"

March 9 -- Paul G. Hoffman, head of Studebaker-Packard Corp. and former foreign aid administrator, endorsed HR 1 and said, "the possible damage to American industry from foreign competition is grossly exaggerated."

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) suggested nations receiving tariff concessions pay a prescribed percentage of the U.S. minimum wage.

Requests for quotas on oil imports came from Daniel T. Buckley, representing the bituminous coal industry, and officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.) and the Anthracite Institute. The National Oil Jobbers Council opposed the quota amendment.

March 10 -- Officials of the Wool Manufacturers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association opposed the entire reciprocal trade program.

Raymond S. Smethurst, representing optical manufacturers, proposed an amendment designed to preserve essential skills needed for defense. Other witnesses seeking protection for their industries represented Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., U.S. Potters Association, Vitrified China Association, and Shears, Scissors and Manicure Implements Association.

NEW ENGLAND WORRIED

March 11 -- Rhode Island Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) and Prof. Seymour Harris of Harvard University, who represented the Conference of New England Governors and the New England Textile Committee, said they were concerned with the bill's effect on the textile industry. Roberts, in addition, said his state's jewelry and rubber goods industries "have good reason to be worried" that a liberalized foreign trade program presented "a serious threat to their continued existence." Roberts suggested that unemployment in an area be made a criterion in findings as to injury which might result from reciprocal trade negotiations.

Eugene Holman of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Sidney A. Swensrud of the Gulf Oil Corp. endorsed HR 1 and criticized a proposed amendment to limit foreign oil imports.

Representatives of the American Watch Association, the American Watch Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Photographic Manufacturers, the Philadelphia Committee for a National Trade Policy, and the U.S. Council of the International Chambers of Commerce supported HR 1.

A spokesman for the American Wine Institute urged the Tariff Commission findings be binding on the President. An American Tariff League official said HR 1 would "endanger American industries and employment."

March 14 -- Secretary of State Dulles urged enactment of HR 1 as a symbol of U.S. willingness to show "a decent regard" for nations whose destinies were "interlocked with our own."

OIL IMPORT QUOTA SOUGHT

March 15 -- Arguments favoring the limitation of foreign oil imports to 10 percent of the domestic output were heard from Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas), Oklahoma Gov. Raymond Gary (D), and the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Daniel said it was the independent producers who were being hurt by foreign competition. He said the major oil companies were opposed to any restrictions because they owned 90 percent of the foreign oil reserves in the free world.

March 16 -- Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) proposed giving the Tariff Commission the right to raise duties or impose import quotas. Miles P. Romney of the Utah Mining Association supported Watkins' view.

William L. Batt, formerly president of SKF Industries and vice chairman of the War Production Board during World War II, said facing "competition from the best the rest of the world can offer" was the best way for U.S. workers and managers to sharpen their skills. The Cheese Importers Association also supported HR 1.

Defeat of HR 1 was urged by John G. Lerch, representing 10 trade associations covering such products as toys, rubber footwear, and pottery. Provisions to protect their industries were requested by Norman Zukowsky of the International Handbag, Luggage, Belt, and Novelty Workers Union (AFL) and Gordon W. Sprague of the Western Condensing Co., a dairy products firm.

PROTECTION FOR TEXTILES

March 17 -- Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) wrote the Committee suggesting added safeguards for U.S. industries which might be threatened by imports.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) opposed any provisions which might hurt the textile industry. The House-passed bill "contains provisions which would do injustice not only to the textile industry but also to many other types of American enterprise," he added.

Spokesmen for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Northern Textile Association, and the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute also argued against certain sections of the bill.

March 18 -- Charles P. Taft of the Committee for a National Trade Policy said the Committee had been subjected to "lies" and "misrepresentations" from "professional pessimists" representing industries seeking additional tariff protection. He urged approval of HR 1 without amendments.

Representatives of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. and the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England opposed any move to limit imports of foreign oil. Support for HR 1 came from the Tobacco Association of the United States, the Mississippi Valley Association, and Smith, Kline, and French Laboratories, Philadelphia.

March 21 -- Russell B. Brown of the Independent Petroleum Association of America said HR 1 should be killed if an amendment limiting oil imports was not adopted.

Robert N. Frazer of the Committee of American Fluorspar Producers said his industry was "near complete collapse" due to imports. He advocated a temporary quota of 25 percent of American consumption on imports of the metal.

CONGRESSMEN TESTIFY

March 22 -- Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) urged adoption of an amendment which would require Congressional approval of each trade agreement. Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) supported a 10 percent quota on oil imports but said he backed the reciprocal trade program in principle. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) wrote the Committee to oppose any amendment restricting oil imports.

Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) said he believed in the trade program's principle, but said some amendments would have to be adopted to prevent the destruction of American industry. He supported proposals to bind the President to Tariff Commission findings and to provide quotas limiting imports to a certain percentage of U.S. consumption in defense industries.

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) urged approval of the oil quota amendment and proposals to strengthen the "escape clause." He assailed the agreement signed by the U.S. March 21 in Geneva creating an Organization for Trade Cooperation, subject to Congressional approval.

March 23 -- Secretary of State Dulles said HR 1 did not carry any specific approval of the 1947 General Agreements on Tariff and Trade. He added that the March 21 OTC agreement was worked out under authority given the President under the Reciprocal Trade laws. He said that if any substantial number of amendments to HR 1 were adopted, the power of the President to handle trade matters properly "would very gravely" be impaired. Dulles' testimony concluded public hearings on the bill.

Following the conclusion of public hearings the Committee went into executive session on the bill.

BILL IN "DEEP TROUBLE"

On March 29 Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said that HR 1 was "in deep trouble and...in more trouble every day." Several Senators announced on March 30 proposals to amend the bill.

Sens. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and John O. Pastore (D R.I.) said they would make recommendations of the Tariff Commission binding on the President except in the interests of national defense. They also would tighten the "escape clause" provision, and -- in line with a March 29 suggestion by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- state that Congress neither approved nor disapproved the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) said March 30 the Finance Committee probably would rewrite HR 1.

Explaining what he called a misconception about HR 1, Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) March 30 said the maximum tariff reduction of 5 percent a year for three years meant that a tariff duty of 20 percent could be reduced only "5 percent of 20 percent, or 1 percent...the 20 percent rate would be cut only to 19 percent, not 15 percent..."

AMENDMENTS APPROVED

ACTION -- On April 19 the Committee began marking up the bill. It rejected, by a vote of 7-8, an amendment offered by Eugene D. Milliken (R Colo.) that would have limited to two years, instead of three, extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program. Six Democrats and two Republicans opposed the amendment: Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Walter F. George (Ga.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), Alben W. Barkely (Ky.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), and Russell B. Long (La.), Democrats; and George W. Malone (Nev.) and Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Republicans.

Supporting the amendment were GOP Sens. Edward Martin (Pa.), John J. Williams (Del.), Frank Carlson (Kan.), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), and Millikin, and Democrats Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) and J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.). The first vote on the amendment was 7-7 tie, but Chairman Byrd telephoned Long, who cast the tie-breaking vote.

Malone, who opposed the Reciprocal Trade Act, said he voted against the amendment because "a two-year extension is just as bad as three." If the program were to be extended, he added, he preferred to see it come up for renewal in an election year. A three year extension would end the Act on July 1, 1958, about four months before Congressional election.

April 20 -- An amendment offered by George to change the effective date of the President's new power to cut tariffs 15 percent over the next three years from July 1, 1955, to Jan. 1, 1955, was adopted 10-1, with Malone casting the "nay" vote. George's amendment

also struck from HR 1 the authority to cut rates 50 percent on goods imported in small quantities.

The George amendment would relieve certain industries, principally the textile industry, of the possibility of a "double jeopardy" tariff reduction as it would prohibit tariff cuts in addition to those which might be negotiated after Jan. 1 in the proposed trade agreement with Japan.

The Committee added a provision directing the Tariff Commission to report to Congress on the trade program and to make public immediately its recommendations to the President on "escape clause" cases.

GREATER PROTECTION VOTED

April 26 -- The Committee agreed to two amendments designed to afford greater protection for U.S. producers suffering from import competition. Chairman Byrd said one amendment, dealing with the volume of imports, had the approval of the Administration. The second, strengthening "escape clause" provisions in existing law, was not approved by the Administration.

As a substitute for amendments to limit imports of specific commodities, the Committee, by a 12-3 vote, agreed to an amendment sponsored by Byrd and Millikin that would:

Authorize the President, at his discretion, to limit imports of any product entering the United States in such volume as to "threaten to impair the national security."

Provide for initial advice in such a case by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and, if the President agreed, a subsequent investigation.

The "escape clause" amendment, offered by Millikin and agreed to, 9-6, would:

Empower the Tariff Commission to recommend use of the "escape clause" if it found that imports "contributed materially" to a threat of serious injury to a domestic industry.

Permit a manufacturer to seek tariff relief if any of his operations were suffering seriously from import competition.

Voting for the amendment were Byrd, Millikin, Kerr, George, Frear, Martin, Williams, Flanders and Bennett. Against it were Johnson, Barkley, Long, Smathers, Carlson and Malone.

Finally, the bill was approved by a 13-2 vote, with Kerr and Malone dissenting. It was reported to the Senate (S Rept 232) April 28.

AMENDMENTS ATTACKED

On the Senate floor, April 25, Albert Gore (D Tenn.) defended the Eisenhower trade program and attacked the "unconscionable campaign of misrepresentation" carried out by the "tariff lobby" which, he said "has used the textile industry as its chosen instrument" to spread fear of "widespread business failure and unemployment" if HR 1 were enacted.

Gore criticized the "crippling" amendment sought by textile interests and adopted April 20 by the Finance Committee. He noted that it removed authority for the President to cut, by 50 percent, 1945 rates on goods imported in negligible quantities (617 items) or not imported at all (484 items). "It is in this field that there might be great opportunity to effectuate two-way trade without infliction of injury upon industry in the U.S.," Gore asserted.

He called on Mr. Eisenhower to exert stronger efforts on behalf of HR 1, saying that "when there is no effective leadership from the President, Senators and Representatives become prey to the special interests of their own constituencies." Joining in Gore's criticisms were Democrats James O. Eastland (Miss.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Barkley, and Long.

The President, at his April 27 press conference, termed "very fine" the Byrd-Millikin amendment dealing with imports but reserved comment on the other amendments adopted by the Finance Committee.

EISENHOWER SEES "VICTORY"

Speaking to some 250 members of the Committee for a National Trade Policy assembled in the White House garden April 28, Mr. Eisenhower thanked them for their support of his trade program and called Senate Committee approval of HR 1, a "tremendous victory."

Gore said April 30 that he and "a group" of Senators would try to overturn Finance Committee recommendations broadening the "escape clause" and knocking out authority to cut duties on goods imported in negligible quantities "if the President will stand by his position" as outlined in his foreign trade message Jan. 10.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said May 4 that HR 1, with Finance Committee amendments, was "satisfactory to the Administration" and "preserves the principle of reciprocal trade which the President has so ardently advocated in the past two years."

Gore did not take part in the Senate's three-day debate on the bill.

Floor Action

The Senate May 4 passed HR 1 by a 75-13 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 123.) All amendments advocated by the Finance Committee were agreed to by the Senate, plus a minor amendment clarifying the right of certain groups to appeal to the Tariff Commission.

Eleven amendments were rejected. Two attempts to delete provisions of the bill aimed at protecting domestic industries, and an amendment to permit Congress to veto individual trade agreements, were rejected by roll-call votes. An amendment to put quotas on oil imports was rejected by a standing vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 1 would:

Extend through June 30, 1958, the President's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements.

Permit him to reduce tariff rates existing on Jan. 1, 1955 by 5 percent annually for three years, or reduce to 50 percent ad valorem existing rates above that figure.

Specify that, in a contemplated trade agreement with Japan, rates might be decreased 50 percent below the rates as of Jan. 1, 1945 despite expiration of the general authority on June 12, 1955.

Authorize the President, at his discretion, to limit imports of any product entering the U.S. in such volume as to "threaten to impair the national security."

Provide for initial advice in such a case by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and, if the President agreed, a subsequent investigation.

Amend existing "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions so that the Tariff Commission could

recommend action if any segment of a business enterprise, including producers of raw materials, was suffering seriously from import competition.

Amend the "escape clause" provision so that relief could be granted if imports "contributed materially" to a threat of serious injury to a domestic industry.

Require the Commission to make public its recommendations for action under the "escape clause" at the time it submitted such a report to the President.

Provide for annual reports to Congress by the President and the Commission on the operations of the trade agreement program.

Make more binding the President's existing authority to suspend concessions to a country that discriminated against U.S. commerce.

Declare that enactment of the bill would not indicate approval or disapproval of GATT.

"TOKEN OF GOOD WILL"

DEBATE -- May 2 -- A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Enactment of HR 1 would "enable the President...to ease some irritating spots in our international trade program," would be "a token of good will" to friends abroad, and would not seriously affect U.S. industry.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Through the reciprocal trade agreement program, "Congress is delegating a constitutional function solely entrusted to it."

May 3 -- John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Stuart Symington (D Mo.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) spoke in favor of HR 1.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Though a co-sponsor of the amendment to set oil import quotas, he supported the milder Committee amendment authorizing the President to limit imports "because I was assured by those in the Administration responsible for the...program that if such amendment were adopted...imports of petroleum and its products would be definitely restricted." The Committee's intent was that oil imports be limited "to the average daily imports of...1954."

SELL-OUT CHARGED

George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- HR 1 and GATT are "a sell-out of American workingmen and investors."

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- No trade agreement should take effect until approved by Congress.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- HR 1 is a "watered-down, namby-pamby bill" that "is largely symbolic, except in the case of Japan."

May 4 -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- On most manufactured products, there is consumer preference for the quality of U.S. goods but "a barrel of oil or a ton of zinc concentrates is the same the world over." Stronger protection than the Committee amendment on imports is needed to protect vital domestic industries.

Douglas -- "This bill is being put through on a tacit agreement between the Administration and the protectionists...The Administration can get the publicity...But the protectionists will get the bacon."

J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) -- Offered, and then withdrew, an amendment to make Tariff Commission findings in an "escape clause" case binding on the President.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Defended the "escape clause" and pointed out that under its procedures the Administration acted to increase stockpile purchases of domestic lead and zinc.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark). -- The bill was "a watered-down version of a modest piece of legislation."

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- The bill "perpetuates machinery to make our government into a spoke in the wheel of world government."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 4 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Clarify the right of agricultural and other raw material producers to seek Tariff Commission action. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 4 -- Malone -- Delegate all trade agreement authority to the Tariff Commission, which would set rates so as to provide fair competition between domestic and foreign articles (a substitute for HR 1). Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Authorize a trade adjustment program to aid communities and businesses suffering from import competition. Voice.

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) -- Set tariff rate on toy marbles at 34 percent ad valorem, based on the U.S. selling price. Voice.

Douglas -- Repeal "peril point" provision of existing law. Roll call, 9-82.

Neely -- Limit quarterly imports of petroleum to 10 percent of domestic demand in the similar quarter of the previous year; place the same limit on residual oil imports; permit the President to suspend such quotas if fuel supplies did not meet consumption. Standing.

O'Mahoney -- Require that no trade agreement take effect until Congress approved it by law. Voice.

Morse -- Provide that a trade agreement would not take effect if either house of Congress, within 90 days, voted to disapprove it. Roll call, 13-73.

Morse -- Require the President, in rejecting Tariff Commission recommendations for use of the "escape clause," to report his reasons to Congress; permit Congress to uphold the Commission's findings by concurrent resolution within 90 days; and require the President then to carry them out. Voice.

Douglas -- Delete provisions for immediate publication of Tariff Commission findings and others amending "peril point" and "escape clause" law. Roll call, 21-67.

Malone -- Limit extension of the reciprocal trade program to one year. Voice.

Malone -- Limit the program to trade agreements with countries of the Western Hemisphere. Voice.

A May 16 letter from Gerald D. Morgan, special counsel to the President, to Senate-House conferees on HR 1 said all Senate amendments except the Morse proposal were acceptable to the Administration.

Conference

REPORT -- The conferees June 9 filed a report (H Rept 745) on the reciprocal trade bill, recommending adoption of most of the changes added to the bill by the Senate.

Major compromises reached by the conferees:

Changed Senate language permitting use of the "escape clause" to read: when imports contributed "substantially toward causing or threatening" serious injury to domestic industry. The Senate language was "contributed materially to the serious injury or the threat of serious injury."

Dropped the Senate amendment sponsored by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) designed to aid domestic producers of raw materials in seeking "escape clause" protection.

Added to the definition of domestic industry a requirement that articles suffering from import competition must be produced "in commerical quantities," to qualify for relief.

House Action

The House June 14 agreed to the conference report by a 347-54 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 152.)

DEBATE -- Democratic conferees voiced regret that major Senate amendments to the House (and Administration) version of the bill had prevailed. Republican conferees said the Senate had greatly improved the bill.

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- Senate conferees, "armed with a letter from the White House approving the Senate amendments, were not inclined to relent on their protectionist position.... The escape-clause amendment and the national-security amendment will open the door to pressure and abuse which will be difficult for the President to police and avoid."

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- "This bill is a decided step in the right direction, as (compared with) the bill we passed in the House, and which I voted against."

Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) -- Advocates of the Senate amendments believe "that no person can withstand the pressures that will be created by these amendments.... Every one of them is calculated to make information available to somebody who has an ax to grind; somebody who can get to the White House...to press a point of view."

Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) -- The reciprocal trade program "has utterly collapsed.... The only way it could be saved...is to protect essential industries."

Senate Action

The Senate June 15 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- The charge that the Senate amendments to HR 1 "crippled the reciprocal trade program...is not true." The conference report "offers the best approach" to foreign trade on a reciprocal basis while protecting "in reasonable fashion, the proper interests of American industry."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "The conference report marks a serious curtailment, if...not the virtual abandonment of the principles of reciprocal trade" advanced by Cordell Hull and supported "until now" by the Democratic party.

George W. Malone (R Nev.) and Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Attacked the Japanese trade agreement signed June 8 and called for rejection of the conference report.

President Eisenhower, in signing the bill (PL 86) June 21, said its enactment was an "important milestone in the development of our country's foreign economic policy." He again urged Congress to approve American entry into the OTC and said that, thus supplemented, the new trade act "can contribute significantly to economic growth and economic well being throughout the free world." He added that he was "particularly gratified that this measure was supported by overwhelming majorities in both political parties."

The State Department said Sept. 21 that the new authority to lower tariffs would be employed in January, 1956, at a Geneva conference of 25 non-Communist signatory nations to GATT.

Group Stands

Congressional buttonholes were worn thin by the time the Trade Agreements Extension Act became law. Much in evidence in the 1955 struggle were two major national groups organized in 1953 especially to influence tariff legislation -- the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy and the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc.

The Nation-Wide Committee, headed by O.R. Strackbein, an ex-Tariff Commission official, sought to reduce the President's authority and strengthen the power of the Tariff Commission in the trade field.

The Committee for a National Trade Policy, a pro-reciprocal trade group, was headed by Charles P. Taft, brother of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), and served as a strategy-coordinating organization for other supporters of reciprocal trade. These included: the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, International Chamber of Commerce, American Farm Bureau Federation, the League of Women Voters, the National Grange, the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the American Veterans Committee, and the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

An active, newly formed, pro-reciprocal trade group was the Committee on Foreign Trade Education. It was headed by Bernard A. Rittersporn, a public relations executive, and waged a vigorous campaign via press, radio and television.

OPPOSITION GROUPS

In the opposition line-up were the American Tariff League, National Milk Producers Federation, Tuna Research Foundation, Bicycle Institute of America, California Grape and Tree Fruit League, Industrial Fasteners Institute, and The Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, Inc., among others.

Another newly-formed organization, the Committee for a Constitutional Tariff, joined the protectionist side in 1955. Its organizer was Clarence L. Dale, an oil businessman, and it added a new twist in pressure-group goals. Instead of lobbying for legislation, the group pressed for a court test of the constitutionality of U.S. participation in GATT, and of the Trade Agreements Act. The Committee included bicycle, paint and glassware interests.

The pro and con reciprocal trade groups aligned themselves accordingly in the debate over GATT and OTC. The protectionists termed the organization "un-American...the illegitimate offspring of the State Department." The champions of GATT called it "the most comprehensive international agreement ever negotiated for the reduction of barriers to and hence for the expansion of world trade..."

DRIVE FOR OIL QUOTAS

The battle over oil imports was a big part of pressure group activities. The questions were, should Congress place sharp curbs on oil imports, and would such action be in the interest of national security and domestic consumers?

Focus of attention was Sen. Neely's proposed amendment to limit oil imports to 10 percent of domestic demand. The amendment, defeated by an unrecorded standing vote, was pushed by oil producers, coal operators, mine workers, coal-carrying railroads, and railroad labor. They said oil imports represented an uncertain source of fuel in times of national emergency and caused serious injury to domestic industry, throwing thousands out of work.

The drive to limit imports was spearheaded by the Independent Petroleum Association of America and the Foreign Oil Policy Committee. IPAA represented 13,000 independent oil and gas companies and operators; 21 associations cooperated with the group. The Foreign Oil Policy Committee included coal companies, such as Carbon Fuel Co. and Sycamore Co., both of West Virginia. Among its members were the New York Central System, United Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods.

Countering this drive were six top oil-importing companies -- Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), Standard Oil Co. of California, Gulf Oil Co., Shell Oil Co., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., and the Texas Co. They held that enactment of an oil quota would impair U.S. prestige and leadership, and work against efforts to reduce the need for dollar aid. Their viewpoint was shared by the Committee for a National Trade Policy and the National Oil Jobbers Council.

The oil companies were told Oct. 31 by Director Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization to cut their imports from all countries except Canada and Venezuela by 7 percent or face the threat of government curbs.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENTS

The government granted substantial tariff concessions to Japan on June 9, 1955, and these were followed by lesser concessions the next day to Switzerland, Canada, and Belgium. The reductions, worked out at the Geneva conference on GATT, lowered existing tariff rates on about $131 million worth of imports from Japan. In return, Japan reduced or continued at the same level its tariff rates on almost 50 percent of its imports from the U.S., totaling nearly $400 million.

The agreement with Switzerland reduced some $8,100,000 worth of annual U.S. imports an average of 44 percent. It was designed to mollify the Swiss for a 50 percent increase in 1954 in watch tariffs. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 522.)

Reaction to the Japanese agreement included some Congressional calls for relaxing trade restrictions with Red China. Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) June 11 said there would be "sharp and destructive competition" between the U.S. and Japan unless Japan was "allowed to trade in her ancient and natural markets" on the Chinese mainland.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) June 10 denounced the agreement as part of "a cleverly conceived sell-out" of the U.S. textile industry to the Japanese.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said the expanded trade opportunities for Japan would give her "a concrete basis for continuing...(her) alignment with the free world." He added that "it might be well" to consider relaxing trade restrictions between Japan and Red China.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute June 10 said reductions between the U.S. and Japan were "a staggering blow both to the cotton textile industry and to the cotton growers" of this country. The Institute added: "It is incredible that the State Department could commit this ravishment on one of the nation's greatest industries, or that the people of the South and New England, where most mills are centered, can tolerate this action."

BICYCLE TARIFF RAISED

Lobby groups had another opportunity to "vocalize" when President Eisenhower Aug. 19 ordered an immediate 50 percent tariff increase on imported bicycles. The President concurred in Tariff Commission "escape clause" findings that the domestic bicycle industry had "suffered serious injury...from increased imports resulting in part from tariff concessions."

The Bicycle Institute of America had said April 6 that foreign bicycles "control 55 percent of the American market" and that the "days of the American (bicycle) manufacturers were numbered unless tariff relief is forthcoming."

However, lobbies on both sides of the foreign trade fence were unhappy over the President's action. Groups favoring freer international trade attacked the decision on grounds it would lead to higher bicycle prices for U.S. consumers, while handing a new "psychological rebuff" to nations friendly to the U.S. Protectionist spokesmen termed the tariff boost "too long delayed" and "too inadequate" to lessen an "unfair competitive advantage" held by foreign producers in the U.S. bicycle market.

Officials of the Committee For a National Trade Policy Aug. 23 said there was "no good reason" for the boost, and registered a "vigorous protest." They asserted that a prior Tariff Commission report on bicycles "did not establish evidence of injury to domestic industry."

However, spokesmen for the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy Aug. 29 accused the President of "dragging his feet" on the matter. They said the decision added up to "doing as little as possible" to provide "needed assistance" to U.S. bike producers.

Among other freer-trade lobbies who said they were disappointed by the President's action were the American Farm Bureau Federation, CIO, National Farmers Union, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Cooperative League of the U.S., and the Friends Committee on National Legislation.

The American Tariff League termed the bike tariff hike "a faltering step toward more adequate protection."

BUY-AMERICAN DIRECTIVE

Still another facet of the foreign trade program created trouble in 1955. It was the Buy America Act, passed in 1933 to give preference to American bidders for federal business. It did not set the amount of preference American producers were to enjoy, but in practice foreign bidders had to submit prices 25 percent or more below American quotations to get orders.

In December, 1954, President Eisenhower ordered that, except under special circumstances, business should go to foreign suppliers in instances where their bids were 6 to 10 percent below those of American competitors. Domestic bidders, however, would be given preference even if their bids were higher than the new standards, if their production would be located in areas with high unemployment.

In February, 1955, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson chose the 6 percent figure as the price differential. Then, in August, he directed the Army to reject British bids to supply generators for the Chief Joseph Dam in the Columbia River basin at $964,033 less than the lowest domestic bids. The Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the Pennsylvania Transformer Co. won the awards, Wilson said, because they had plants in the Pittsburgh area and that section had "substantial unemployment."

The British Embassy made diplomatic representations to the State Department soon after the action and expressed British concern over the rejection -- the third one for English Electric Co. on bids for equipment for the dam. The firm also had lost out on a bid to supply transformers, and in 1954 was turned down on its bid for hydroelectric generators.

In September, Defense Mobilizer Flemming announced formation of a special government committee to study "Buy American" policies. The Committee was composed of representatives of the State, Commerce, Defense and Interior Departments, the Small Business Administration, and the General Services Administration. The Committee's study was being pushed, Flemming said, so a policy could be drafted prior to U.S. purchase of $65 million worth of machine tools for defense mobilization.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT

S 2090 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 383) May 27, 1955.

- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 59-18 roll-call vote June 2. (See p. 127.)
- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 912) June 24.
- Passed by the House, amended, by a 273-128 roll-call vote June 30. (See p. 156.)
- Conference Report (H Rept 1071) agreed to by the Senate July 7, by voice vote; by the House July 7 by a 262-120 roll-call vote. (See p. 158.)

P.L. 138 -- Signed into law July 8.

The Mutual Security Act of 1955 authorized appropriations of $3,285,800,000 for foreign aid. Most of the authorizations were for fiscal 1956.

The major share of the money was earmarked for military assistance to non-communist nations. Asia was the principal beneficiary of funds for non-military aid.

The mutual security appropriation bill for fiscal 1956 (HR 7224 -- PL 208) granted $2,703,341,750. (See pp. 235ff of this volume).

PROVISIONS -- The Mutual Security Act of 1955 authorized the following funds:

Military assistance	$1,133,000,000
Direct forces support	317,200,000
Defense support	1,022,300,000
Development assistance	182,000,000
Technical cooperation	172,000,000
Other programs	459,300,000
TOTAL	$3,285,800,000

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The military assistance funds were not earmarked for specific countries nor projects because, said H Rept 912, "detailed tentative materiel programs...(have) proved to be unrealistic because changes in the international situation involving new and different military requirements...have required major revisions."

Restrictions in regard to procuring military equipment outside the United States were lifted to give the program more flexibility.

The requirement that only nations which had ratified the European Defense Community treaty could receive military assistance was killed since EDC had been supplanted.

The deadline for completing the military assistance program to Japan was extended one year to June 30, 1956.

DIRECT FORCES SUPPORT

Direct forces support -- supplies for military forces of friendly nations -- would be divided this way:

Europe (Yugoslavia), 1.3 percent of the total or $4 million.

Near East and Africa (Iran, Turkey), 8.7 percent or $27.5 million.

Asia (Pakistan, Formosa, Korea, Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam), 90 percent or $285.7 million.

The President was authorized to consolidate direct forces funds with military assistance money if he wished.

DEFENSE SUPPORT

The Act provided that nations which expanded their defense facilities beyond their normal needs, (such as Spain, which contained air bases used by the U.S.) were entitled to defense support funds.

The Act authorized these allocations:

Europe (excluding Greece, Turkey), $92 million.

Near East (including Greece, Turkey), $102.5 million.

Asia (Pakistan, Formosa, Korea, Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam), $827.8 million.

The Act specified that, subject to satisfactory negotiation and agreement, defense support for Greece in fiscal 1956 should not be less than that in fiscal 1955.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For development assistance the measure authorized;

Near East and Africa, 40.1 per cent or $73,000,000,

Asia, 39 percent or $71,000,000 (India, $70 million; Nepal, $1 million).

American Republics, the remaining 20.9 percent, or $38 million (Bolivia, $20 million; Guatemala, $15 million; Haiti, $3 million).

The Act eliminated a previous requirement that at least 30 percent of the development assistance be on a loan basis.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Of the $172 million authorized for "Point Four" technical assistance programs, $146.5 million was earmarked for bilateral technical assistance, $24 million for expanded United Nations programs, and $1.5 million for Organization of American States programs.

About 62 percent of U. S. assistance in bilateral technical cooperation was earmarked for agriculture, health, sanitation, and educational projects.

OTHER PROGRAMS

The Act specified that at least $300 million of the money appropriated should be used in fiscal 1956 to sell U.S. surplus agricultural commodities abroad.

The Act did not authorize new money for either the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration nor North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters on grounds the 1954 law covered them.

Other authorizations:

United Nations Refugee Fund, $1.4 million.

Escapee program, $6 million.

United Nations Children's Fund, $14.5 million.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees, $65 million.

Shipment of goods for non-profit relief agencies and for transport of agricultural surpluses, $15 million.

Administrative expenses for carrying out provisions of the Act, $34.7 million for fiscal 1955; $35,225,000 for fiscal 1956.

President's Fund for Asian Development, $200 million to be available until June 30, 1958, with at least 50 percent of the amount given out on a loan basis and not more than 25 percent of the total going to any one nation.

The Act stipulated that the U. S. share of operating the World Health Organization after 1958 could not be more than one-third of the total assessment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Mutual Security Act of 1955 also:

Set $200 million as the maximum amount of unexpended balances which could be carried into fiscal 1956.

Repealed the requirement that half of the goods bought with funds made available by the Act and traveling between foreign countries must be carried in U. S. ships.

Permitted aid dollars to be used to buy marine insurance to cover commodities to be shipped out of the U. S.

Stated it was the sense of Congress that:

"Those nations that have been assisted in their recovery should, in the future, share with the United States to a greater extent the financial burden of providing aid to those countries which are still in need of assistance of the type provided under this Act.

"Assistance under this Act shall be administered so as to assist other peoples in their efforts to achieve self-government or independence under circumstances which will enable them to assume an equal station among the free nations of the world and to fulfill their responsibilities for self-government or independence.

"The Communist regime in China has not demonstrated its willingness to fulfill the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and should not be recognized to represent China in the United Nations."

Background

REFERENCES -- "Mutual Security Authorization." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 275-281. For Appropriations, see pp. 167-69.) "Mutual Security". (Vol IX, 1953, pp. 156-59 and pp. 218-24). Also see this volume, page 235, for fiscal 1956 MSA appropriations.

The Mutual Security Act of 1955 continued United States' efforts to strengthen countries in the free world through economic aid.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee said the foreign aid program already had proved its worth. The mutual security program was "intimately related" to U. S. foreign policy, its continuance was essential to free world security, the Committee said.

After mentioning the Communist threat to the free world, the Committee said: "The increasing imbalance in world economic conditions is in itself disadvantageous to the United States. This imbalance results from the fact the American economy is growing at a rate faster than that of most of the free world. This growth cannot be sustained in isolation. The American economy is too dependent upon the rest of the world, both as a market and as a source of raw materials, to continue to expand at a rate far in excess of that of half the world."

Congress had passed other legislation designed to destroy economic "imbalance," including:

Export-Import Bank -- Exec Order 6581. Feb. 2, 1934. Acts of Congress followed.

Lend-Lease -- P L 11, 77th Congress, March 11, 1941.

Aid to China -- P L 442, 77th Congress, Feb. 7, 1942.

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration -- P L 267, 78th Congress, March 28, 1944.

International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development -- P L 171, 79th Congress, July 31, 1945.

British Loan -- P L 509, 79th Congress, July 15, 1946.

Government and Relief in Occupied Areas -- P L 515, 79th Congress July 16, 1946.

Aid to Greece and Turkey -- P L 75, 80th Congress, May 22, 1947.

Relief, Children's Welfare -- P L 84, 80th Congress, May 31, 1947.

Interim Foreign Aid -- P L 389, 80th Congress, Dec. 17, 1947.

European Recovery -- P L 472, 80th Congress, April 3, 1948.

Mutual Defense Assistance -- P L 329, 81st Congress, Oct. 6, 1949.

Disposition of Farm Commodities -- P L 439, 81st Congress, Oct. 31, 1949.

International Development (Point Four) -- P L 535, 81st Congress, June 5, 1950.

Mutual Security -- P L 165, 82nd Congress, Oct. 10, 1951.

Since 1948, emphasis in overseas aid had shifted in Europe -- from economic to military assistance. Military aid had been paramount in Asia until 1955 legislation when it shifted to economic assistance.

President Eisenhower Jan. 17, 1955, in his budget message, requested an extension of the Mutual Security Act to provide $3.5 billion for fiscal 1956.

Point Four Study

An appraisal of the technical assistance phase of the foreign aid program was ordered by S. Res 214, adopted July 7, 1954. A bipartisan committee of six Senators was directed to make a "full and complete study of technical assistance and related programs."

On Feb. 17, 1955, a Senate Foreign Relations special subcommittee began hearings on the technical assistance

program. The hearings, which concluded March 10, resulted in a March 11 staff report which said serious problems would confront the technical aid program until "a consistent concept...of its role in foreign policy" was developed.

The report said the technical assistance program "has been scattered among various executive agencies with minimum coordination." It added that "the program had not yet found its level and place in the government."

Subcommittee Chairman Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said the report did not necessarily reflect the Subcommittee view, but he added that "repeated changes" in the organizational structure of technical assistance must stop if the program was to be a stable part of U.S. policy.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

Testimony about the technical aid program:

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 18 -- Witnesses told of their agencies' part in technical assistance program. Marshall Smith, acting Assistant Secretary for international affairs, Department of Commerce, said "many" of the projects "have often been hastily drawn up." He said "temporary agencies...inevitably do not possess the experience...(of) permanent agencies" in operating the programs.

Feb. 21 -- Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen said he would "cordially welcome" continuation of the technical assistance program but "would not support" any move to have the entire U.S. technical program handled through the United Nations.

Feb. 24 -- Charles P. Taft, chairman of the Foreign Operations Administration advisory committee on foreign aid, said technical assistance programs might well be handled directly by the Department of State. Chairman Mansfield said return of the program to the State Department would provide needed continuity. Another witness, Norman D. Palmer of the University of Pennsylvania, said the program's return to the State Department would create the "danger" that it would be "buried in the hierarchy of the Department."

ORGANIZATION VIEWS

March 2 -- John A. Baker of the National Farmers Union said Communism eventually might collapse because of farmers' resistance to collective farming. He urged "a special study" of his complaint "that agricultural land reform has never been given the important place it deserves in our foreign policy."

John C. Lynn of the American Farm Bureau Federation said the Federation believed technical assistance should be a program of "know how and show how -- not a further expansion of foreign economic aid."

Wallace J. Campbell, Co-operative League of the U.S.A., urged increased financial support for both U.S. and UN technical assistance programs.

Robert F. Loree, National Foreign Trade Council, was "strongly opposed to the diversion of public funds provided for technical assistance to the direct promotion of industrial development of underdeveloped countries."

March 3 -- Henry Ford, II, Ford Motor Co. president, generally endorsed the technical aid programs of both the U.S. and the UN.

James T. Duce, president, Arabian-American Oil Co., said assistance should not be regarded as "a quick cure" but "must be a long-term project, for its effectiveness grows only through the years."

March 4 -- An expanded program of aid was urged by Michael W. Straight of Americans for Democratic Action, E. Raymond Wilson of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, Bernard Weitzer of the Jewish War Veterans, and Philip M. Klutznick of B'nai B'rith.

Straight suggested some means be found by which the U.S. could appropriate funds for the United Nations program on a three- to five-year basis. Wilson favored expansion of both the U.S. and UN programs.

Weitzer said "a doubling of current appropriations and activities...and those conducted by the UN can bring us closer to...avoiding hot wars."

President's Message

President Eisenhower outlined his $3.5 billion foreign aid program in a message to Congress April 20. He said it reflected the fact that "immediate threats to world security and stability are now centered in Asia" rather than in Europe.

Without specifying exact figures, the President said "the preponderance of funds requested" would be used in "the vast arc of free Asia, which extends from the Republic of Korea and Japan to the Middle East." Other nations whose needs he singled out were Spain, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Guatemala, and Bolivia, as well as the City of Berlin.

He said technical cooperation programs (Point Four) should be intensified in Latin America; Africa should receive aid; and the U.S. should help "both sides" in the Arab-Israel controversy in their economic and pacific efforts. Original Marshall Plan countries, he said, no longer needed economic aid.

The breakdown of funds which the President asked Congress to authorize in the Mutual Security Act of 1955:

Military Aid and Direct Forces Support	$1,717,200,000
Defense Support (non-military items)	1,000,300,000
Economic Aid	712,500,000
Contingency Fund	100,000,000
TOTAL	$3,530,000,000

The largest component of economic aid would be a new President's Fund for Asian Economic Development, for which $200 million would be authorized for spending "over a period of years" through loans and grants. He asked Congress to establish "broad rules" for the Fund and grant flexibility in its use.

Economic aid would be divided into these programs:

Technical Cooperation	$172,000,000
Special Programs	175,500,000
Development Assistance	165,000,000
President's Fund	200,000,000
TOTAL	$712,500,000

The President did not break down proposed allotments of defense and military aid funds, though he said "substantial" parts would go for defense of Formosa and Korea. He again asked Congress to permit funds to be transferred from "one geographic area or purpose, to another," in order to "overcome new dangers, or to capitalize upon favorable developments."

Mr. Eisenhower also asked continued support of the United Nations' technical assistance program and Children's Fund, as well as refugee programs carried on by the U.S., UN, voluntary organizations, and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

NEW AGENCY ESTABLISHED

The President repeated his intention of transferring most functions of the expiring Foreign Operations Administration to the State Department and some "military aspects" to the Defense Department. He asked Congress to authorize "broad authority to revise the organization." He also proposed that current and new military assistance funds be authorized for use until expended.

On May 9 President Eisenhower signed Executive Order 10610 transferring the functions of the FOA to the Departments of State and Defense, effective June 30. The International Cooperation Administration would carry out FOA's functions within the State Department.

Ex-Rep. John B. Hollister (R Ohio, 1931-37), executive director of Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, was designated to head ICA. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate June 15.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- May 5 - 20, intermittently.

TESTIMONY -- May 5 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said "it would be a great mistake to relax our mutual security efforts just as they seem to be bearing the desired fruits." He said there had been a "significant improvement of conditions in Europe" but added that Communism was "pressing hard" to extend its influence in Asia.

He called a "dangerous misconception" suggestions "that our superiority in modern weapons has lessened our need for allied support." He said, in answer to a question from Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), that a "program of this kind probably" would be needed "for a considerable period of time."

May 6 -- Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen said "Asia is the focal point of present Communist pressure" where the "most immediate threats to world security and stability are now centered."

Stassen said the $1.7 billion requested for military aid would "obtain more defense for the United States than would the same amount...spent on U.S. military forces."

AID PART OF DEFENSE EFFORT

May 9 -- Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the military foreign aid program was "part and parcel of the U.S. Defense Department program." Radford said "were it not for the strength which has been generated in the past five years by our allies -- and in most instances made possible by our military aid programs -- the requirements of our own program would be much larger."

Assistant Secretary of Defense H. Struve Hensel said it would be "unthinkable" to discontinue the mutual defense assistance program "just when our past efforts are bearing so much fruit."

May 11 -- William J. Sebald, deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern affairs, said the Soviet Union "recently increased sharply her proffers of technical aid and even capital equipment" to Southeast Asian nations "under the guise of contributing to economic development programs."

May 12 -- Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern affairs, said "this accelerated Soviet economic activity can be attributed in part to the success of our own programs in South Asia." He said the major purpose of the 1956 program was "to consolidate the initial economic successes in those countries."

May 13 -- Stuart H. Van Dyke, deputy foreign aid director for European operations, said the $95 million asked for Spain, Yugoslavia, and West Berlin was needed because the three areas "face serious economic difficulties. Yet each is making a very substantial contribution to the military, political, or psychological defense of the West."

C. Burke Elbrick, deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European affairs, said aid to Europe produced "combined strengths" which cost less and were stronger. The original North Atlantic Treaty countries, he continued, could get along without extra defense aid, but such help still was needed for Spain and Yugoslavia.

DISCHARGE AUTHORITY ASKED

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), a Committee member, said the Administration's request that special authority be given Hollister, as head of the proposed International Cooperation Administration, to discharge some foreign aid employees "might set a precedent for giving the same power to other agency heads." The Administration had asked that Hollister be allowed to fire employees making more than $5,500 a year without regard to their civil service status. Employees with veterans' preferences would be exempted.

May 16 -- Support for the Administration's proposed $52.5 million for South American countries came from Edward J. Sparks, deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs, and Marion N. Hardesty, regional foreign aid director for Latin America.

Sparks said $16 million of the total would go to Bolivia, mainly in the form of food and agricultural equipment to "counteract Communist pressure" fomented by a drastic decline in tin prices in 1953.

Hardesty said "the primary objective of our technical cooperation and development assistance program is to assist the countries of Latin America in their own efforts toward economic development."

AID REQUEST "INADEQUATE"

May 19 -- A spokesman for Americans for Democratic Action termed the Administration's proposal "woefully inadequate" and criticized what he termed the emphasis on military aid.

Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, called for continued economic aid, but on the basis of loans only. He said aid programs would have done "more lasting good ...if greater emphasis had been placed on the expansion of mutually profitable trade and more development of natural resources..."

May 20 -- Chester A. Bowles, former ambassador to India, urged as much emphasis as possible on economic aid. He said that only one-fifth of the amount recommended by the President would go to raise living standards.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee May 22 reported S 2090 (S Rept 383) by a 13-2 vote. The recommended authorization was $3,408,000,000. Voting against the bill were William Langer (R N.D.) and Wayne Morse (D Ore.). The Committee rejected, by a 5-8 vote, the request that Hollister be authorized to fire any employee earning more than $5,500 a year without regard to civil service regulations.

S Rept 383 said evidence showed the Soviet bloc was "now putting even greater stress on the political and economic aspects of their activities" than on the military.

The Committee said Asia would receive $1,451,000,000, or 68 percent, of the funds authorized for programs other than military assistance. The funds provided were "vital to the interests of the United States," the report said, since Asia was "currently the primary target of Communist infiltration, subversion, and military pressure."

Floor Action

The Senate June 2 passed, by a roll-call vote of 59-18, the Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090) authorizing a $3,425,000,000 foreign aid program. The Senate rejected, by a 16-62 roll-call vote, a recommittal motion by William E. Jenner (R Ind.). Jenner's move would have sent S 2090 back to the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees with instructions to report back two bills, one assigning all military aid funds to the Defense Department, the other assigning the balance of funds to the State Department. (For voting, see charts, pp. 126, 127.)

As passed, S 2090 authorized $17 million more than the amount approved by the Foreign Relations Committee. The $17 million, which increased development assistance funds for Bolivia, Guatemala, and Haiti, was added by an amendment from the floor offered by George A. Smathers (D Fla.). An amendment by Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), while adding nothing to the fiscal 1956 total, changed the amount of previously authorized funds earmarked to finance sale of surplus farm goods from $600 million for fiscal years 1955 and 1956, to $350 million for fiscal 1955 and $300 million for fiscal 1956.

Two other amendments, neither of which affected funds authorized by S 2090, were accepted. Twelve amendments, most of which would have reduced funds in the bill, were rejected. Six of them were sponsored by Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.).

An attempt to permit dismissal of 200 FOA employees without regard to civil service regulations lost on a 40-40 tie roll call. Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who could have cast a tie-breaking vote, was not present.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 2090 provided authorization for these funds:

Military assistance	$1,278,000,000
Direct forces support	317,200,000
Defense support	1,000,300,000
Development assistance	182,000,000
Technical cooperation	172,000,000
Other programs	475,500,000
TOTAL	$3,425,000,000

Funds authorized for "other programs" would be allotted to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, UN Refugee Fund, UN International Children's Fund, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the President's Fund for Asian Economic Development, and certain other organizations.

S 2090 would extend many provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954. It would also:

Express Congress' pleasure at the "recent progress in European cooperation;" reaffirm Congress' belief in the necessity of further "efforts toward political federation, military integration, and economic unification" of Europe; and propose that foreign aid be administered to support "concrete measures" in the direction of European cooperation.

Repeal restrictions on military assistance to nations not ratifying the European Defense Community Treaty.

Extend until June 30, 1956, the program of transfer of United States military equipment and supplies to the government of Japan.

Earmark $350 million for fiscal 1955 and $300 million for fiscal 1956 to finance the export and sale, for foreign currencies, of surplus farm commodities.

Authorize establishment of the President's Fund for Asian Economic Development and the appropriation of $200 million to remain available for the fund until June 30, 1958, with the fund to be used for projects, decided on by the President, contributing to the economic development of the Asian region as a whole.

Stipulate that not less than 50 percent of the President's Asian fund would be available for furnishing assistance only on a loan basis and that not more than 25 percent of the fund could be used for assistance to any one nation.

Authorize the transfer, in any fiscal year, of up to 10 percent of funds allotted under any section of the act to any other section, provided the section to which funds would be transferred would not be increased, in any fiscal year, by more than 20 percent of the amount originally made available to it.

Repeal the requirement of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 that 30 percent of development assistance funds be made available only on a loan basis.

Exempt sea transportation between foreign ports of goods obtained with foreign currency under the Act from a requirement that 50 percent of aid cargoes be carried in American ships.

Repeal provisions setting up regulations for procurement of equipment and material outside the U.S. with military assistance funds.

Allow the President to make three-year contracts for carrying out development assistance projects.

Give the President power to transfer any function or officer from the International Cooperation Administration to another agency, provided he does not make such transfers to a new agency, and provided he observes civil service and veterans' preference laws.

Continue available the unexpended balances of previous appropriations, but provide that such funds in excess of $200 million which were still unobligated or unreserved on June 30, 1955 could not be carried over.

Permit foreign currency received in payment for sales of commodities to be used for the purposes for which the funds providing the commodities were appropriated.

Repeal earlier foreign aid laws, restate basic policy on foreign aid as a permanent law, and slightly change administrative provisions of the program.

SUPPORT FOR EISENHOWER ASKED

DEBATE -- May 31 -- Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- He did not want the President to go to the Big Four conference in Geneva "weakened by hasty and perhaps ill-advised action we might take on this floor." It was "of vital importance to the future of this nation that he (the President) be unimpeded by any indication that the American people and their representatives in Congress do not back 100 percent the substantial tokens of freedom represented by this bill."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "So far as India is concerned...we have stressed very much the loan provisions, our feeling being that India must develop her own economy and must do so by way of investment based upon the loan principle."

June 1 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "If democracy is to progress, if the areas of freedom are to be extended, we...must have a coordinated, comprehensive program which touches every area of the world."

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- "...it has been my feeling that year by year we should undertake to have less and less outright grants, and that the amount of money that we give to foreign nations, both for arms and economic assistance, should be steadily reduced...there is no war going on...world tension is somewhat reduced...the policy of Congress should be one of gradual reduction of foreign aid."

June 2 -- Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- "The hands of the Administration will be tied in dealing with the recipient countries" unless the Senate accepted his amendment to put development assistance funds in the bill on a 75 percent loan basis. If funds were not provided on a loan basis, the Administration would have to tell recipient countries, "'Congress has said you are not to ask for loans but, rather, that the money is to be given you in grants'."

Humphrey -- The President's Asian fund was an "uncharted, unplanned, unscheduled, unprogrammed...contingency fund" and he approved of the Committee amendment to place 50 percent of this fund on a loan basis. But to place 50 or 75 percent of development assistance funds on such a basis would be "compounding a misdeed... (and) we shall be indicating we have no regard for, no trust and no faith in, those administering the program."

GIVE-AWAYS ATTACKED

George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- "Giving our goods and wealth away to foreign nations...is a disease. Every year about this time we break out in a new rash to give away more millions...We are in so much of a hurry that we hardly understand what the legislation is about."

Jenner -- The Mutual Security program and foreign aid spending were "not geared to any plan for our security as a nation...The security, perhaps the very survival of the United States, depends on our ability to rescue our military planning from the global welfare, boondoggling confusion into which it has been locked. Our spending in Europe has left us almost as vulnerable as we are in Asia."

Long -- "We should insist that there be no expansion of the foreign aid program which already has on hand a balance approximately $9 billion beyond what it was in the previous year."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- His amendment to waive civil service laws on the dismissal of certain FOA employees was not based on political motives. The new foreign aid director should have the right "to get rid of deadwood or employees he does not need or who are inefficient."

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- "There is no existing justification for such blanket disregard for the normal civil service rights of federal employees. The purpose can only be to permit the Administration to replace personnel with new employees cleared by the Republican National Committee."

Mundt -- "We should not let the idea exist in our country or...beyond our shores that we are in any way approving or passing a promissory note that has to be redeemed 100 cents on the dollar in its full amount by the Congress as a whole or by the Appropriations Committee.... The bill establishes a ceiling beyond which we cannot go. It now becomes our responsibility to decide how far we shall go with our appropriations in moving toward this very maximum ceiling."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Mundt -- Earmark $350 million for fiscal 1955 and $300 million for fiscal 1956 to finance the export and sale of surplus farm goods for foreign currencies. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Provide that United States dollars be made available for marine insurance on shipment of certain goods bought under the Mutual Security Act. Voice.

Smathers -- Increase by $17 million funds for development assistance for Bolivia, Guatemala, and Haiti. Voice.

Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) -- Declare it the sense of Congress that the administration of the foreign aid program be on a cooperative basis, with recipients, when able, extending assistance to underdeveloped countries. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Potter -- Provide that 75 percent of the funds appropriated or transferred for economic development be available only on a loan basis. Roll-call, 29-52.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Amend the Potter amendment to make the loan basis 50 percent instead of 75 percent. Roll-call, 33-50.

Ellender -- Cut funds for defense support to Europe, the Near East and Africa, and Asia by one-half, or to $500,150,000. Roll-call, 27-56.

Malone -- Transfer all available funds previously authorized for mutual defense, plus all funds authorized by S 2090, to the National Defense Administrator for the construction of planes, guided missiles, and atomic submarines. Voice.

Long -- Reduce overall authorizations in S 2090 by $318 million. Roll-call, 27-53.

Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) -- Provide that no funds in the bill would be made available to any nation exporting goods to Red China while that country held American citizens as prisoners. Roll-call, 18-60.

Ellender -- Eliminate authorization of the President's $200 million fund for Asian development. Roll-call, 17-63.

Ellender -- Require that the President's Asian fund be entirely on a loan basis, rather than only 50 percent of it on such a basis. Voice.

Ellender -- Eliminate authorization for fiscal 1956 of President's $100 million fund for worldwide development. Voice.

Ellender -- Eliminate provision for $165 million for development assistance. Voice.

Ellender -- Reduce from $65 million to $16.5 million the authorization for contribution to the United Nations Agency for Palestine Refugees. Voice.

Capehart -- Authorize waiver of civil service laws with respect to the dismissal of not more than 200 Foreign Operations Administration employees above Grade GS-9, except for veterans. Roll-call, 40-40.

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

HEARINGS -- May 25 - June 17.

TESTIMONY -- May 25 -- Secretary of State Dulles said continuation of foreign aid was an "essential part of our overall policy" to convince the Communists that "world conquest is futile."

May 26 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Hensel said the U.S. would continue for a "substantial period" to spend large sums to maintain the military strength of allies.

June 8 -- Foreign Operations Administrator Stassen urged approval of the President's plan, and backed a section authorizing $40.5 million in economic aid to Yugoslavia. He said Tito was "independent of the Cominform" and described Yugoslavia as "independent and sovereign" rather than "with the West."

Stassen defended economic aid to India, which he said was waging a "successful struggle against economic distress under a democratic form of government." Ex-Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky., 1946-48, 1952-54), U.S. ambassador to India, and Allen, a former ambassador to India, also urged continued aid to India.

June 9 -- Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, NATO commander, issued a statement, after a three-hour executive session, in which he said the U.S. held "a substantial superiority over the Soviets in long-range airpower." He said that recent Yugoslav-Russian conversations had not "created any military problem."

William J. Sebald, acting Assistant Secretary of State, advocated continued support for the Chinese Nationalists as a means to a position of strength on Formosa and "the only sound basis for a cease-fire" in the Formosa Straits.

ECONOMIC AID SUPPORTED

Dr. Raymond T. Moyer, FOA regional director for the Far East, supported the Administration's request for $1,070,000 in economic assistance to nine Far Eastern countries. He said economic aid was of "major importance" in checking subversion and building national strength on the periphery of Communist China.

June 13 -- Adm. Radford stressed America's need for allies. He said these allies could neither equip nor maintain strong forces without U.S. economic aid. He advised against indefinite continuation of arms aid to Yugoslavia "without more assurance...as to where (it) will stand in an emergency."

June 15 -- James W. Riddleberger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, testified in closed session. He said later that Yugoslavia was a "good risk." A recent visit of Soviet leaders to Belgrade had not hurt Yugoslav-American relations, he said.

June 16 -- Bowles said the Russians understood better than many Americans that the "middle world" of free Asia, Africa, and South America represented the "ultimate balance of power."

John B. Hollister, designated chief of the new International Cooperation Administration and executive director of the Hoover Commission, said he did not fully agree with the Hoover Commission's recommendations to revamp foreign assistance by distributing most of its functions among other agencies.

June 17 -- Gustave Burmeister of the Department of Agriculture's foreign agricultural service endorsed the section of S 2090 requiring $300 million to be used for the purchase of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities in fiscal 1956. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union said programs to raise standards of living and education "are as much a part of a program for peace as military armament."

A spokesman for the Association of Marine Underwriters proposed an amendment to give U.S. insurance companies a greater share of the business involved in underwriting foreign aid shipments. Representatives of the AFL and CIO backed the program.

Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) urged an "on the spot investigation" before any more aid was granted Yugoslavia.

SENATE VERSION CUT

ACTION -- The Committee June 24 reported S 2090, amended, (H Rept 912) after cutting the authorization by $139.2 million, to $3,285,800,000. The vote to report the bill was 20-4.

The Committee trimmed the Senate version by: eliminating from military assistance funds $145 million requested as a contingency fund by the Department of Defense; and deleting the Senate authorizations of $12.5 million for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and $3.7 million for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on grounds that existing legislation covered both agencies.

FUNDS FOR SPAIN

The House group increased the defense support allocation by adding $22 million to the funds earmarked for Spain. The Committee contended the $50 million total for Spain was necessary "to facilitate the Spanish defense effort and particularly the construction of U.S. military bases in that highly strategic area."

The Committee said that for the first time it "did not feel it necessary to reevaluate the fundamental premises on which the mutual security program is based... or to question whether...it was worthwhile.... There is ...evidence on every continent that the...program has begun to give us important foreign policy advantages."

MINORITY VIEWS

This view was challenged in a minority report signed by Republican Reps. E. Ross Adair (Ind.), Alvin M. Bentley (Mich.), Marguerite Stitt Church (Ill.), and Lawrence H. Smith (Wis.).

"We do not feel that there should be any authorization for a new mutual security program until the Department of Defense can...give us its detailed findings on the soundness of these past programs... We do not feel that Congressional authorization and appropriation for the continued concept of a blank check in the mutual security program...would constitute the proper exercise of our responsibilities as representatives of our people," they said.

Floor Action

The House June 30 passed S 2090 by a roll-call vote of 273-128. (For voting see chart, p. 156.) A motion to recommit the bill offered by Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) was rejected by voice vote. Five motions, offered June 28 and 30, were rejected to strike the enacting clause (which would kill the bill).

As passed, S 2090 was substantially as reported by the House Committee. Amendments to the Committee's version of the bill deleted language to exempt 50 percent of the surplus agricultural commodities shipped overseas from the requirement that they be carried in U.S. ships. The House also agreed to an amendment putting Congress on record as favoring loans, rather than outright grants.

A Committee amendment expressing the sense of Congress that Red China not be admitted into the United Nations was adopted by a division vote of 221-0.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference, most of the provisions in the Senate bill were retained except that the House version:

Provided $145 million less for military assistance; $22 million more for defense support; $16.2 million less for other programs. The total authorization was $139.2 million less than the Senate bill:

Military Assistance	$1,133,000,000
Direct forces support	317,200,000
Defense support	1,022,300,000
Development assistance	182,000,000
Technical cooperation	172,000,000
Other programs	459,300,000
TOTAL	$3,285,800,000

Specified that Greece should receive the same amount of defense support in fiscal 1956 as it received in fiscal 1955 ($26.2 million).

Authorized establishment of a joint U.S. - Philippines committee to concentrate on rural development of the Philippines. A maximum of 10 percent of the money earmarked for the Philippines in S 2090 could be used for the committee's work.

Stipulated that not less than $250 million in fiscal 1956 should be used to finance the export and sale of foodstuffs abroad.

Declared that Communist China should not be seated in the UN.

NO TIME TO CUT AID

DEBATE -- June 28 -- James P. Richards (D S.C.) -- "I do not believe there are many...American people who believe we can cut down on our foreign aid program because the danger (from Russia) is diminishing."

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) -- "This is the bill where the House has its chance to implement the foreign policies of President Eisenhower or to wreck them." However, a large portion of economic aid should be made on a loan, rather than grant, basis.

Robert B. Chiperfield (R Ill.) -- "The mutual security program and other related programs of our foreign policy are beginning to pay dividends.... We must strengthen the hand of the President and Secretary Dulles at these meetings (of the Big Four). The best way to do it is to pass this bill intact."

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- "The American people have been sympathetic to the unfortunate people of the world for the past 10 years and it is time for foreign economic aid to be curtailed."

June 29 -- E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) -- "There is in this bill...a looseness, a lack of Congressional and executive control (over expenditure of funds)...that is most dangerous."

John Jarman (D Okla.) -- The bill will aid "the free world in meeting the challenge of communism on a global scale." But the Administration, though giving "fond lip service...to the need for more private foreign investment" has been "frustrating FOA's" and "Congressional efforts to encourage it."

Martin Dies (D Texas) -- "To say that we can continue to pour billions of dollars into the East or into Europe and thereby purchase freedom and security, is simply to ignore the lessons of history."

W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) -- "The world is on a spree and hayride with America picking up the check. This is a fallacious foundation for friends, allies, and permanent peace."

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- "This bill should be passed for the safety and security of the American people and our free world, but primarily to insure the defense of this country...."

June 30 -- Gross -- "...you will not collect this money even if it is loaned any more than you collected under lease-lend."

Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (D Ala.) -- "Of the more than $14 billion loaned since World War II we have already been repaid more than $3 billion. Also, more than a billion in interest has been collected."

D. R. Matthews (D Fla.) -- "If someone were to say to me: You are voting for a giveaway program to foreign nations, I would say...: It is a gamble with money rather than with the precious lives of our boys."

SUBSIDIZE U.S. SHIPPING

Clark W. Thompson (D Texas) -- Supported an amendment to continue the requirement that half of surplus farm produce be sent in U.S. ships, saying "all the major merchant marines of the world are subsidized. This is a question whether you want us to spend part of our money on our own people or spend it all on some other subsidized merchant marine."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 30 -- Vorys -- Express the sense of Congress that loans, rather than grants, should be made wherever possible. Standing, 54-23.

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- Delete language exempting the shipping of surplus agricultural commodities from the requirement that at least 50 percent must be transported in U.S. vessels. Division, 181-51.

Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) -- Spell out the right of the U.S. to inspect the manner in which assistance authorized was carried out. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 29 -- James Roosevelt -- (D Calif.) -- Provide that the President receive commitments from countries receiving military aid that it would not be used for aggression, and that he report to Congress on such commitments. Voice.

Adair -- Delete authority for the President to consolidate appropriations for military assistance and direct forces support. Standing, 47-102; teller, 62-111.

Fulton -- Prohibit delivery of late model U.S. jet planes to any country that does not have a mutual defense agreement with the U.S. (i.e., Yugoslavia) until requirements of U.S. and allied forces are met. Voice.

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Require that countries receiving military aid agree to support other peoples' efforts to achieve self-government and independence. Standing, 41-126.

June 30 -- Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- Bar assistance to countries unless they waive all criminal jurisdiction over U.S. military personnel. Teller, 111-129.

Adair -- Delete $70 million authorization for aid to India. Standing, 59-104.

George Meader (R Mich.) -- Create a commission to study and remove obstacles from private capital program for developing backward countries. Standing, 23-74.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- Cut $100 million from the President's fund for Asian Economic Development. Voice.

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- Increase by $100 million the authorization for guaranteeing private capital investments. Standing, 46-91.

Gross -- Fix the 1955 U.S. payment to the World Health Organization at 33 1/3 percent of its total membership assessment. Voice.

Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) -- Bar any assistance to Yugoslavia. Standing, 52-162.

Vorys -- Grant John B. Hollister, new foreign aid head, authority to remove 200 top bracket officials without regard to Civil Service regulations. Standing, 108-136.

Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D N.J.) -- Declare it the sense of Congress that countries receiving aid should use their full resources to see that democratic principles were carried out and a democratic land system developed, and declare it the sense of Congress that the nations band together into a regional group to plan for the use of economic aid funds. Voice.

Selden -- Provide that 50 percent of the funds authorized must be given in the form of loans. Standing, 19-52.

Feighan -- Prohibit aid to Yugoslavia until the House Foreign Affairs Committee inspects the country's condition and determines that such aid was in the security interest of the United States. Standing, 7-92.

Conference

REPORT -- In a report filed July 6 (H Rept 1071), Senate-House conferees agreed on the major House amendments to the Senate version of the bill. They recommended the following modifications in the House version:

Deletion of language earmarking specific sums for Spain and Greece.

Acceptance of the Senate provision requiring that $300 million be used in the export of surplus farm commodities (a $50 million increase over the House figure).

Deletion of a House provision that would have permitted 10 percent of the funds given the Philippines to be used for the Joint Committee on Rural Development.

In agreeing on the smaller House authorization for military aid ($145 million less than the Senate figure), the conferees said they "were influenced by the gyrations" of Administration witnesses who gave "unsatisfactory explanations" of the amount of previously appropriated but unobligated military aid funds on hand. In addition, the conferees said they "were shocked" at the "rush" in which the Defense Department obligated funds "during the last few days" of fiscal 1955. (See Mutual Security appropriation, pp. 235ff.)

The report asked that in future years foreign aid legislation be sent to Congress early in the session, "preferably by Feb. 1."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 7 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Criticized the Defense Department for obligating on June 30, the last day of fiscal 1955, $575 million in previously appropriated military aid funds. (S 2090 limited to $200 million the amount of unobligated funds that could be carried over into fiscal 1956.) He said the Department's "bookkeeping transaction" was tantamount to thwarting Congress' intent to curtail carryover spending authority.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Expressed gratification that the bill reiterated Congress' opposition to the seating of Red China in the United Nations.

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 7 approved the conference report by a 262-120 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 158.)

DEBATE -- Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- "In view of the size of our national debt and the heavy tax burden..." the fund authorization should be cut 50 percent.

James P. Richards (D S.C.) -- It is a bad practice to have termination dates for obligating funds in view of the Defense Department's obligation of funds on the final day of the fiscal year.

INTER-AMERICAN ROAD

HR 5923 -- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 611) May 23, 1955.
- Passed by the House, by a roll-call vote of 353-13, June 8. (See p. 152.)
- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 542) June 14.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote June 17.
- Senate amendments agreed to by the House June 21, by voice vote.

P.L. 129 -- Signed into law July 1.

Congress in 1955 authorized appropriation of $74,980,000 for the completion of the Inter-American Highway from Laredo, Texas, on the Mexican border to the Panama Canal, under an accelerated three-year program.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 5923:

Authorized $74,980,000 for completion of the Inter-American Highway.

Provided for the appropriation of $25,730,000 in new funds.

Provided that $49,250,000 in funds authorized in previous years for appropriation in future years be made available immediately.

Funds totalling $62,980,000 were appropriated during Congress' 1955 session:

HR 6367 - P.L. 121 -- Commerce Department Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1956 - Granted $25,250,000 for construction of the Highway. (See pp. 210ff.)

HR 7278 - P.L. 219 -- First Supplemental Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1956 - Granted an additional $37,730,000 for the Highway. (See pp. 242ff.)

Background

The Inter-American Highway project was begun in 1934. When completed it would provide an all-weather road from the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas, through the Central American Republics and Panama to the Canal Zone. Since its inception, Congress had appropriated $53,723,000 through fiscal 1955 for the U.S. share of construction of the road.

Acceleration of the project with completion in a three-year period was recommended in 1955 by the Departments of State and Commerce and Bureau of Public Roads.

President Eisenhower sent a special message to Congress, March 31, 1955, urging early completion. He said he believed "this would be the most significant single action which the United States can take in Central America and Panama to bring about the most mutually advantageous results."

Congress was informed that completion of the project in three years would require a total expenditure of $112,470,000 of which $74,980,000 would be the share of the United States, and $37,490,000 the combined share of the cooperating countries on a 2 to 1 matching basis.

In the Federal Aid Highway Acts of 1952 and 1954 Congress authorized expenditure of $56 million for the project, ($8 million for each fiscal year through 1959) but appropriations totalled only $6,750,000, leaving $49,250,000 yet to be appropriated. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp 499ff.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- May 23 reported a bill (HR 5923 -- H Rept 611) authorizing appropriation of $65,730,000 to enable the U.S. to cooperate with Central American governments in surveying and constructing the Inter-American Highway.

Floor Action

The House June 8 passed the bill by a roll-call vote of 353-13, without amendment. (For voting, see chart, p. 152.)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 5923:

Authorized total appropriation of $65,730,000 -- $8 million for fiscal 1955, and $57,730,000, to be available immediately and to remain available until expended.

Provided that no more than one-third of the appropriation could be expended without requiring the country or countries in which the funds were to be spent to match a part of the sum.

DEBATE -- George H. Fallon (D Md.) -- The benefits which would come from completion of the highway would be "political stability...economic development...increased trade...increased tourism...strategic benefits." Central American countries were "ready and willing to contribute their share toward the added cost of an accelerated program."

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- "It seems to me it would be good business, since we have been 21 years on building this highway, to take another six years to complete it and thereby save $12 million for the American taxpayers over what the road will cost us if we undertake to build it in three years."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Mack (R Wash.) -- Eliminate fund-matching requirement for a country or countries receiving more than one third of the total funds. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- June 14 reported HR 5923 (S Rept 542) with an amendment in the form of a substitute to authorize $74,980,000 for completion of the Inter-American Highway.

Floor Action

The Senate June 17 passed the bill by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 5923:

Authorized $25,730,000 in new funds.

Provided that $49,250,000 in funds authorized in previous years for appropriation in future years be made available immediately.

DEBATE -- Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- "We can talk all we want about it, but nothing would do more good and bring greater economic benefit, not only to the countries involved in the Pan American Highway, but to the people of this country, than would passage of the bill."

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- "It is the rather general understanding in the Congress that our own interest is extremely well served by this bill, and that a tremendous amount of good will in Central America, and, for that matter, throughout Latin America, is tied in with the early passage of the bill."

HOUSE CONCURRENCE

The House June 21 concurred in the Senate amendments by voice vote and sent the bill to the White House.

ANTI-COLONIALISM

H Con Res 149 -- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 897) June 22, 1955.

- Adopted by the House June 23 on a 367-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 154.)
- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee, amended, (S Rept 855) July 13.
- Adopted by the Senate, amended, July 14, on an 88-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 131.)
- Amendments concurred in by the House July 18, by voice vote.

Congress in 1955 expressed its belief that the United States should conduct its foreign policy so as to support other peoples in their efforts to achieve self-determination or independence.

PROVISIONS -- As adopted, H Con Res 149 called attention in its preamble to the evils of Communist imperialism and other forms of colonialism, and expressed Congress' desire that the United States "administer its foreign policies and programs and exercise

its influence" so as to support other peoples in their efforts to achieve self-determination or independence "under circumstances which would enable them to assume and maintain an equal station among the free nations of the world."

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- June 22 reported H Con Res 149 (H Rept 897), introduced by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), calling it timely because of the current celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

Floor Action

The House June 23 adopted the resolution by a roll-call vote of 367-0. (For voting, see chart, p. 154.)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, H Con Res 149 asked that the U. S. administer its foreign policy and exercise its influence "through its membership in the United Nations and in other international organizations" to support other peoples in their efforts toward self-government.

DEBATE -- McCormack -- Described the resolution as a "declaration...of faith on our part in the ideals of the founders of our country." He said there were "millions...who look to us for hope and encouragement in their efforts to obtain their just national aspirations."

James C. Wright, Jr. (D Texas) -- Called the resolution the "answer to the critics who have said that our national foreign policy has been one of expediency and temporizing."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- July 13 voted, 13-1 (J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) dissenting), to report the resolution with an amendment deleting the reference to the United Nations (S Rept 855).

Floor Action

The Senate July 14 adopted, by an 88-0 roll-call vote, the concurrent resolution as amended by the Committee and by amendments proposed by Karl D. Mundt (R S.D.). Fulbright answered "present" when the roll was called. (For voting, see chart, p. 131.)

DEBATE -- Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) -- Urged passage of the resolution. "We have been tarred with a kind of colonial guilt-by-association in many parts of the world."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "To try to regulate world affairs by resolution is a rather risky business."

Fulbright -- Agreed with Aiken and said the resolution's "timing was bad."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Mundt (two amendments) -- Change the word "self-government" to "self-determination", and add the words "and maintain" after "assume". Voice.

On July 18 the House concurred in the Senate amendments by voice vote, without debate.

SOVIET SATELLITES

S Res 116 -- Adversely reported June 21, 1955 by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 621.)
- Rejected by the Senate June 22 on a 4-77 roll-call vote. (See p. 129.)

S Res 127 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 13 (S Rept 854).
- Adopted by the Senate July 14 on an 89-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 131.)

In June and July, 1955, the Senate considered several resolutions designed to influence negotiations at the Geneva "summit" conference, which began July 18. On June 22 the Senate rejected a resolution (S Res 116) introduced by Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) which attempted to secure commitments from the Big Four to discuss Communist satellites at the conference. Three weeks later, the Senate adopted a resolution (S Res 127) expressing the hope that the enslaved peoples would again be free to govern themselves.

PROVISIONS -- As adopted July 14, S Res 127:

Cited in its preamble the "millions of people in Europe and Asia" living under "totalitarian imperialism" and "aggressive despotism."

Proclaimed the hope that they should "again enjoy the right of self-determination within a framework which (would) sustain peace", and that "the sovereign rights of self-government (should) be restored to them all in accordance with the pledge of the Atlantic Charter."

Senate

On June 20 McCarthy submitted a resolution (S Res 116) asking that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who was then meeting with the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France to draw up an agenda for the Geneva conference, secure in advance their agreement to discuss the "present and future status of the nations of Eastern Europe and Asia now under Communist control."

McCarthy asked for an immediate vote on the resolution, but later agreed to have it referred to the Foreign Relations Committee when Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) promised quick committee action.

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

TESTIMONY -- June 21 -- McCarthy said the Russians had indicated that if any concessions were to be made at the Geneva conference, they would have to come from the West.

Herbert Hoover, Jr., Under Secretary of State, voiced the Administration's opposition to the resolution. He said the President and Secretary of State were "in complete sympathy with the ultimate humanitarian objectives" of S Res 116, but "it is necessary and desirable to rely on the judgment and ability" of these two leaders at the summit meeting.

Majority Leader Johnson denounced the resolution as an effort to "place a loaded gun at the President's temple."

ACTION -- The Committee June 21 adversely reported S Res 116 (S Rept 621) by a vote of 14-0. A motion to table S Res 116 was defeated by a 7-8 vote, reportedly along party lines.

Floor Action (S Res 116)

The Senate June 22 rejected the resolution by a 4-77 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 129.)

Prior to the vote, the Senate rejected, by voice vote, a motion by William E. Jenner (R Ind.) to recommit to the Foreign Relations Committee both S Res 116 and a proposed substitute. The Senate also rejected, by voice vote, a second proposed substitute for S Res 116.

An objection by J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) blocked an effort by McCarthy to obtain unanimous consent to withdraw his resolution in order to offer a substitute. McCarthy then offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute which would have expressed the Senate's sympathy for the "ultimate humanitarian objectives" of S Res 116 and the chamber's hope that the satellite question could be discussed at the Big Four conference.

Jenner thereupon offered a substitute for McCarthy's amendment. The Jenner proposal would have recorded the Senate's support for any efforts by the President, when attending any international meeting, to state the deep interest of the American people in the satellites' status.

Jenner unsuccessfully attempted to have S Res 116 and both proposed substitutes recommitted. When this move was rejected, McCarthy accepted the Jenner substitute. The Senate rejected the substitute, then went on to reject the original resolution.

McCarthy and Jenner four times failed to secure sufficient support for "yea-and-nay" votes.

NO STRAIGHT-JACKET FOR PRESIDENT

DEBATE -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "The issue...is whether the President of the U. S. shall be sent to the Big Four Conference in a straitjacket."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Complained that the resolution should never have come to the floor of the Senate for debate. It should have been tabled in committee, not reported adversely.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Agreed with Knowland. The Foreign Relations Committee established a "haunting" precedent in reporting the measure adversely. Those who brought the resolution to the floor were "playing politics...making a field day out of something that should have been thrown into the trash can..."

McCarthy -- "It is in accord with the long record of the Democrat Party to whine and whimper whenever the red-hot stove of Communist agression is touched.... But...it is not the role of the Republican Party to backtrack, to appease, to whine, to whimper."

WHIMPERING DENIED

Knowland -- "The Senator has no right to say...that... the Minority Leader is whining and whimpering..."

McCarthy -- By blocking his request for unanimous consent to withdraw the original resolution, Fulbright "rendered a very valuable service to the Communist Party.... He knows what a propaganda weapon (the defeat of the resolution) will give the Communists."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

McCarthy, as modified by Jenner substitute, which McCarthy accepted -- Express Senate's support for any efforts by the President, when attending any international meeting, to state the deep interest of the American people in the satellites' status. Voice.

NEW RESOLUTION REPORTED

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- July 13 voted 14-0 to report S Res 127 (S Rept 854), which had been introduced by Minority Leader Knowland for himself and Sens. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), acting Majority Leader, Walter F. George (D Ga.), and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), ranking members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

In introducing the resolution July 11, Knowland said it had been drafted "with the full knowledge and approval of the Department of State and the President" and was "in keeping with prior statements of the President and Secretary of State relative to our concern over people who have lost their freedom."

The Committee tabled a second resolution submitted by McCarthy (S Res 126) declaring the Senate in favor of withdrawing recognition from the Communist regimes in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania, and of extending it to free anti-Communist governments-in-exile.

Floor Action (S Res 127)

The Senate July 14 adopted Knowland's resolution by an 89-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 131.)

DEBATE -- Knowland -- "This resolution... is in conformity with the pledges of both the great national political parties." The U. S. would be concerned about any form of tyranny which might arise in the world, but "there is only one tyrannical totalitarian government loose in the world today, and that is the Soviet Union."

McCarthy -- S Res 127 "will no doubt undo much of the damage that was done by the rejection of my resolution, which was along similar lines except couched in stronger terms."

REFUGEE RELIEF

President Eisenhower on May 27, 1955 sent Congress a special message (H Doc 173) proposing 10 amendments designed to liberalize the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. The President said "the purposes of the Act are not being achieved as swiftly as we had all hoped." He said the proposed changes would "again reaffirm that the great tradition of sanctuary lives on in America."

The President's message highlighted a wave of criticism of the immigration and refugee programs from Members of Congress and leading church, labor, and welfare organizations.

Congress in 1955 took no action to amend the Refugee Relief Act but a Senate subcommittee held hearings on administration of the Act and on several bills to liberalize its provisions.

CORSI DISMISSAL

Controversy over the refugee relief program broke into the headlines with the April 10 dismissal of Edward J. Corsi as a special State Department assistant on refugee problems. Corsi wrote Secretary of State John Foster Dulles April 11 that "an intolerant minority both in Congress and within the (State) Department" had sabotaged administration of the Refugee Relief Act. Dulles said Corsi had made reckless charges and had sought to circumvent provisions of the law.

Background

The Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (PL 203, 83rd Congress) authorized permanent admission to the United States of 214,000 refugees, orphans, escapees, and relatives of U.S. citizens by Dec. 31, 1956, in addition to quotas (154,657 annually) set up under the Immigration and Nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act of 1952. (For passage of the Refugee Relief Act, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 242ff.; for passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 154ff.)

The Refugee Act actually authorized entry of 209,000 immigrants, since it provided that 5,000 aliens who lawfully entered the U.S. before July 1, 1953, and who could not return to their native lands for fear of persecution might be granted permanent U.S. residence.

Of the 209,000 to be admitted, 145,000 -- including 4,000 orphans -- were to be refugees, 45,000 escapees, and 19,000 relatives of U.S. citizens.

A REFUGEE was defined as any person in an area not Communist dominated who, "because of persecution, fear of persecution, national calamity of military operations" is not living in his native land, cannot return, has not been resettled, and needs assistance to live or travel. An ESCAPEE was defined as any refugee forced to flee from Soviet Russia or other Communist-dominated country and unable to return for fear of persecution. An ORPHAN, under terms of the Act, included children of under 10 years of age.

The Act also provided that:

- It should be administered by the State Department's head of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, currently Scott McLeod.
- Before a refugee could be admitted under its provisions, a U.S. citizen must give the administrator assurance, first that the refugee would be "suitably employed without displacing some other person from employment;" second, that neither he nor his family would become "public charges;" third, that he and his family would have housing "without displacing some other person from such housing."
- "It shall be the duty of the administrator to verify the authenticity of such assurances and (they) shall be subject to final acceptance and approval by consular and immigration officials."
- Before a refugee could be issued a visa for the U.S. he must present a certificate guaranteeing his readmission to the nation in which the visa would be issued.
- Visas should be issued to refugees "without discrimination in favor of or against a race, religion, or... national origin."
- "A thorough investigation and written report" should be made regarding the visa applicant's "character, reputation, mental and physical health, history, and eligibility..."
- No person should be admitted unless "complete information" is available about him for "at least two years immediately preceding his application for a visa."
- Priorities in the granting of visas should be given to "persons whose services or skills are needed in the United States," parents of U.S. citizens of 21 years of age or older, and "spouses or unmarried sons and daughters under 21... of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or brothers, sisters, sons or daughters" of U.S. citizens.

REFUGEE AMENDMENTS

President Eisenhower Aug. 31, 1954, signed a bill (PL 751, 83rd Congress) amending the Refugee Relief Act. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 283.) The amendments:

- Eliminated a requirement that 15,000 Italian, 2,000 Greek, and 2,000 Dutch refugees be relatives of U.S. citizens.
- Exempted orphans from being required to produce certificates of readmission.
- Required relatives of U.S. citizens to obtain employment and housing assurances. (They previously had been exempt from this requirement.)
- Permitted small groups of aliens brought from other Western Hemisphere republics during World War II to apply for permanent residence in the U.S. under the 5,000 quota set for refugee status adjustment.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Refugees and Escapees Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- In closed session April 13-14 and in open session April 15-22, May 27, on Edward J. Corsi's dismissal as a special State Department assistant on refugee problems and on the administration of the Refugee Relief Act.

TESTIMONY -- April 15 -- Scott McLeod, State Department security chief and administrator of the Refugee Relief Act, said his administration of the program could accomplish its mission by the Dec. 31, 1956, deadline.

McLeod said he was concerned lest the program wind up with more persons granted visas then there were sponsors willing to guarantee jobs. He said he had difficulty with U.S. Employment Service representatives abroad in getting them to prepare a "catalog of skills available" among refugees from which American sponsors might choose immigrants for jobs. He added that it would be "poor humanitarianism" to create a "pool" of eligible refugees from which sponsors might select. McLeod said this might raise some foreigner's hopes that he would be admitted.

He also said that of 115,000 refugees believed eligible for admittance, "3,722 have been visaed and 1,044 admitted." McLeod acknowledged that as of June 30, 1954, only one visa actually had been issued to a refugee, but he said this was because his office had concentrated on clearing the so-called "preference cases" of immigrants seeking to join relatives in the U.S.

McLeod said that on March 16 he advised Corsi either to "withdraw gracefully" from his job as adviser to Dulles or serve under McLeod as deputy administrator. He said he originally suggested to Dulles that Corsi be brought to Washington. After Corsi's arrival, however McLeod said he was unable "to tie Corsi down as to what he was doing or who was running the program."

Rep. Francis Walter (D Pa.) testified that Corsi was not fit to administer the Refugee Relief Act.

TEXAS RANGER NO SPY

April 20 -- McLeod denied that a former Texas Ranger, Roy Wade, who accompanied Corsi on an inspection trip of European refugee centers, was sent to spy on Corsi. He admitted that Wade reported on Corsi's activities but maintained it was done because Corsi was "not following proper procedures."

Corsi said "the security gang" headed by McLeod had turned the Act into a "complete failure and national scandal." He said the refugee program needed "new, competent, and sympathetic leadership" and should be taken from "the hands of policemen."

He said that shortly after joining the Department, McLeod told him, "'six out of every seven Americans are against immigration of any kind.' He assured me, moreover, that that was prevailing opinion on the Hill (Congress)."

Corsi said that "under no circumstances" would he have come to Washington as McLeod's assistant because, he contended, McLeod was not trying to put the program over. He said he was asked by Maxwell M. Rabb, advisor on minority problems to President Eisenhower and secretary of the Cabinet, to "push" the refugee program. He said he had "no indication of a 90-day temporary appointment," cited by Dulles April 12.

Maj. Gen. A. J. Trudeau, head of the Army corps of investigators which checks potential immigrants, said he was expanding his staff so it could handle 9,000 cases a month by the end of June, 1955. He said his agents had processed 8,700 cases since the law began operating.

Louis Marhoefer, an unpaid Subcommittee consultant, said overseas consular personnel had told him "McLeod is driving us too hard" and had issued instructions that the Act was to be interpreted as liberally as possible.

CORSI CHARGED WITH "SMEAR"

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) asked Corsi if his charges against the Refugee Act were not motivated because "you wanted a big hat and you wouldn't cooperate with anyone unless you could run the show." Corsi denied this and said he had not sought the post. Jenner defended McLeod and accused Corsi of trying to "smear" him. Corsi said Jenner's charges were "unfair" and "unbecoming a Senator of the United States."

April 22 -- The White House notified Subcommittee Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) that it would not permit Maxwell M. Rabb to testify because "the White House believes that confidential assistants to the President should not testify in regard to confidential matters in the White House offices..."

Corsi said the issue involved in his ouster was whether men called to public service "can be kicked around with impunity." He denied that he ever tried to circumvent the Refugee Relief Act's provisions or that he was interested only in making a name for himself.

Gerald L. K. Smith, former head of the America First party, described himself as chairman of the National Committee to defend the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Smith denounced any idea of permitting further immigration because "we have just about as many immigrants now as we can digest without adding to unemployment roles and mongrelization."

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), a Committee member, said Corsi was placed in "an impossible situation" because "he was supposed to give advice but he was without authority to give directions." Watkins said he regarded it as a "misunderstanding all around."

Jenner said he thought it was apparent Corsi did not want to cooperate. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), also a Committee member, said he had seen no evidence of sabotage in the administration of the refugee program.

May 27 -- Roy Wade, special representative of Scott McLeod, said Corsi acted in Europe as though he were "the final authority" on the refugee program. Wade said Corsi conducted himself in a "free-wheeling fashion" and disregarded the orderly conduct of relations between the U.S. and other countries. Wade outlined his Foreign Service career and said he was currently an "expediter," and not a security officer.

President's Message

In his May 27 message President Eisenhower asked Congress to:

- Provide for transfer of an unused quota in any refugee category to another category. The President suggested unused numbers might be used to admit orphans on a "worldwide basis."
- Redefine the term "refugee" to eliminate the reference to "resettlement."
- Eliminate the requirement that an "escapee" or an "expellee" also be a "refugee."
- Relax the requirement that a "refugee" be living away from his traditional home when he applied for admission.
- Permit the Attorney General to waive the requirement, in "meritorious cases," that aliens already in the U.S. show "lawful entry as a bona fide non-immigrant."
- Permit waiver of the requirement that refugees and escapees have passports or similar documents.
- Delete the requirement that a two-year past history be given by escapees or refugees.
- Permit welfare groups to sponsor applicants without guarantees by individuals.
- Permit family members to enter the U.S. at different times.
- Give consideration to amendments which would allow persons with tuberculosis to enter the U.S. under safeguards provided by the Attorney General and the Surgeon General and with the provision that the individual would not become a public charge.

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and 14 co-sponsors May 31 introduced a bill (S 2113) to carry out the President's recommendations.

Senate Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Refugees and Escapees Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 8-16, on bills (S 1794, 2113) to liberalize the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. S 1794, introduced April 25 by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and three other Senators, would extend the Act to Dec. 31, 1960, authorize the President to appoint a special administrator, redefine the term "refugee", permit assurances by agencies, rather than individuals, and eliminate readmission requirements.

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- Sen. Lehman said President Eisenhower had "belatedly" urged changes in the refugee relief program when Corsi's dismissal focused attention on "the failure" of the emergency refugee program. Lehman said the President and other Administration officials "can and should direct the responsible officials to turn the present cumbersome program into a 'crash' program."

Crete Anderson of the American Legion opposed both S 1794 and the bill incorporating the President's recommendations (S 2113). He said liberalization of the law would constitute "flagrant intrusion" on the

Immigration Act and "would create dangerous precedents leading to destruction of established quota limitations." He said the Legion "strongly opposes the lowering of standards and safeguards as proposed in the bills."

David Carliner of the American Veterans Committee urged that administration of the refugee program be taken away from Scott McLeod. He said the history of the Act indicated "a deliberate purpose on the part of the anti-immigration bloc in Congress to place the administration of the program in the hands of people unsympathetic to the over-all purpose of refugee relief."

June 9 -- William F. Heimlich, former assistant chief of U.S. intelligence in Berlin, said relaxation of refugee laws "might constitute a considerable danger to U.S. security."

AMENDMENTS SUPPORTED

June 14 -- Corsi said he agreed "entirely" with President Eisenhower's recommendations for amending the Act. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) called for "minimum improvements" which went beyond the changes asked for by Mr. Eisenhower. In a statement submitted to the Subcommittee, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) asked for a liberalization of the Act to "uphold American ideals."

June 16 -- John J. Gunther of Americans for Democratic Action said both Mr. Eisenhower and Congressional Democrats had reneged on 1952 campaign promises on refugees. He urged Congress to "remove...prejudice and bigotry from the basic immigration law."

Former Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman, ex-chairman of President Truman's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, a spokesman for the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and Harper Sibley, past president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and Treasurer, Federal Council of Churches, also urged liberalization of the Refugee Relief Act.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee July 7 reported to the full Committee, without recommendation, an amended version of the Administration bill (S 2113) to liberalize the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. No further action was taken on the bill in 1955.

QUOTAS NOT FILLED

Pierce J. Gerety, named June 9 as special assistant to the Secretary of State for Refugee and Migration Problems, Aug. 29 said the United States was admitting "a rather steady flow" of immigrants under the refugee relief program. But he said he could not guarantee that the full quota of 209,000 would be filled when the program expired on Dec. 31, 1956.

Refugee administrator Scott McLeod Oct. 21 said the program would not be completely successful. He said it was "abundantly clear" that all the visas provided for Italy and Greece would be issued. However, in Germany and Austria, for which the Act provided 90,000 visas, only 46,251 applications had been received. Up to Oct. 14, McLeod said, 57,957 visas had been issued under the Act and 10,000 visa applications had been refused.

FOREIGN CLAIMS

HR 6382 -- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 624) May 24, 1955.

- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House June 23.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 1050) July 20.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate July 25.
- Conference report (H Rept 1475) agreed to by the House July 29 and the Senate Aug. 1, by voice vote.

P. L. 285 -- Signed into law Aug. 9.

Congress in 1955 enacted legislation to authorize payment of claims brought by U.S. nationals against the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, and the Soviet Union. The bill was requested by the U.S Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. A Commission spokesman testified during hearings that the U.S. held $48 million in assets of the five nations. He estimated, however, that claims would reach many times that amount. The bill also was supported by President Eisenhower, who urged passage of the legislation in his Jan. 17 budget message.

BACKGROUND -- In 1950, the International Claims Settlement Act provided for claims against non-enemy countries, such as Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 240.)

PROVISIONS -- As enacted into law, HR 6382:

Authorized vesting and liquidation of blocked assets of the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania to provide funds for payment of U.S. citizens' claims.

Permitted filing of claims, within one year, for compensation for property loss or damage in Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, and the Soviet Union.

Limited eligibility of claimants to persons who were American citizens at the time of their loss.

Extended the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission's jurisdiction to nationalization claims in the satellite countries arising both before and after the date of the peace treaties.

Bills Acted On

How They Are Listed

Foreign Policy bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below, in order of bill number. (For all Bills Introduced in this Foreign Policy category, including bills not acted on, see page 580. For complete listing of Public Laws, by public law number, see page 104.)

The following summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, and date of action taken or page reference to a detailed legislative history.

In this Foreign Policy section, the Bills Acted On are divided into these groupings: Administrative Policy; Immigration and Naturalization; and International Relations. Each grouping is subdivided into those bills on which work was finished -- under the heading "Action Completed" -- and those not finished -- listed under "Unfinished Business."

Administrative Policy

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1894. Public Law 350. Provide for participation by U.S. in International Finance Corporation. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), CAPEHART (R Ind.). (See story, p. 288.)

HR 4941. Public Law 22. Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 18. House passed March 23. Senate Foreign Relations reported March 30. Senate passed March 30. President signed April 5.

HR 5841. Public Law 101. Repeal fee stamp requirement in Foreign Service and amend section 1728 of Revised Statutes, as amended. CHATHAM (D N.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed May 17. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 5842. Public Law 102. Repeal service charge of 10¢ per sheet of 100 words, for making out and authenticating copies of records in Department of State. CHATHAM (D N.C.) House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed May 17. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 5860. Public Law 104. Authorize certain officers and employees of Department of State and Foreign Service to carry fire arms. SELDEN (D Ala.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 2, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 6382. Public Law 285. Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, re vesting and liquidation of Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian property, and claims against Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy and Soviet Union. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 24. House passed June 23, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 20, amended. Senate passed July 25, amended. Senate insisted on its amendments July 25. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 26. House adopted conference report July 29. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1287. Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 21. Senate passed June 24. House passed Aug. 1, amended.

S J Res 12. Authorize and direct International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to make survey of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project. SMITH (R Maine), PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Foreign Affairs reported July 14, amended.

S Res 63. Authorize expenditure of $58,500 by Committee on Judiciary for examination and review of administration of Trading With The Enemy Act. KILGORE (D W. Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21.

HR 2097. Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under foreign service retirement and disability system. BENTLEY (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 26, amended.

HR 5844. Increase fee for executing application for passport from $1 to $3. DONDERO (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

H Res 91. Authorize Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate matters within its jurisdiction. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 12.

Immigration and Naturalization

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 6888. Amend act of Sept. 3, 1954 and facilitate entry of skilled specialists chargeable to quota for Spain. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

International Relations

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1139. Public Law 168. Extend existing authority for loan of small aircraft carrier to government of France. RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 1. Senate passed, April 13. House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 18. President signed July 26.

S 2090. Public Law 138. Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to provide for 1955 military and economic foreign aid. GEORGE (D Ga.). (See story, p. 301.)

S J Res 28. Authorize President to employ armed forces of U.S. for protecting security of Formosa, Pescadores and related positions and territories of that

area. GEORGE (D Ga.), WILEY (R Wis.), GREEN (D R.I.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). See H J Res 159.

S Res 64. Authorize expenditure of $36,500 by Committee on Judiciary to investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees from Communist tyranny to certain western European nations. KILGORE (D W. Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10, amended. Senate adopted March 18.

S Res 71. Favor reduction of armaments with view to improving world living standards. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) and other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 27. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 28, amended.

S Res 116. Favor discussion at coming Geneva Conference of status of nations under Communist control. McCARTHY (R Wis.). (See story, p. 311.)

S Res 127. Express hope of Senate that rights of self-government shall be restored to peoples who have been subjected to captivity of alien despotisms in accordance with pledge of Atlantic Charter. KNOWLAND (R Calif.) and other Senators. (See story, p. 311.)

S Res 134. Make provision re establishment by UN of procedure for collecting and releasing radiological information. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 14. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 18.

HR 1. Public Law 86. Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements. COOPER (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 289.)

HR 5923. Public Law 129. Authorize immediate appropriation of certain sums for completion of construction of Inter-American Highway. FALLON (D Md.). (See story, p. 309.)

HR 6059. Public Law 196. Authorize President of U.S. to enter into agreement with President of Republic of Philippines to revise 1946 trade agreement between U.S.A. and Republic of Philippines. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 27, amended. House passed July 7, amended. Senate Finance reported July 14. Senate passed July 20. President signed Aug. 1.

H J Res 159. Public Law 4. Authorize President to employ U.S. armed forces to protect security of Formosa, Pescadores and related positions and territories of that area. RICHARDS (D S.C.). (See story, p. 277.)

H Con Res 149. Express sense of Congress that U.S. in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. McCORMACK (D Mass.). (See story, p. 310.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S J Res 97. Increase authorization of amounts which may be appropriated to meet annual contributions of U.S. to Food and Agriculture Organization and International Labor Organization. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 27.

HR 5894. Amend act providing for membership and participation by U.S. in UNESCO to provide for acceptance of gifts. House Foreign Affairs reported July 14, amended.

H J Res 386. Reaffirm rights of people of world to freedom of religion. CARNAHAN (D Mo.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 14. House passed July 18.

H Con Res 127. Make provision re inviting Spain to become member of NATO. HAYS (D Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported July 13, amended. House passed July 14, amended.

H Con Res 157. Reaffirm desire of American people for peace. BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio). House adopted June 14. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 16.

H Con Res 186. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in United Nations. WILLIAMS (D N.J.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 12, amended.

H Res 183. Request Secretary of State to take action to carry out certain recommendations of Select Committee on Communist Aggression contained in its report made at close of 83rd Congress. DODD (D Conn.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 9.

LABOR

Major Action

Minimum Wage



Labor

Roll-Call Votes

Senate

None

House

BILL	SUBJECT OF VOTE	VOTE CHART PAGE
Minimum Wage (HR 7214)	Passage of bill	160-61

RAISE IN MINIMUM WAGE

S 2168 -- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 498) June 7, 1955.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 8.

HR 7214 -- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 1095) July 11.

S 2168 -- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote July 20 after HR 7214 was passed by a roll-call vote of 362-54. (See p. 160.)
- Conference report (H Rept 1561) agreed to by the Senate July 29, and the House July 30, by voice votes.

P.L. 381 -- Signed into law Aug. 12.

Despite strong efforts by labor spokesmen in behalf of their case for a $1.25 minimum wage, the Senate passed a bill to raise the 75 cent minimum to $1. The bill included provisions applying minimum wage law to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, but made no change in exemptions under the law. The House passed a bill raising the minimum to $1 but containing no other provisions. In conference, the House version largely prevailed.

The Eisenhower Administration had asked for a minimum of 90 cents and an extension of coverage under the law.

Workers in lumber, textile, and other manufacturing industries were expected to benefit from the wage increase, with the majority of affected employees located in the South. Workers in the retail trades, service industries, agriculture, and construction work remained uncovered by the law.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1955:

Raised the hourly minimum wage from 75 cents to $1, effective March 1, 1956.

Required the Secretary of Labor, in his annual report to Congress, to evaluate the effects of the minimum wage.

Required that wage rates in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands be reviewed by an industry committee once each fiscal year, and removed the Labor Secretary's authority to disapprove reçommendations of the committee.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Minimum Wages." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 434 ff.).

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 provided a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for the first year of the law's operation, 30 cents an hour for the following six years, and 40 cents an hour by 1945. Maximum hours per week were set at 44 during the first year, 42 during the second year, and 40 hours after Oct. 24, 1941. Overtime was to be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate. Employment of child labor was restricted by provisions prohibiting goods produced under conditions of "oppressive child labor" from being moved in interstate commerce.

The provisions of the Act applied to workers "engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce."

The Act was amended in 1949. The minimum wage rate was raised to 75 cents an hour, and exemptions from the law were granted to several industries which had previously been affected.

It was estimated that the minimum wage law applied to about 24 million persons but that only 1.3 million would benefit directly from a raise in the minimum hourly rate to 90 cents, and 2.1 million would be directly affected by a $1 wage floor. Other workers whose pay is calculated by reference to the minimum wage might be expected to benefit indirectly from an upward change in the minimum wage.

ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS

In 1954 President Eisenhower said the Administration was studying the minimum wage question, that an increase in the minimum and an expansion of coverage was "desirable," and that "timing of these changes must be worked out to the best interests of the economy." In December, 1954, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell sent to the White House recommendations for raising the minimum wage to 85 or 90 cents and for extending the Fair Labor Standards Act to several million more workers.

The President in his State of the Union speech Jan. 6, 1955, recommended an increase to 90 cents, together with amendments of the Act to bring protection to "many others, at present excluded." A few days later, Secretary Mitchell, at a press conference, said the Administration planned to include retail and service workers under the coverage. (By the 1949 amendments, employees of retail and service establishments doing more than 50 percent of their business within a state were exempted from the provisions of minimum wage law.)

A so-called Administration bill (S 57) introduced by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) called for raising the minimum wage to 90 cents an hour effective Jan. 1, 1956, but did not include any provisions relating to exemptions under the Act.

In his Economic Report Jan. 20, President Eisenhower said a boost in the minimum wage would "aid the comparatively small number of workers who are at the fringes of competitive labor markets." Mr. Eisenhower added that any increase above 90 cents would bring higher prices in its wake and could lower production and cause substantial unemployment in certain industries.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Intermittently from April 14 to May 18, on various bills containing proposals to raise the minimum wage and extend coverage of the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

TESTIMONY -- April 14 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said boosting the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour would be "unsound" and raising it from the current 75 cents to $1 an hour "would cause very serious adjustments in some industries." He supported the Administration request for a 90 cents an hour minimum.

Mitchell said he knew of no "sound reason" why the minimum wage should not be extended to employees of interstate chain stores, hotel and motion picture chains, and some others not currently covered -- about 2 million additional persons in all.

He said an increase to 90 cents an hour would bring higher wages to 1.3 million workers, the same number he said directly profited from the increase to 75 cents an hour. An increase to 90 cents, he continued, "would adjust (wages) to the increase in the cost of living and would permit some improvement in the position of the persons protected by the Act. It is an increase which the industries can absorb."

April 15 -- Stuart Rothman, solicitor for the Department of Labor, said a $1 an hour minimum wage for the cotton textile industry was not excessive.

AFL, CIO VIEWS

April 18 -- George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, recommended a $1.25 minimum wage and a work week of 35 hours. He said the Administration proposal to raise the minimum wage to 90 cents was "grossly inadequate."

April 19 -- Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), said raising the minimum wage to $1.25 would "protect those fair-minded employers...now paying decent wages from the unfair competition of the sweatshop producers." Representatives of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union (CIO) and Textile Workers of America (AFL) also supported the $1.25 minimum.

April 20 -- James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (CIO), said the proposed 90 cent minimum wage was "an insult to America's workers." He said Congress had "been sorely remiss" in failing to keep the minimum wage law in line with increased living costs.

April 21 -- CIO President Walter Reuther said the $1.25 hourly wage was "morally right and economically sound." He added: "I think if the President would crack the political whip on this issue as he did on the tax bill last year he would make a lot of Republicans see the light."

April 22 -- David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), said it was "shameful and a disgrace to America" that some workers earn as little as or less than 75 cents an hour. He supported the $1.25 an hour wage as did spokesmen for the Textile Workers of America (CIO); United Hatters, Cap, Millinery Workers Union (AFL); Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America (AFL); and Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL).

April 26 -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) testified in favor of his bill (S 662) which would set a $1.25 minimum and expand coverage of the Act. Lehman said the raise recommended by the Administration was "paltry and insufficient."

OPPOSITION TO RAISE

April 27 -- Thomas O. Moore, representing the National Association of Manufacturers, opposed any raise in the minimum wage because, he said, temporary benefit to the working man would be lost in the inflation of higher prices. He said attempts should be made to improve the knowledge and skills of unskilled workers. Other witnesses discussed exemptions under the act.

April 29 -- Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. denounced any move to raise the minimum wage above 75 cents an hour and to extend coverage. Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, research director, opposed both ideas as "unrealistic and self-defeating." He said they would force many small businessmen out of operation, increase unemployment, raise prices, and depress wages in jobs not covered by the minimum wage.

May 2 -- Rowland Jones, Jr., of the American Retail Federation opposed any extension to retail stores. Extending coverage to only a part of the retail industry, he continued, would bring "utter confusion" by upsetting "local wage standards and relationships." He said state legislatures were the place where minimum wages for retailers should be considered.

Other witnesses, all opposing extended coverage, represented the National Licensed Beverage Association, National Retail Dry Goods Association and retailers from furniture, farm equipment, restaurant, hardware, lumber, and jewelry firms.

May 3 -- Spokesmen for the Conference of State Manufacturers Associations, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Council of Farm Cooperatives, cotton growing groups, fruit and vegetable growers, and dairy farmers opposed the proposals.

May 4 -- A spokesman for the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters opposed an increase to $1.25 in the minimum wage, but said the Administration proposal to lift the wage floor to 90 cents "does have some basis in a recognized theory of minimum wage determination."

Bernard E. Esters, representing the National Editorial Association, opposed an extension of the minimum wage to newspapers with less than 4,000 circulation and any increase in the 75-cent rate. Others lined up against the wage proposals included spokesmen for the U.S. Independent Telephone Association, the American Hotel Association, and the American Poultry and Hatchery Federation.

May 5 -- Spokesmen for the U.S. Wholesalers Association and the National Oil Jobbers Council opposed the bills, as did representatives of other retail and wholesale organizations.

Resident Commissioner A. Fernos-Isern (Pop Dem P.R.) opposed extension of increased minimum wages to the island on the ground that Puerto Rico's state of economic development is too far behind the United States for it to support a comparable minimum wage.

CLOTHING GROUPS FOR RAISE

May 6 -- Representatives of various clothing manufacturing associations supported the proposals, as did a spokesman for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL), who wanted a boost to $1.25 an hour.

May 9 -- James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union said he favored a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour. He termed a raise to 90 cents an hour "grossly unrealistic." A $1.25 minimum wage, he said, would "result in an added expenditure for food amounting to $606 million."

Isador Lubin, New York state industrial commissioner, urged approval of the $1.25 rate as a matter of "common decency." He said "a higher standard of living for the low income groups is our best advertisement for freedom in a world in which our free enterprise system is at war with the forces of collectivism."

May 10 -- Support for the $1.25 minimum wage came from spokesmen for the National Council of Negro Women, American Public Welfare Association, Association of

STATE LABOR LAWS

19 States Lack Minimum Wage Laws, 18 Ban Union Shop, Others Restrict Boycotts, Regulate Power to Strike

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA	✓	✓								
ARIZONA	✓						✓			
ARKANSAS	✓									
CALIFORNIA								✓		
COLORADO				✓	✓	✓			✓	
CONNECTICUT									✓	
DELAWARE		✓								
FLORIDA	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		
GEORGIA	✓	✓				✓				
IDAHO							✓			
ILLINOIS					✓	✓	✓			
INDIANA		✓	✓							
IOWA	✓	✓					✓	✓		
KANSAS				✓					✓	
KENTUCKY										
LOUISIANA	✓									
MAINE										
MARYLAND		✓								
MASSACHUSETTS			✓						✓	✓
MICHIGAN		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
MINNESOTA			✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
MISSISSIPPI	✓	✓								
MISSOURI		✓	✓				✓			
MONTANA		✓								
NEBRASKA	✓	✓	✓							
NEVADA	✓									
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
NEW JERSEY			✓				✓			
NEW MEXICO										
NEW YORK			✓				✓		✓	
NORTH CAROLINA	✓	✓					✓			
NORTH DAKOTA	✓			✓		✓	✓			
OHIO							✓			
OKLAHOMA										
OREGON				✓			✓		✓	
PENNSYLVANIA			✓				✓		✓	✓
RHODE ISLAND									✓	
SOUTH CAROLINA	✓	✓								
SOUTH DAKOTA	✓									
TENNESSEE	✓	✓								
TEXAS	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		
UTAH	✓			✓		✓			✓	✓
VERMONT		✓								
VIRGINIA	✓	✓	✓							
WASHINGTON							✓			
WEST VIRGINIA		✓								
WISCONSIN			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
WYOMING										

Key

1 18 STATES WHICH BAN UNION SHOP UNDER "RIGHT-TO-WORK" LAWS

2 19 STATES WHICH HAVE NO MINIMUM WAGE LAWS

3 13 STATES WHICH REGULATE STRIKES AGAINST PUBLIC UTILITIES

4 9 STATES WHICH REQUIRE EMPLOYEES TO BALLOT BEFORE STRIKING

5 4 STATES WHICH REQUIRE EMPLOYEES TO FILE NOTICE OF INTENT TO STRIKE

6 7 STATES WHICH RESTRICT PRIMARY BOYCOTTS

7 13 STATES WHICH RESTRICT SECONDARY BOYCOTTS

8 4 STATES WHICH BAN JURISDICTIONAL STRIKES

9 12 STATES WHICH HAVE GENERAL LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS LAWS

10 6 STATES WHICH DEFINE UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES AGAINST LABOR UNIONS

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, JULY 1, 1955.

Catholic Trade Unionists, and American Association of Social Workers.

May 11 -- Seymour E. Harris, Harvard University economist and chairman of the New England Governors' Textile Committee, advocated a boost in the rate "substantially above the 90 cents an hour recommended by the President."

Leon H. Keyserling, head of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Truman Administration, appearing for himself and Americans for Democratic Action, supported the $1.25 proposal. He criticized Secretary of Labor Mitchell for recommending a 90-cent rate.

May 17 -- Spokesmen for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the American Retail Federation, and Prof. Merwyn G. Bridenstine of the University of Arkansas opposed any raise in the minimum wage or any extension of coverage. Prof. Arthur Upgren of Dartmouth College approved raising the wage to 90 cents an hour, but opposed any extension of coverage.

May 18 -- Stuart Rothman, acting commissioner of the Labor Department's Wage-Hour Division, said the Department did not specifically recommend expanding coverage to 2 million retail and wholesale workers. He said it was asking Congress to "seriously consider" whether the minimum wage should be extended to them.

Rothman's statement brought an accusation from Subcommittee Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) that the Eisenhower Administration was guilty of "an attempt to weasel out" of previous recommendations.

BILL APPROVED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee June 3 approved S 2168, a bill calling for a $1 minimum wage, by a vote of 4-1. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), who favored a 90-cent minimum, cast the dissenting vote.

Chairman Douglas said the Subcommittee rejected, by a vote of 2-3, a motion by Pat McNamara (D Mich.) to raise the wage to $1.25 an hour.

The Subcommittee also approved provisions which would raise the minimum wage in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The full Committee June 7 reported S 2168 (S Rept 498). The Committee rejected, by a vote of 5-8, a motion by Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) to raise the minimum to $1.25 an hour and, by a vote of 2-11, a motion by Gordon Allott (R Colo.) to set the minimum at 90 cents an hour, the Administration figure. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) proposed another plan, to raise the minimum to $1.25 and extend coverage to new groups of workers, which was defeated by voice vote.

Floor Action

The Senate June 8 passed S 2168 by voice vote, without amendment. A proposal calling for a gradual approach to the $1 minimum wage was defeated.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 2168 would:

Raise the minimum wage to $1, effective Jan. 1, 1956.

Require the Secretary of Labor, in his annual report to Congress, to recommend any changes in the amount of the minimum wage which he deemed desirable.

Raise the minimum wage in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by 33 1/3 percent by Jan. 1, 1956, and by at least 25 cents an hour above the July 1, 1955, rate by Jan. 1, 1958.

Require the Secretary of Labor to submit a special report to Congress between Jan. 1 and June 1, 1957, on the operations of amendments affecting the minimum wage rate in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Provide, after July 1, 1956, for annual review by an industry committee of wage rates established by wage orders in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Require the Secretary of Labor to publish, in the Federal Register, recommendations of an industry committee concerning a change in the minimum wage.

DEBATE -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- The Committee decided to postpone any amendment "dealing with coverage or exemptions from the act. That issue is very complicated and needs a great deal of study." He said the Committee hoped to develop legislation which could be presented to Congress early in the next session.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- He had received many calls and communications "from small-business people who say that the effect of the difference between 90 cents and $1 will be such as to put some of them out of business and to cause unemployment." He said these were "principally...small businessmen who are employers of probably 100 persons or less."

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) -- A $2,080 yearly wage would be the result of a 40-hour work week at the $1 an hour minimum wage. "It is rather difficult for me to conceive how any man with a family can maintain himself and his family on such a salary in view of the high cost of rent, food, clothing...much less have anything left for luxuries or for anything beyond the bare necessities of life."

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "I recognize that while a rate of 90 cents might be low, yet a job at 90 cents an hour is better than no job at $1 an hour. I feel that if we make the minimum wage too high, many men will find themselves out of jobs." Raising the minimum "will only contribute to the inflationary spiral now underway in this country."

(See Congressional Record, June 8.)

AMENDMENT REJECTED

H. Alexander Smith -- Increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to 90 cents during calendar year 1956, to 95 cents during calendar 1957, and to $1 thereafter. Voice vote.

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor.

HEARINGS -- Intermittently from June 1 to June 30 on proposals to raise the minimum wage.

TESTIMONY -- June 1 -- Congressmen sponsoring various bills testified for an increase in the minimum wage and extension of the coverage of the Act.

June 2 -- Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) said he was "pretty well satisfied" with increasing the minimum wage from 75 to 90 cents. Rep. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) called for a $1.25 minimum to halt the flight of industry to "low wage" southern states. Also supporting the $1.25 sum were Reps. William T. Granahan (D Pa.) and Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y.).

Rep. Irwin D. Davidson (D N.Y.) said a $2 minimum was essential to support a family of four in major cities. Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) said he would "go" for $2 if necessary to sustain labor's purchasing power.

An expanding economy was necessary to avoid "the worst depression we have ever known," said Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.). Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.) said

"every sincere American is ashamed" of the existing minimum.

June 6 -- Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) spoke in favor of his bill (HR 3397) to raise the minimum to $1.25 an hour. Rep. Robert Hale (R Maine) supported his bill (HR 277) to increase the minimum wage to $1 an hour.

EXPANDED COVERAGE URGED

June 7, 8 -- Under Secretary of Labor Arthur Larson urged favorable action on the Administration recommendation for a 90-cent minimum wage, and on various proposals to enlarge the number of workers covered by minimum wage laws.

June 9 -- William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, said Senate action in approving a $1 minimum wage was "a step in the right direction but still not sufficient." He said a minimum wage of $1.25 hourly was "well within our reach" and that a 90-cent minimum was "far too short of a reasonable or acceptable level." He said the cost of a higher minimum would be met "largely through increases in efficiency of management, labor, plant, and equipment" and would not cause small businesses to close down.

June 10 -- The Committee heard requests to raise the minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25 an hour from spokesmen for the AFL, CIO, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO).

June 14 -- A spokesman for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL) supported a $1.25 rate.

June 15 -- Ex-Rep. Frank Hancock (D N.C., 1930-39), representing 12 North Carolina textile manufacturers, urged an increase of the wage standard to $1.

June 17 -- Two representatives of the lumber industry opposed any change in the existing 75-cent-an-hour minimum wage. They said an increase would cause the failure of companies in their industries.

June 21 -- Governor Luis Muñoz Marin of Puerto Rico opposed application of an arbitrary minimum wage scale to Puerto Rico. Several representatives of southern sawmill and pulpwood operators opposed an increase in the minimum wage.

June 22 -- Rep. Charles P. Nelson (R Maine) favored a minimum of at least $1 an hour.

June 23 -- Representatives of Alabama and Georgia lumber operators said a boost in wage costs would be a hardship to the small timber grower.

COST OF LIVING CITED

June 28 -- Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) said any national minimum wage should be calculated on the average cost of living pattern in the entire nation. In a statement, he said it was "inconceivable...that our federal minimum wage would be less than $1 (an hour) and, as far as my...district...is concerned, $1 is too low. I urge... an immediate raise which will prevent human exploitation in higher as well as lower living standard areas."

Dr. Emerson Schmidt of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said any increase in the wage would be against "sound public policy" and tend toward higher prices and fewer jobs. He said that even the 90-cent minimum proposed by the Administration would be "more risky" in 1955 than the establishment of the 75-cent minimum was in 1950. A $1 minimum wage, he continued, would cost more than twice as much as a 90-cent minimum in low-paid industries.

June 29 -- A spokesman for the National Editorial Association said an increase in the minimum wage would deal "a crippling economic blow" to small daily and weekly newspapers.

He said that "an increase of any amount...would have the immediate and inevitable effect of practically eliminating apprentice and on-the-job training programs now being carried on in many thousands of our small shops. Almost certainly this enforced curtailment in the education of skilled printing craftsmen would have the ultimate effect of causing a serious labor shortage in the entire printing or graphic arts industry."

June 30 -- Spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Cotton Council opposed any increase in the minimum wage. Matt Triggs of the Farm Bureau protested wage fixing by "government fiat" and said increases "would inevitably be reflected in higher wages for farm workers, thus further reducing farm income."

$1 RATE APPROVED

ACTION -- The Committee July 11 reported a bill (HR 7214 -- H Rept 1095) to raise the national minimum wage to $1 an hour effective March 1, 1956. HR 7214 contained no other provisions.

In its report, the Committee said it "tried without success to determine accurately the extent to which employers might adjust to a new rate without creating hardship or unemployment." H Rept 1095 said the hearings indicated "small and medium-sized businesses, especially those related to agriculture, would experience the greatest difficulty in adjusting to an increase." The Committee said "larger business firms showed little interest in the hearings, and no direct testimony was offered by any of the country's big industrial concerns."

Floor Action

The House July 20 passed HR 7214 by a 362-54 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 160.) The House then passed by voice vote and sent to conference the Senate bill (S 2168), after amending it to conform to HR 7214.

A rule (H Res 388) permitting only amendments to change the wage rate or effective date proposed by HR 7214 was adopted by voice vote July 19. Three amendments -- to set the rate at 90 cents an hour, as proposed by President Eisenhower, raise it to $1.10, or provide a two-step increase to $1 by 1957 -- were rejected by teller votes July 20.

DEBATE -- July 19 -- Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- Opposed the bill on grounds it would harm "2.5 million subnormals and elderly people," currently working, whom employers would not be willing to pay $8 a day.

Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) -- "Only 1,850,000 people would be affected" by the $1 rate, not all of them old or handicapped.

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- Congress should "be careful not to go faster in the establishment of minimum-wage levels than the economy can stand." Raising the 75-cent minimum to 90 cents "will have an impact on small business" and an increase to $1 "would virtually double" it. A 90-cent rate "would affect 1.3 million workers; $1 would affect 2.1 million."

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) -- "Big business is not interested in this bill...Small business is shaking in its shoes." Under a $1 minimum rate, many firms may have to "turn their employees loose to join the unemployment rolls."

Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) -- Coming from "an area where the average hourly wage is closer to $2 than $1," he endorsed the bill on behalf of local industries "affected by competition from areas where the hourly wage is lower."

Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R N.J.) -- "The economic feasibility of any increase...is not easy to determine." But figures from the Labor Department and the President's Economic Report show that a $1 rate, as compared to 90 cents, would put "a substantially greater burden on employers."

July 20 -- D. R. Matthews (D Fla.) -- "If we go above 90 cents an hour, it will put more of our laborers out of work (and) many of our small businessmen out of business." Congress should not forget the "differences in the cost of living in different sections of the country."

George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) -- A raise from 75 cents to $1.10 an hour "is thoroughly justified, solely on the basis of upward changes in our economy over the past five years." A $44 salary per week "is little enough for the support of a family."

(See Congressional Record, July 19-20.)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 20 -- Roy W. Wier (D Minn.) -- Set minimum wage at $1.10 an hour. Teller vote, 93-198.

Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.) -- Set wage at 90 cents an hour, effective Jan. 1, 1956. Teller, 145-188.

McConnell -- Raise minimum to 90 cents on Jan. 1, 1956, and to $1 on Jan. 1, 1957. Teller, 168-173.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee July 28 reported (H Rept 1561) a compromise version of S 2168. It dropped Senate provisions affecting minimum wage rates in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and fixed the new minimum wage at $1, effective March 31, 1956.

ACTION -- The Senate July 29, and the House July 30, agreed by voice votes to the conference report on S 2168, clearing the bill for the White House.

PRESS CONFERENCE

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell July 21 said he would recommend that President Eisenhower sign the bill to raise the minimum wage to $1 an hour.

Mitchell, however, said the legislation failed to carry out the President's recommendation to extend coverage to many occupations currently exempt. The Administration proposals, he said, would have "given to many millions of low-paid workers the protection they need."

Group Stands

Various labor unions and other groups called for a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and for extension of coverage to bring to many more workers the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. These groups included the AFL, CIO, Americans for Democratic Action, the National Farmers Union, and the National Conference on Economic Progress.

Pacing the labor effort were the Joint Minimum Wage Committee and the Citizens' Committee on a Fair Labor Standards Act. The Joint Committee, formed in December, 1954, was composed of two AFL and two CIO clothing workers unions. It pushed for resolutions from city governments and state legislatures favoring a higher minimum wage. The Citizens' Committee was formed in mid-April, 1955, to help coordinate activities of consumer and civic groups. One of its projects was stimulating interest among governors and mayors.

Support for a $1.25 minimum wage also came from some employer groups. The Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association of America said they supported a $1.25 minimum because "it would enable our industry to better survive in competition with low wage paying segments in other areas."

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed the raise in the minimum rate and called for continued exemption for "retail and service businesses which are essentially local in character." The National Retail Dry Goods Association also asked for a continuation of the "retail exemption" and conducted a campaign to impress Congress with the "rightness, fairness, and economic soundness of the exemption."

Opposed to a raise in the minimum rate were a number of businesses directly affected, the National Association of Manufacturers, American Farm Bureau Federation, and National Editorial Association.

Bills Acted On

Labor bills which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. For all Bills introduced in this Labor category, including bills not acted on, see p. 586.

For labor investigations, see pp. 495ff.

ACTION COMPLETED

S 2168. Public Law 381. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase national minimum wage. DOUGLAS (D Ill.). (See story, above.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 2280. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 13, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended.

HR 7214. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act to make minimum wage $1 an hour effective March 1, 1956. KELLEY (D Pa.). See S 2168.

MILITARY and VETERANS

Major Actions

Draft Law Extension

Military Reserves

Armed Forces Pay

Survivors' Benefits

Military and Veterans

Roll-Call Votes

Senate

BILL	SUBJECT OF VOTE	VOTE CHART PAGE
AEC Construction (HR 6795)	Atomic-powered ship	130
Armed Services Voting (HR 4048)	Recommittal motion	135
Defense Department Appropriation (HR 6042)	Marine Corps funds	129
	Work of civilian personnel	129
	Passage of bill	129
Mutual Security (S 2090)	Direct forces support	126
	Recommittal motion	126
Mutual Security Appropriations (HR 7224)	Military aid funds	132
	European defense support	132
	Asian defense support	132
Reserve Forces (HR 7000)	Criminal jurisdiction abroad	131
	Passage of bill	131

House

BILL	SUBJECT OF VOTE	VOTE CHART PAGE
Defense Department Appropriation (HR 6042)	Work of civilian personnel	148-49
	Passage of bill	148-49
Independent Offices Appropriation (HR 5240)	Veterans' education reports	144-45
Military Pay (HR 2607)	Passage of bill	140-41
Military Public Works (HR 6829)	Passage of bill	156-57
Mutual Security (S 2090)	Passage of bill	156-57
	Conference report	158-59
Mutual Security Appropriations (HR 7224)	Passage of bill	158-59
Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion (HR 4393)	Passage of bill	144-45
Reserve Forces (HR 7000)	Conference report	160-61
Selective Service (HR 3005)	Passage of bill	136-37
	Recommittal motion	156-57
	Conference report	156-57
Survivors' Benefits (HR 7089)	Closed rule	158-59
Veterans Education Benefits (HR 587)	Passage of bill	136-37

DRAFT LAW EXTENSION

HR 3005 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 19) Feb. 3, 1955.
- Passed by the House on a 394-4 roll-call vote Feb. 8. (See p. 136.)
- Reported, amended, by the Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 549) June 14.
- Passed, with amendments, by voice vote of the Senate June 16.
- Conference Report (H Rept 902) agreed to by the House, on a 389-5 roll-call vote, June 28 (see p. 156); and by the Senate by voice vote vote June 28.

P.L. 118 -- Signed into law June 30.

The bill (HR 3005) extended the regular draft for four years and the medical draft for two years, as requested by President Eisenhower. Extension of the doctors' draft law was opposed by the American Medical Association and dental societies.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 3005:

Extended from June 30, 1955, to July 1, 1959, the Selective Service Act of 1948, later known as the Universal Military Training and Service Act, which provided for induction of men between the ages of 18½ and 26 for 24 months of active military duty followed by reserve duty.

Provided that persons deferred because they joined the National Guard before reaching 18½ years of age would be liable for induction until age 28, instead of age 35.

Provided that local draft boards could no longer consider the availability of a farm commodity when considering whether to draft or exempt a farmer.

Exempted from induction -- except in cases of emergency -- persons discharged at the convenience of the government who had served actively for six months and persons honorably discharged who served 12 months after Sept. 16, 1940.

Exempted from induction -- except in cases of emergency -- persons who served for 24 months as commissioned officers in the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service.

Granted persons who served in the armed forces of an allied nation for 18 months, credit toward an exemption from induction if their country granted similar privileges to United States citizens.

Extended from June 30, 1955, to July 1, 1959, the Dependents' Assistance Act under which servicemen's dependents were paid monthly allowances.

Extended the authority to draft medical and allied specialists under 46 years of age to July 1, 1957.

Continued until July 1, 1959, the existing $100 monthly special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians.

Exempted from induction under the medical draft persons more than 35 years old who had been refused a medical commission on the grounds of disability.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Universal Military Training and Service." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 274ff.) "Doctors' Draft." (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 270ff.)

Both the regular draft and the medical draft laws were due to expire on June 30, 1955. In a special message Jan. 13, 1955, President Eisenhower asked Congress to extend the 24-month draft law for four years, and the doctors' and dentists' draft law for two years.

The President said extension of the regular draft was necessary because "realistic estimates set the probable ceiling on voluntary forces, in the present economic situation, at a million and a half -- more than 1.3 million men short of the planned strength goal for the end of the fiscal year 1956." He expressed hope that after two more years of the medical draft, the armed services' needs for medical men could "be met adequately by other means."

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 1-2 on HR 3005, to extend the regular draft for four years.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 1 -- Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense for manpower, said: "To maintain an armed force strength of 2,850,000 through fiscal year 1959, with 1 million of these men in the Army, we estimate it will take about 670,000 24-month inductees, or an average of 14,000 monthly. This is in addition to a requirement for 2.1 million volunteer enlistments in the same four-year period."

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, said "many" of the volunteers who had entered the armed forces since 1950 had done so because otherwise they would have been drafted. Without a draft law, he said, the armed forces would have difficulty in getting draft-age men to enlist.

Feb. 2 -- Representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Scientific Manpower Commission, National Grange, and the National Council Against Conscription testified.

ACTION -- HR 3005 was reported Feb. 3 (H Rept 19), with minor amendments.

Floor Action

The House passed the bill, with amendments, Feb. 8 on a 394-4 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 136.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 3005 would:

Extend from June 30, 1955, to July 1, 1959, the Universal Military Training and Service Act, which provides for induction of men between the ages of 18½ and 26 for 24 months of active military duty, followed by six years in the reserves.

Exempt from induction -- except in case of a declaration of war or national emergency by Congress -- men who have served honorably for six months in the armed forces, or 24 months in the Public Health Service, since Sept. 16, 1940.

End at age 26 (instead of 35) liability for induction of men who join the National Guard before the age of 18½ and who are deferred because of Guard service.

End at age 26 (instead of 35) liability for induction of men previously rejected because of physical or mental unfitness.

Prohibit consideration as a factor in denying or granting occupational deferments, of the existence of farm commodity surpluses or shortages.

Extend from June 30, 1955, to July 1, 1959, the Dependents Assistance Act, under which servicemen's dependents are paid monthly allowances.

DEBATE -- Proponents of the bill based their arguments on the persistence of international tension. They emphasized that the legislation was distinct from the President's proposals for reorganizing the reserve system -- despite presence of the phrase, "Universal Military Training," in the law's title.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee -- "We are faced with the inevitable requirement of maintaining an Army, a Navy, an Air Force, and a Marine Corps, for the indefinite future, of not less than 2,850,000."

Opponents criticized administration of the draft. Their main push was an unsuccessful attempt to limit the extension to two years.

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) proposed but did not press a system under which men would be called for about three months of training a year -- during slack seasons in education, agriculture, and industry -- instead of being drafted for two years. He objected to giving the military long-term authority, urging extension of the draft for two years rather than four.

A recommittal motion by Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) was rejected by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) -- Prohibit consideration, as a factor in denying or granting occupational deferments, of the existence of farm commodity surpluses or shortages. Voice.

Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) -- End at age 26 (instead of 35) liability for induction of men previously rejected because of physical or mental unfitness. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Roy W. Wier (D Minn.) -- Extend the draft for two years, to July 1, 1957, instead of four years. Standing, 62-153.

Fred Marshall (D Minn.) -- End at age 26 (instead of 35) liability for induction of men previously deferred, except those deferred for educational, study, or research purposes, who would still remain liable to the age of 35. Standing, 15-106.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Defer men essential to agriculture or "the war effort." Voice.

DOCTORS' DRAFT

On May 10 the Armed Services Committee reported a separate bill (HR 6057 -- H Rept 580) to extend the doctors' and dentists' draft for two years. The Rules Committee, however, failed to grant a rule for floor debate on the bill.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- June 9-10.

TESTIMONY -- June 9 -- Dr. Reuben B. Chrisman, Jr., representing the American Medical Association, which opposed extension of the doctors' draft, also said the U.S. Public Health Service could not constitutionally be staffed through the draft.

Dr. Philip Powers, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, backed repeated student and occupational deferments from military service to enable the United States to meet "bitter competition from our potential enemies" for scientific advantage.

June 10 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Burgess filed statements for himself, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, and Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, urging approval of the draft extension and early consideration of a reserve bill.

Gen. Hershey and Assistant Secretary of Defense Frank B. Berry also supported the draft bill. Hershey said that "without compulsory legislation I know of no way in which the armed forces...can be raised and maintained in sufficient numbers to insure the security of the nation." Dr. Berry said there were not enough physicians "vulnerable under the regular draft" to meet armed forces needs.

Assistant Secretary of State Thruston B. Morton urged the exemption of aliens from countries friendly to the U.S. who served for their own nations before entering the U.S.

ACTION -- June 14 the Committee reported (S Rept 549) an amended version of HR 3005, which extended the draft law for four years and the medical draft law for two years.

Floor Action

The Senate June 16, by voice vote, accepted Committee amendments, passed, and requested a conference on HR 3005.

One floor amendment was accepted. The Senate agreed to set 28 as the age limit for induction of persons deferred from the draft because they were members of the National Guard. The existing age limit was 35, the House recommended lowering it to 26, and the Senate Armed Services Committee had recommended an age limit of 30.

PROVISIONS -- In the form it went to conference, HR 3005 would:

Extend the regular draft until July 1, 1959.

Provide that persons deferred because they joined the National Guard before reaching 18½ years of age would be liable for induction until age 28.

Provide that local draft boards may no longer consider the availability of a farm commodity when considering whether to draft or exempt a farmer.

Exempt from induction -- except in cases of emergency -- persons discharged at the convenience of the government who served actively for six months and persons honorably discharged who served 12 months after Sept. 16, 1940.

Exempt from induction -- except in cases of emergency -- persons who served for 24 months as commissioned officers in the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service, and members of the reserves who, after the passage of the 1955 Act, served 24 months as veterinarians with the Department of Agriculture.

Grant persons who served in the armed forces of an allied nation for 18 months credit toward an exemption from induction if their country grants similar privileges to United States citizens.

Extend from June 30, 1955, to July 1, 1959, the Dependents' Assistance Act under which servicemen's dependents were paid monthly allowances.

Extend the authority to draft medical and allied specialists under 51 years of age from June 30, 1955, to July 1, 1957.

Continue until July 1, 1959, the existing $100 monthly special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians.

Exempt from induction under the doctors draft any person 35 or older who applied for a commission as a

medical or allied officer and had been rejected on grounds of physical disability after July 1, 1955.

DEBATE -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "We have all come to recognize that the regular draft is the keystone of the arch of our national defense. Without it our entire defense structure would fall."

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- The National Guard will have difficulty obtaining enlistments unless the age limit of liability for the draft is lowered, as proposed by Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.).

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Similar action should be taken for engineers and scientists deferred from the draft.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Martin -- Provide that persons deferred because they joined the National Guard before reaching 18½ years of age shall be liable for induction until age 28. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- In filing a conference report (H Rept 902) on the bill June 23, conferees generally accepted the Senate version of HR 3005.

Changes made by the conferees in the Senate version:

Removed a proposed exemption from induction for reserve members who served 24 months as veterinarians with the Department of Agriculture.

Reduced the age of a doctor's liability for induction under the doctors' draft from 51 years of age to 46 years of age.

Exempted from induction under the doctors' draft persons more than 35 years old who had been refused medical commissions on the sole ground of disability no matter when they had applied for commissions. (The Senate had provided that the exemption should take place only if a commission had been refused after July 1, 1955.)

Floor Action

The House June 28 agreed to the conference report on HR 3005 by a 389-5 roll-call vote, after a motion to recommit the bill was defeated by a roll-call vote of 171-221. (For voting, see chart, page 156.)

DEBATE -- Extension of the doctors' draft law provoked much controversy. Medical and dental societies had opposed the extension.

The five medical men in the House agreed with the stand of the American Medical Association and voted to send the bill back to conference. Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.) said he had received a telegram from the AMA "urging that the conference report be recommitted."

Doctor members of the House were Ivor D. Fenton (R Pa.); Walter H. Judd (R Minn.); A.L. Miller (R Neb.); and Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.). George S. Long (D La.) was a dentist. After defeat of the recommittal motion, all voted for the conference report.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "None of us like the necessity of drafting doctors but we all know that the health of the armed services comes first. We know that we cannot in good conscience extend a law to draft the young men of our nation without assuring them the best possible medical care and that is the sole purpose of extending the law."

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- "There is no need for a doctors draft." The Rules Committee was "so thoroughly convinced that it was wrong, that no rule (for floor debate) was granted."

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- "Why does the Pentagon say the (medical) draft is needed? Because it can get its doctors this way easily. They have not taken the trouble to develop a really attractive career service.... The whole principle of discriminating against one group of citizens is wrong."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- "I cannot understand why anyone would vote for the extension of the general draft... which is absolutely necessary for our national security, and then refuse to vote not only for an adequate number of doctors, but doctors who are trained and well-qualified. Our armed services must have some experienced doctors and not all neophytes."

SENATE AGREEMENT

The Senate June 28 agreed to the conference report by voice vote, without debate, and sent HR 3005 to the White House. Public Law 118 was signed by the President June 30.

ARMED FORCES PAY

HR 4720 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 90) March 8, 1955.

- Passed by the House March 10, by a 399-1 roll-call vote. (See p. 140.)
- Reported by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 125) March 29.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote March 30.
- House agreed to Senate amendments March 30 by voice vote.

P. L. 20 -- Signed into law March 31.

In a message to Congress Jan. 13, 1955, President Eisenhower called for legislation to ensure the "attraction of young men to a military career and the retention of men in this career once they have chosen it." His message also called for "special attractions to men who undertake particularly hazardous jobs that are becoming more important as weapons become increasingly complex."

Congress enacted a bill (HR 4720) meeting most of these proposals and it took effect on April 1, 1955.

PROVISIONS -- The Career Incentive Act of 1955:

Granted to officers with more than three years' service, and warrant officers and enlisted men with more than two years' service, pay increases based on rank and length of service. (Percentage increases ranged from 6.07 percent for major generals with 26-30 years of service to 25 percent for second lieutenants with more than three but less than four years of service; the largest percentage increase for enlisted men was 17.35 percent for Army corporals with more than eight but less than 10 years of service.)

Provided additional allowances of $100 monthly for lieutenant generals and vice admirals on active duty and $200 monthly for full generals and admirals.

Provided an increase in special monthly pay for hazardous air and submarine duty; a new "dislocation allowance" of one month's pay for service families making permanent change of station; and a raise in the daily travel allowance from $9 to $12.

Authorized a travel allowance, in lieu of the dislocation allowance, for a serviceman moving to a permanent post in a trailer to be used as a residence.

Increased retirement pay by 6 percent.

Increased West Point and Annapolis students' pay from $989 to $1,333 a year.

Provided that all pay raises become effective the first day of the month after the bill was signed.

Background

A message to Congress by President Eisenhower Jan. 13 called for a 6.7 percent increase in service pay and allowances at an estimated cost of $730 million in fiscal 1956. The President warned that the rate of re-enlistment in the armed services (currently averaging only 20 percent) was both expensive and serious because of the "loss of experience and operational efficiency which results from it."

He proposed bringing the pay of servicemen "more in line with that offered by private industry," but recommended "selective adjustments" rather than an across-the-board increase, in order to encourage career service.

The President also recommended improving "non-pay benefits," noting that studies showed wide dissatisfaction among servicemen with such benefits as PX facilities, family medical care and housing.

LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS

Mr. Eisenhower requested that Congress:

Raise military pay an average 6.7 percent.

Make no increases for the first two years of enlisted service and the first three years service of an officer.

Increase hazardous duty pay on a selective basis.

Authorize "dislocation" allowances for married personnel moving to new posts.

Raise the per diem travel allowance to $12 (from $9.)

Provide more housing for service families.

Authorize reduced rentals for those living temporarily in substandard housing.

Provide better medical care for military families.

Equalize survivor benefits according to rank for active and retired personnel.

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services Subcommittee No. 2.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 7-8, 16-18, 22-23 on HR 2607, an Administration bill to increase pay and allowances for members of the armed services. All witnesses testified in support of the bill.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 7 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said the armed forces were losing too many trained men to private industry. "Lately we have seen an already critical situation get worse....Approximately 1 million men -- one third of our planned size for the active forces -- will become eligible for some form of release during the next year," he said.

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the U.S. must maintain a core of outstanding officers and men in its military service for a period which "could be 10 years or it could be 50."

Others who testified for the bill were Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas; Adm. Robert B. Carney, chief of naval operations; Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Marine Corps commandant; and Charles R. Hook, industrialist who headed an advisory commission which studied military pay in 1949.

TRAINING COSTS HIGH

Feb. 16 -- Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense, said conversion to an all-jet Air Force and development of the atomic-powered submarine would bring "new dangers" to personnel which could only be met by increased military pay. The services expected to lose about 750,000 of the one million officers and men eligible for discharge in 1955, he said. He added that the pay increase would approximate three-tenths of the cost of training their replacements.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee March 4 approved HR 2607, with amendments which would bring the annual cost to $745 million. The full Committee March 8 reported a clean bill (HR 4720 -- H Rept 90) by a vote of 32-0. The new bill embodied amendments recommended by the Subcommittee.

Floor Action

The House March 10, by a roll-call vote of 399-1, passed and sent HR 4720 to the Senate. Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) cast the dissenting vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 140.)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 4720 would:

Grant to officers with more than three years' service, and warrant officers and enlisted men with more than two years' service, pay increases based on rank and length of service.

Provide an increase in special monthly pay for hazardous air and submarine duty; a new "dislocation allowance" of one month's pay for service families making permanent change of station; and a raise in the daily travel allowance from $9 to $12.

Increase retirement pay by 6 percent.

Increase West Point and Annapolis students' pay from $989 to $1,333 a year.

Provide that all pay raises become effective the first day of the month after the bill was signed.

DEBATE -- Discussion of HR 4720 lasted only half of the allotted three hours.

Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) -- "The rates of re-enlistment in recent years have been a matter of great concern, and it is imperative that we provide the incentives to reverse these unsatisfactory trends and keep our armed forces strong and experienced."

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- The bill would have a "marked effect upon...turnover" in the armed forces and would help the nation to "reach that ultimate desirable goal of an all-volunteer force."

Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) -- "It is as good a pay bill as I have seen drafted in my service in the House."

L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) -- "It must not be as the old Duke of Marlborough said: 'God and soldier we adore in time of danger, not before; Danger past and all things righted, God forgotten and the soldier slighted.' We cannot follow that line if this nation is going to exist."

(See Congressional Record, March 10.)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- On HR 4720 March 17 and 18.

TESTIMONY -- March 17 -- Secretary of Defense Wilson favored the bill but said professional military careers in the armed forces should not be "too attractive" or there would be no turnover in the reserves. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) urged a flat 25 percent raise for all servicemen with more than two years' service. Adm. Radford said the military pay bill would "prepare for the long pull and not a particular year of crisis."

Secretary of Navy Thomas and Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott supported the pay plan.

March 18 -- Generally supporting a military pay increase were spokesmen for the Retired Officers Association, Commissioned Officers Association of the Public Health Service, American Legion, Jewish War Veterans, Disabled Officers Association, Air Line Pilots Association, Fleet Reserve Association, and the Interservice Committee.

ACTION -- HR 4720 was unanimously reported March 29 (S Rept 125), with amendments. The report said the purpose of the bill was to "reduce the immense turnover of personnel in the armed forces" which, it said, led to heavy costs in training replacements (cost of a jet pilot's training -- $120,000) and to a lack of experienced men that might handicap a war effort.

Amendments recommended by the Committee:

Provided additional allowances of $100 monthly for lieutenant generals and vice admirals on active duty (currently 76 officers), and $200 monthly for full generals and admirals (26 officers).

Authorized a travel allowance, in lieu of the dislocation allowance, for a serviceman moving to a permanent post in a trailer to be used as a residence.

Floor Action

HR 4720 was passed by voice vote of the Senate March 30, after committee amendments were agreed to by voice vote. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) withdrew proposed amendments when Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), floor manager for the bill, stressed the need for speedy action by both chambers if the pay raises were to take effect April 1.

DEBATE -- Numerous Senators spoke in favor of the bill. Russell said it was "carefully drawn to apply the maximum increases at the very places where...we have been losing the greatest number of trained men."

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- "There is a tremendous decrease in airplane accidents after pilots have had 500 hours of training. The accident rate drops from almost 70 per 100,000 flying hours to about 10 or 15 after the pilots have had between 500 and 1,000 hours of training. Statistics demonstrate not only the saving in...cost of training young fliers, but also the cost of repairing or rebuilding airplanes damaged in accidents. I believe the incentive pay to induce these men to continue in service is fully justified."

(See Congressional Record, March 30.)

HOUSE ACTION

The House agreed to the Senate's amendments by voice vote March 30, after an explanation by Paul J. Kilday (D Texas).

GI HOME LOANS

HR 5715 -- Reported by House Veterans' Affairs Committee (H Rept 447) April 26, 1955.

S 654 -- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 243) April 28.

- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote May 5.
- Passed by voice vote of the House, amended, June 2.
- House amendments agreed to by the Senate, by voice vote June 7, with an amendment.
- Senate amendment agreed to by voice vote of the House June 8.

P.L. 88 -- Signed into law June 21.

S 654 extended the authority of the Veterans Administration to make direct home loans to veterans until July 1, 1957. It made it easier for veterans to obtain loans to purchase and improve farm property.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by President Eisenhower, S 654:

Extended the Veterans Administration's authority to make home loans to veterans to July 1, 1957.

Authorized loans to a veteran unable to get a private loan at an equivalent rate so he could: buy a home or a farm on which there was a house for him to live in; construct a home on farm land owned by him; or improve his dwelling.

Allowed a qualified veteran who had not been granted all of the $10,000 authorized under the direct home loan law to apply for the remainder of that amount.

Stipulated that loans for purchase or construction of private dwellings, as distinguished from farm houses, should be paid back monthly. Other loans could be repaid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.

Increased the maximum amount of money that could be loaned quarterly from $37.5 million to $50 million.

Background

REFERENCE -- "GI Home Loans." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 319-320.)

The passage of S 654 continued the direct home loan program which was started by the Housing Act of 1950 (PL 475, 81st Congress). VA-guaranteed home loans had been authorized in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the so-called GI Bill).

Extension of the loans was urged by President Eisenhower in his Budget Message, Jan. 17, 1955: "I recommend legislation continuing this (loan) program until expiration of the veterans' loan-guaranty program for World War II veterans on July 25, 1957."

Floor Action

The 1955 legislation to extend the program started in the House with HR 5715, which would have continued the program one more year. But the House tabled that bill and agreed, with minor amendments, to the Senate measure which extended the direct home loan program until July 1, 1957.

MILITARY RESERVES STRENGTHENED

HR 7000 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 987) June 28, 1955.

- Passed by the House, amended, July 1, by voice vote.
- Reported by Senate Armed Services Committee July 13 (S Rept 840).
- Passed by the Senate, amended, July 14, by roll-call vote of 80-1. (See p. 131.)
- Conference report (H Rept 1335) agreed to by the House July 25 on a 315-78 roll-call vote (see p. 160); and by voice vote of the Senate July 26.

P.L. 305 -- Signed into law Aug. 9.

Enactment of HR 7000 established the first comprehensive program aimed exclusively at bolstering United States military reserve forces.

The core of the fight over the legislation was which men should be required to serve actively in the reserves, and for how long. There was little expression in either chamber to the effect that no program whatsoever was necessary.

The final bill was a compromise reached after five months' pulling and tugging over a measure that President Eisenhower put high on his "must" list for Congressional action.

The first bill to reach the House (HR 5297) was sidetracked when Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D.N.Y.) won House agreement to an anti-segregation clause that would have affected state National Guard units. The civil rights snag eventually was bypassed through a fresh bill (HR 7000) that dropped National Guard provisions of the first bill.

Few persons directly involved with the reserve legislation were satisfied with the final bill, but most of them agreed it was better than existing reserve laws. President Eisenhower, when he signed the bill Aug. 9, said, "The bill falls short of the program which I sent to Congress...nevertheless, the bill does contain provisions that will definitely strengthen the reserve structure."

He said he was disappointed that the bill did not provide means for assuring experienced soldiers' entry into the National Guard. The President stated that he would ask the Secretary of Defense to prepare a bill for the Second Session of the 84th Congress to correct deficiencies in the new law.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by President Eisenhower, the Reserve Forces Act of 1955:

Established active and reserve service obligations of up to 11 years for men between 17 and 35 years of age who began military service after enactment of the bill. The length of the military obligation varied according to the program under which an individual entered the service.

Authorized the President in an emergency to activate up to one million Ready Reservists without approval of Congress.

Set 2,900,000 men as the maximum enrollment in the Ready Reserve.

Permitted transfers between the Ready and the Standby Reserve under regulations prescribed by appropriate armed forces secretaries.

Required rehiring of employees absent from their jobs because of military obligaions.

Declared that men graduating from college after completing the Reserve Officer Training Corps program should be commissioned. If their services were not needed immediately, they would serve six months active duty after graduation and remain 7½ years in the Ready Reserve.

Exempted ministerial students from service.

Cut the 10-year obligation of draft-deferred National Guardsmen if they volunteered for three-months active training with regular service organizations and spent eight years in the Guard.

The bill also set up various programs for men between 17 and 28 as alternatives to being drafted for two years active duty followed by three years in the Ready and one in the Standby Reserve.

SIX-MONTH PROGRAM

Provisions which dealt with the new, six-month training program:

Authorized up to 250,000 men between 17 and 18½ to sign up annually for three to six months active duty, as specified by the Secretary of Defense, providing they remained in the Ready Reserve until their service time totaled eight years.

Permitted deferments to enlistees in the six-month program until they finished high school or reached their 20th birthday, whichever came first.

Set. Aug. 1, 1959, as the deadline for the program.

Required six-month enlistees to attend at least 48 weekly Ready Reserve drills and to serve up to 17 days of active duty annually. They also could serve 30 days active duty in lieu of attending the drills.

Set the pay of six-month trainees at $50 for each month they were on active duty.

Specified that reservists in the six-month and 10-year training programs who did not perform satisfactorily could be put on active duty for 45 days or drafted "prior to the...induction of other persons liable."

Permitted men over the age limit who were engaged in essential industry to enroll in the six-month program. (The newly extended draft law covered men up to 26 years old, but those who had been deferred previously were liable for draft until their 35th birthday. See p. 329.)

Another program which the law authorized the President to open to men between 17 and 18½:

Allowed them to fulfill military obligations by attending weekly drills of the Ready Reserve until age 28.

Required them to go on maneuvers for two weeks during the summers. (The program was similar to one offered by the National Guard. Trainees in any of the reserve programs would be paid $50 per month while on active duty. National Guardsmen were paid at a rate depending on rank, beginning at $78 per month for active training duty).

TWO YEAR PROGRAM

Provisions that affected men who enlisted or were inducted in the armed forces after enactment of the reserve amendments:

Established a total service obligation of six years.

Required men serving two years active duty to serve three years in the Ready and one in the Standby Reserve. For each additional year of active service, one less year of Ready Reserve duty was required.

In order to induce a hard core of veterans to take an active part in the Ready Reserve, the law:

Allowed men inducted or enlisted before enactment of the Act to be released from active duty (with prior approval by the Secretary of Defense) after one year active duty if they agreed to serve in the Ready Reserve for three years.

Permitted release of up to 150,000 men annually until July 1, 1957, under that provision. (Otherwise, the men would face a total eight year service obligation since they would come under the Universal Military Training and Service Act which was extended in 1955. Reserve training under that Act was not considered as enforceable as under the reserve amendments).

Permitted men discharged from service between Aug. 9, 1955, and July 1, 1957, to reduce their eight-year obligation (as required by the draft law) by participating actively in the Ready Reserve for one year.

Specified that failure to perform reserve duties could lead to a callup to active duty for 45 days.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Draft and Universal Military Training." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 235.) "Universal Military Training" (Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 313-314). "Universal Military Training and Service" (Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 274-5). "Universal Military Training Program" (Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 194-99). "Military Reserve" (Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 199-200).

Congress had been trying to agree since 1948 on Universal Military Training legislation which would assure adequate reserve troops without robbing the civilian economy of necessary manpower.

Before enactment of the 1955 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act, men between 18½ and 35 entered the reserves in various ways.

Draftees and enlistees were required to serve in a reserve component for five years if their two-year hitches began between June 24, 1948, and June 19, 1951.

The active duty plus reserve service requirement was extended to a total of eight years for draftees and enlistees who entered the armed forces after June 19, 1951, the effective date of the amendments to the Universal and Military Training and Service Act. This provision applied to men enlisted or inducted before their 26th birthday.

Men under 18½ years old could enter the reserves by joining the National Guard or other organized reserve units. They participated in weekly drills and annual training exercises, usually of two weeks duration. If they participated in this after-hours training until their 35th birthday, they were exempt from the draft except in war or other national emergency. Amendments to the Act in 1955 reduced the obligatory service time to age 28. (See p. 329.)

Men who completed the college courses set up for the Reserve Officers Training Corps were commissioned, placed on active duty for two years, and then required to remain in the reserve for six years.

But none of these programs, according to military authorities, gave the country the solid backbone of Ready Reservists required for its security. A major flaw was that only a fraction of the men who completed their two-year active duty obligations participated in reserve training to keep abreast of military skills.

UMT TURNED DOWN

At the insistence of President Harry S. Truman, the Senate Armed Services Committee in 1950 worked on a Universal Military Training bill, but it never reached the Senate floor.

In 1951, Congress passed legislation -- the Universal Military Training and Service Act (PL 51, 82nd Congress) -- extending the draft and approving UMT in spirit. The law named a National Security Training Commission to recommend a UMT program to Congress. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 274ff.)

The Commission in 1952 submitted recommendations embodied in bills (HR 5904, S 2441) which would have required all able-bodied 18-year-olds to put in six months active duty and remain in the reserve for 7½ years.

But the House, after diluting the bill by amendments, voted March 4, on a 236-162 roll call, to recommit the stripped bill, thereby killing it. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 194ff.)

Later in 1952, Congress completed action on the Armed Forces Reserve Act (PL 476, 82nd Congress). The measure set up seven reserve components for the armed forces, keeping the National Guard as a separate unit. It also divided each reserve component into a Ready, Standby, and Retired reserve and set a ceiling of 1.5 million persons for the Ready Reserve.

The Act stipulated that the Ready, Standby, and Retired Reserve -- in that order -- could be activated in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress. It also authorized the President to call up the Ready Reserve in numbers authorized by Congress. It did not set up the much-sought military training for all young men. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 199ff.)

EISENHOWER REQUESTS

President Eisenhower, in a letter dated Aug. 1, 1953, asked the National Security Commission to report on the status of the nation's reserve forces. He also asked the Office of Defense Mobilization to report on whether the nation's manpower was sufficient to fill active and reserve military ranks without endangering civilian manpower needs.

The reports of those agencies, and papers prepared in cooperation with them by the Defense Department and National Security Council, helped evolve a National Reserve Plan which was presented to the National Security Council on Nov. 15, 1954.

Adoption of a reserve plan was urged by President Eisenhower in a special message to Congress on Jan. 13, 1955. He declared that the military security of the United States was dependent upon active forces, an organized reserve which could reinforce them in a minimum of time, and a standby reserve which would "permit a quick general mobilization of all our military strength."

A goal of three million Ready and two million Standby Reservists by 1959 was set by the Administration. Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson estimated the cost at $1.1 billion, or about $350 million more than his Department currently was spending for reserve and national guard activities.

Mr. Eisenhower coupled his request for the reserve program with a plea for a four year extension of the draft law. But Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), House Armed Services Committee chairman, severed the two requests and pushed through the draft extension first. (See pp. 329ff.)

ADMINISTRATION BILL

The President's recommendations for a reserve program were embodied in HR 2967. The bill would have authorized:

Six months active duty followed by 9½ years training in a Ready Reserve unit for youths between 17 and 19.

Enlistment of men who had not received draft notices into the armed force of their choice for two years active and six years reserve duty.

Six months basic training for National Guard members, in addition to existing part-time instruction.

Transfer of veterans from other armed forces components to the National Guard to work off reserve obligations.

A discharge "other than honorable" for men failing to fulfill reserve obligations.

Drafting of men between 17 and 19 into the reserve units when quotas could be filled.

The call-up of 750,000 reservists by the President without Congressional approval.

Establishment of state militias for home front service.

House

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 8 -- March 24 on HR 2967.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 8 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said world conditions required the armed forces to be put on "a basis of more immediate readiness." He warned that all men of military age would be required to serve "in some capacity."

Feb. 9 -- Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army chief of staff, said only active forces could supply needed Army units at the outbreak of war. About 10 months would be needed, he said, to train and transport National Guard and reserve units to overseas battle positions. After four or five years of operation, he estimated, the proposed reserve plan could cut this period to five months.

Adm. Robert B. Carney, chief of naval operations, said the Navy feared the proposed six-month trainee program might deter four-year enlistments in the Navy.

Feb. 14 -- James H. Douglas, Under Secretary of Air Force, said there was "concern as to serious difficulties arising over our ability to get long-term enlistees."

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force chief of staff, said he feared the proposed six-month trainee program would drain off four-year enlistments which the Air Force needed. But if the program was "kept...under control," he said the Air Force probably could get enough long-term enlistees to meet its requirements.

COMPULSORY RESERVE DUTY URGED

Feb. 15 -- Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense, urged support for a provision subjecting men with reserve obligations to loss of retirement and promotion benefits and to discharge under conditions other than honorable if they failed to keep up reserve training.

Burgess said that only about 700,000 of the 2,200,000 men in the Ready Reserve participated in the training program. He added that 83 percent of the Army reservists were over 24. "This indicated a need for a program that will bring young men with adequate initial military training directly into the Reserves," he asserted.

Feb. 17 -- Albert Pratt, Assistant Secretary of Navy; Vice Adm. James L. Holloway, Jr., chief of naval personnel; and Maj. Gen. L.J. Sverdrup (ret.), commanding general, 102nd Infantry Division, U.S. Army Reserve, St. Louis, Mo., testified for the bill.

Feb. 18 -- Testifying favorably were three members of the National Security Training Commission: Gen. Walter Bedell Smith (ret.), Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid (ret.), and Warren H. Atherton. Smith said that "for every new advancement in weapons, more men -- not less -- have been required to fight wars." This meant, he said, that an atomic "push button war" would not provide an "easy way out" to avoid training a large pool of military manpower.

Atherton said that nearly 3.5 million draft-age men received no military training between 1945 and 1950, and as a result, between 600,000 and 700,000 World War II veterans with reserve obligations had to be recalled to fight in Korea.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- On Feb. 19, statements supporting HR 2967 were issued by Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Adm. Carney; Gen. Ridgway; and Adm. William M. Fechteler, commander-in-chief of Allied Forces, Southern Europe. Ridgway said a reserve plan must include measures for compulsory participation in reserve activities. Without such measures, he said, the reserve system "would fail us in an emergency."

VOLUNTARY METHODS

Feb. 23 -- As hearings resumed, Arthur S. Adams, chairman of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, said the group had recommended that "the voluntary concept should be given more experience and use before using compulsion" to get young men to keep up their reserve training.

Feb. 24 -- Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), president of the Reserve Officers Association, other ROA representatives, and Rocco C. Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor, testified.

Feb. 25 -- Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) and officials of the Reserve Officers Association testified.

Feb. 28 -- Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, said the idea of compulsory rather than voluntary reserve service "is an indispensable part of a reserve program if we are to have a truly ready reserve."

John A. Baker, of the National Farmers Union, attacked the part of the program which would provide for six months active duty training and 9½ years of reserve duty as a "gimmick" designed to slip over a form of universal military training.

March 1 -- L.S. Buckmaster of the CIO said the bill would be the "first step" toward UMT. He said the

CIO wanted a strong military reserve but opposed "compulsion" to build it.

March 2 -- National Commander Seaborn P. Collins of the American Legion urged the Subcommittee to turn to a UMT bill, backed by the Legion, as a means of eliminating what he termed existing inequities and to "prepare every able-bodied young man for effective service" in the reserves.

March 3 -- Mrs. Percy A. Lainson and Mrs. Jane Gould Rishworth, of the American Legion auxiliary, testified that American women wanted UMT in order to give their men "every chance of" returning from battle. They urged support of the Legion plan.

James H. Straubel of the Air Force Association said the Administration proposal for special training of 100,000 volunteers "is a potential danger to the voluntary enlistment program of the Air Force."

Arthur W. Hauck, president of the University of Maine and representing the Association of Land Grant Colleges, asked the Subcommittee to write into the bill a provision specifying that four years' scholastic training in the Reserve Officers Training Corps was equal to six months' active duty. Otherwise, he said, under the new bill the ROTC would lose ground as a primary source for young reserve officers.

CIVILIAN SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS NEEDED

Edmund Claxton, of the National Association of Manufacturers, urged establishment of a special Presidential board to screen reservists to insure "proper distribution between the military and civilian activities of scientists and engineers."

March 4 -- Federal Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson endorsed the Administration reserve plan and suggested that some civil defense training also be given.

George D. Riley of the AFL supported the plan but said "even this limited program could possibly be seized upon as an opening wedge for developing full-scale UMT."

March 8, 10 -- National Guard Association representatives and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) testified.

March 21 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Burgess said the Administration program was "not an absolute parallel with UMT." He said the program should include "standby" power to draft youths for six months training. Charles M. Boyer of the Reserve Officers Association said "six months couldn't ruin a boy's life" and said the reserve training section should "have a little teeth."

March 22 -- Melvin Maas of the Marine Reserve Officers Association said that, short of war, reserves should be subject to recall only during the first year after their active service.

March 23 -- Additional testimony was received from representatives from the Defense Department and officers' organizations.

March 24 -- Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) wrote Subcommittee Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) urging creation of a civilian appeal board "to which members of the reserve may appeal when they are involuntarily recalled to active service."

BILL AMENDED BY SUBCOMMITTEE

In closed sessions, the Subcommittee agreed to eliminate the main compulsory feature of HR 2967 -- authority to grant "other than honorable discharge" to men who did not complete their required reserve training.

ACTION -- On March 28, by a 9-1 vote, the Subcommittee reported to the full Committee proposals to reorganize the reserve forces.

Subcommittee Chairman Brooks March 29 introduced a clean bill (HR 5297) incorporating proposals approved by the Subcommittee as a substitute for the Administration bill (HR 2967).

PENALTY PROVISION UPHELD

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- April 18, 20, and 26 in executive session on HR 5297.

ACTION -- The Committee April 27, by a 31-5 vote, favorably reported the bill (H Rept 457).

Voting against it were Reps. Robert H. Mollohan (D W. Va.), Lester Holtzman (D N.Y.), William J. Green, Jr. (D Pa.), William G. Bray (R Ind.), and Charles P. Nelson (R Maine). Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.) abstained. A proposal by Rep. Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) to eliminate a provision that reservists who failed to keep up prescribed training could be recalled for a maximum of 45 days' active service was rejected, 2-32. Nelson and Winstead voted for the amendment.

NEW BILL REPORTED

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House floor, HR 5297 would have:

Established a ceiling of 2,900,000 men for the Ready Reserve.

Required men up to 35 years old entering the service to serve eight years, partly on active duty and the remainder in a reserve status.

Permitted men under 19 to fulfill service obligations either by enlisting for six months active duty and 7½ years in the Ready Reserve or by volunteering for two years active duty and six years in the Ready Reserve. (The bill did not authorize drafting youths into the six-month program, as requested by President Eisenhower).

Allowed men who had not received draft notices to join an armed forces reserve unit so they could serve a two year active duty hitch in the branch of their choice. They would be called to active duty within two years of their enlistment.

Voided retirement and promotion benefits for reservists who did not perform satisfactorily.

Authorized transfers, when desirable, from the Ready to the Standby reserve and vice versa under direction of appropriate secretaries.

Deferred from reserve duty present and prospective clergymen.

Deferred from reserve drills men who had been on active duty before July 27, 1953.

Required the Defense Secretary to report annually to Congress and the President on the reserve program.

Made it mandatory for employers to hire back employees after they had served in reserve training.

Commissioned all qualified Reserve Officer Training Corps students upon graduation. If they were not needed immediately, they would take six months of training and then become members of the reserve for 7½ years. Failure to participate in the reserve could lead to revocation of commission.

NATIONAL GUARD PROVISIONS

Provisions of HR 5297 that affected the National Guard:

Authorized transfer of reserve personnel into the National Guard when volunteers did not fill its ranks, a procedure previously prohibited.

Allowed trainees between 17 and 19 to serve their required six months of active duty in the National Guard. They would have remained in the Guard as Ready Reservists for an additional 7½ years.

Permitted states and territories to raise militias for homefront protection.

Sections dealing with the six month program:

Set a ceiling of 250,000 men under 18½ who could enlist annually in the six-month active duty program.

Required the National Security Training Commission to advise the President and Defense Secretary on the welfare of six-month trainees.

Permitted persons in essential industry to join the six-month program, regardless of age.

Paid six-month trainees $50 a month. (Administration bill had recommended $30).

Authorized drafting for two years the six-month trainees who did not carry out reserve duties satisfactorily. They could also be ordered to active duty for 45 days if they did not perform annual 17 days training.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson April 26 said the Defense Department preferred to have the authority to draft youths into the six-month program. But he added that "it doesn't ruin the bill" if the training program was made voluntary.

Floor Action (HR 5297)

The House May 19 postponed action on HR 5297 after three days of debate. Adoption of an anti-segregation amendment had jeopardized enactment of the bill.

Postponement was through adoption of a motion by the Committee of the Whole House to rise from its deliberations without acting either to pass or reject the bill. The motion, by Carl Vinson (D Ga.), was adopted by a 161-124 teller vote.

Vinson moved for postponement after failing to remove from the bill an amendment by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) to prohibit enlistments in or transfers to racially segregated reserve units, including the National Guard. Powell's amendment was agreed to May 18 by a 126-87 standing vote. The House May 19 affirmed its acceptance of the Powell amendment by rejecting a Vinson amendment. Vinson would have rewritten amended sections of the bill so as to delete Powell's amendment and to delete language which Powell said would sanction segregation. Vinson's amendment was rejected by a 116-143 standing vote and a 143-167 teller vote.

Also adopted May 18 was an amendment that would have banned the assignment of U.S. servicemen to any country which, by agreement with the U.S., exercised jurisdiction over American personnel. The amendment was directed at the NATO Status of Forces treaty. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 337-38.)

PRELIMINARY TO UMT?

DEBATE -- During the first two days of debate, the bill's proponents contended that it was needed to provide an effective reserve and keep down the size and cost of the standing Army. Opponents charged that it was the opening wedge for Universal Military Training. Debate May 19 focused on the anti-segregation amendment.

May 17 -- Overton Brooks (D La.) -- HR 5297 "is in no sense a UMT plan.... It is not permanent...compulsory (or) universal legislation."

Olin E. Teague (D Texas) -- "It seems strange...that we should provide induction to meet the needs of the regular military service and should be too timid to provide induction to meet the needs of the reserve."

May 18 -- Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "This legislation is a vital part of the Eisenhower program for peace; it is the price we must pay for liberty and security."

George S. Long (D La.) -- The bill "leaves the door wide open for" UMT.

SEGREGATION ISSUE

May 19 -- Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) -- "The effort...of my friend from Georgia (Vinson) to get support for his amendment has but one objective, to destroy the action the committee took yesterday (in passing Powell's amendment). Under the language (in HR 5297) the National Guard has the power to go into the reserve and put men in their National Guard, whether it is segregated or integrated. I say by my amendment they cannot do it as long as they are segregated."

Vinson -- Powell "has no grounds for complaint because the language which he criticizes will not be in there" if the Vinson amendment is accepted.

NATIONAL GUARD "WRECKED"

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "...if these (Powell) amendments should stay in the bill...it would mean the defeat of, or the recommittal of this legislation." The Powell amendment was "so broad as to practically wreck the (National) Guard in many of the states where integration has progressed...."

Powell -- If the House retains the Powell amendment "I will vote for the UMT bill even though it is against my conscience...so that no one can say that I used the amendment...as a gimmick to destroy this bill.... Is sectionalism more important than national loyalty?"

E. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) offered an amendment to exclude high school students under the age of 19 from eligibility to enlist in the six-month training program, and to raise the maximum age from 19 to 20. Vinson said he was willing to accept Thomson's amendment, but the House neglected to vote. When the Vinson amendment came to a vote, the Chair put the question as the Vinson amendment as amended by the Thomson amendment. However, the Parliamentarian's office told CQ this was a "mistake," that the Thomson amendment had not been made part of the Vinson amendment.

(See Congressional Record, May 17, 18 and 19.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 18 -- Adam C. Powell, Jr., (D N.Y.) -- Provide, under the six-month training and reserve program, that no one could enlist in racially segregated reserve or National Guard units or be transferred to such units. Standing vote, 126-87.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Prohibit assignment of members of the armed forces who joined after enactment of the bill to any country permitted, by agreement with the U.S., to have jurisdiction over U.S. personnel. Standing, 174-56.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 18 -- Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) -- Permit students over 17 to take 91 days of active training annually for four summers and then serve one year in the standby reserve, as an alternative to other forms of military service. Standing, 77-113; teller vote, 109-145.

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Reduce required length of active and reserve service to four (rather than eight) years. Standing, 85-127.

May 19 -- Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- Rewrite sections of the bill to delete the Powell anti-segregation amendment; delete language authorizing the Defense Department to assign reservists to National Guard units involuntarily; and incorporate the Bow amendment on overseas assignments. Standing, 116-143; tellers, 143-167.

SENATE DECLINES TO ACT

President Eisenhower, asked at his May 18 press conference whether he approved the reserve bill as reported from Committee, said: "I support it very actively and urgently hope that it will be passed."

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) May 21 declared that the Senate would take no action on a military reserve bill until the House acted. He was supported in this attitude by Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), however, stated in a speech May 20 that the whole reserve system was "woefully poor," and called for early Senate passage of a reserve bill. Sens. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) jointly warned that in the absence of a sound reserve system the armed services cuts called for by President Eisenhower might be unwise.

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. declared May 21 that the House would recall and pass the reserve bill because "we have to have it."

Sen. Johnson told newsmen June 6: "The issue (segregation) that is now holding up passage of this crucial measure is one that has been settled in a number of different forms by the courts and the executive agencies. Congress is no longer a meaningful forum for such debate."

Defense Department officials, testifying for the draft-extension bill (HR 3005) June 10, appealed to the Senate Armed Services Committee for early consideration of a reserve bill. But Chairman Russell said June 11 he would oppose any attempt to attach a reserve bill to the draft-extension legislation.

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO VOTERS

President Eisenhower June 17, from the "underground Pentagon" where he stayed during a Civil Defense test, appealed directly to the voters to press for a "proper" reserve bill.

He said that "one trained reserve battalion in the proper place would be worth five divisions located a thousand miles away" in a bombing disaster. He termed the reserve program "so important" that "we cannot allow any extraneous matter of any kind" to kill it.

NEW HOUSE BIL

A compromise military reserve bill (HR 6900) was introduced June 20 by Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee in an attempt to get the stalled program moving again.

It was described as a "skeleton" of the original reserve plan by Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) of Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1. Vinson attempted to get full Committee approval of HR 6900 at a June 21 meeting, but the Committee voted 16-14 to send the bill to Brooks' Subcommittee.

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) June 20 said he approved of HR 6900 and thought it would be passed. Following a conference with President Eisenhower June 20, Martin said the President was "not too pleased" with the Vinson bill.

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1.

ACTION -- June 22 approved for the full Committee an amended version of HR 6900.

Major changes from the earlier, stalled bill (HR 5297) eliminated all reference to the National Guard, softened penalties provided for violation of the special teen-age training program, and lowered the total reserve obligation from eight to six years.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) June 22 accused House leaders of trying to force through a "dishonest" compromise that would bypass his amendment. On June 23, Powell rejected a personal appeal from President Eisenhower that he not offer anti-segregation amendments to HR 7000.

In a letter dated June 21, the President wrote Powell that "progress in ending segregation is difficult if not impossible if we are to depend on incorporating non-segregation clauses in legislation that the Senate will not favorably consider and hence will never become law." The President added that "no legislation, however meritorious, containing such a (non-segregation) provision has ever passed the Senate."

Powell said the President committed "a major error of fact." He explained that the Senate in 1940 had passed the Draft Act with an amendment prohibiting discrimination. He said interpretations of this by some commanders led to segregation, and thus, he said, it was necessary to spell out requirements in the reserve bill.

COMPARISON WITH HR 5297

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House floor, HR 7000 embodied most of the provisions of HR 5297 but carried these changes:

Reduced the total service obligation of men who enlisted for two years active duty from eight to six years. Also reduced to six years the obligation of those who had served in the armed forces since June 19, 1951.

Gave the President authority to call up one million members of the Ready Reserve without Congressional approval.

Omitted all language about the National Guard and militia.

Provided 45 days of active duty as a penalty for those who did not fulfill reserve obligations.

Allowed men under 18½ to fulfill their military obligation by attending Ready Reserve drills until their 28th birthday.

Floor Action (HR 7000)

The House July 1 passed HR 7000 by voice vote. One amendment was agreed to which would provide that youths volunteering for the special six-month training program must have completed high school or be 19 years of age. An amendment designed to eliminate segregation in National Guard units was rejected on a 105-156 standing vote.

A motion by H.R. Gross (R Iowa) to strike out the enacting clause was defeated by voice vote. A motion by Charles P. Nelson (R Maine) to recommit the bill for further study was rejected by a 52-161 standing vote.

DEBATE -- Overton Brooks (D La.) -- HR 7000 would "provide the machinery by which our reserve forces may be so organized and trained that, in the event of war, they can be mobilized quickly to augment the active forces in combat and to carry out internal security missions here at home.... This bill will provide authority to increase the size and to strengthen the reserve forces and will assure particpation in reserve training."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- HR 7000 "is not half as good a bill as its proponents think it is, nor is it half as bad as its opponents believe. It is more or less of an innocuous thing, and if kept as it is, I can see that it certainly would not do any harm and, if properly administered, I think it could materially strengthen our reserves and increase the security of our country.... There is no compulsion in this (bill). It is voluntary. It does give the youth of the land a chance to choose the branch of service they serve in under the reserve unit of the different services, and it shortens the length of obligated service from eight years to six years."

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- HR 7000 was necessary to keep the nation prepared to meet any threat to U.S. security from "the ever-increasing armed might of Communist Russia and her satellites...." He opposed Universal Military training "and I will continue to oppose it. This bill...has none of the elements of UMT.... It even reduces the degree of compulsion imposed by existing law."

Nelson -- "This bill, rather than strengthening the reserves, would weaken them and also weaken our active forces...."

GUARD CALLED "ESCAPE HATCH"

Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) -- "...if HR 7000 is passed without my (National Guard antisegregation) amendment, the National Guard will still be an escape hatch for those boys who refuse to serve in a...democratic, integrated Army." President Eisenhower "has been and is now being used by a distinct minority who if they themselves tried to present this plan before us would be laughed out of this room.... I charge today that the President...has been deliberately misinformed, misled, and falsely maneuvered into a position which will ultimately do harm to our country."

Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.) -- "...this bill, insofar as boys already drafted or enlisted...are concerned... requires them under pain of punishment to remain in the reserves after they have completed their tour of active duty. If the bill is enacted, Congress would thus be changing the rules of the game while the game is in progress. There are thousands of young men who entered the various services...believing that when they had completed their tour of duty they would be free to resume their civilian pursuits unhampered and unfettered by further military obligation."

(See Congressional Record, July 1.)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

E. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) -- Provide that youths volunteering for the six-month training program must have completed high school or reached 19 years of age before enlisting. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Powell -- Deny draft immunity currently given to teen-age volunteers in the National Guard if they joined segregated units. Standing, 105-156.

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Authorize the National Security Training Commission to supervise and report to Congress on training given the six-months' volunteers. Standing, 54-122.

August E. Johansen (R Mich.) - Exempt from reserve training requirements persons on active duty prior to the enactment of HR 7000. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- July 7, 8, 11 on HR 7000.

TESTIMONY -- July 7 -- Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), in a statement opening the hearing, said HR 7000 would place "our prior servicemen...right where they were at the time of Korea. (They are) the only men available...to shoulder the heavy burden of an active, combat-ready reserve."

Rep. E. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) said the existing reserve program was "dangerously weak" because most career officers wanted it that way. Thomson, a World War II infantry officer, said he and other experienced young officers were not called during the Korean War "because it would break up the playhouse for promotion which we called the WPA." He defined "WPA" as the "West Point Protective Association." He said he and other officers quit the reserve because they were convinced the Defense Department had no real interest in it.

George D. Riley of the AFL said the new program would be "frankly experimental" and called for a full Congressional review two years after it took effect. He also said an appeals procedure "should be set up under which the reservist would have the opportunity to contest his induction for 45 days training."

KOREAN RECALL CITED

Seaborn P. Collins of the American Legion said an effective reserve program would need compulsory features. He called for Senate passage of HR 7000 "if for no other reason (than) to prevent a repetition of the Korean War mobilization when more than 800,000 World War II veterans were called back into military service, even though more than 2 million young men who came of military age between V-J day and the outbreak of hostilities in Korea were not called at all."

James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union said the entire reserve program should be delayed and the Pentagon directed to "correct ills of the present reserve program." Although the Farmers Union was "unalterably opposed to universal military training," Patton said it would support a voluntary reserve program. Few farmers, he continued, could attend 48 drill periods and two weeks of field training a year, as required by HR 7000. He suggested deferments be given to farmers, scientists, skilled industrial workers, and similar groups.

Edmund Claxton of the National Association of Manufacturers supported HR 7000 but suggested that limited numbers of young scientists and engineers be screened and divided between "both the military and essential industry."

July 8 -- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People proposed an anti-segregation amendment. A National Guard Association spokesman said he did not care if the Guard was included in the bill, while a Reserve Officers Association representative asked that the Guard be included.

In a letter, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson urged retention of "enforcement measures" and a requirement for eight years service for youths. Chairman Russell proposed giving $400 bonuses to all persons who joined the active reserve and eliminating all obligatory features.

July 11 -- Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) backed compulsory reserve training, as did Assistant Secretary of Defense Carter L. Burgess and Adm. Arthur E. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Radford assured Russell the Administration would not propose a big military budget cut if the reserve plan was enacted.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), a Committee member, July 6 said he favored broadening the reserve plan "to cover draft age men who have done no duty at all." He supported a proposal to free draftees, who serve two years, or volunteers, who serve longer, from additional reserve training.

REVISED BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee July 13 reported HR 7000 (S Rept 840), with amendments. As sent to the Senate floor, the measure included provisions differing from the House version that would:

Eliminate compulsory reserve training for persons in active service up to 30 days after enactment of the program.

Grant bonuses of between $200-$600 to men currently serving in combat reserve units or with 18 months' active service, who enlisted in the active reserve of the Army or Marines before July 1, 1957.

Restore to eight years the total active service and reserve duty obligation, with at least five years to be spent on active duty and in the Ready Reserve.

Open the special teen-age training program to youths between 17-20 years of age by eliminating the requirement that youths be 19 years old or high school graduates before they could participate in the special program.

Permit the executive branch to give the youths from three to six months' active training.

Remove the ceiling of 250,000 on the number of persons eligible for the special program.

Cut the 10-year obligation of National Guard members if they volunteered for three months active training with regular service organizations and spent a total of eight years with the Guard.

Subject those who did not fulfill reserve training satisfactorily to induction.

Floor Action

The Senate July 14 passed HR 7000 by a roll-call vote of 80-1 after agreeing to the Committee amendments and two floor amendments. (For voting, see chart, p. 131.)

The lone vote against passage was cast by William Langer (R N.D.), who earlier had unsuccessfully tried to attach a rider to the bill which would have set up a new scale of income taxes for persons earning more than $20,000 yearly. The amendment would have increased tax rates so that the government would take everything an individual earned above $25,000 a year. His proposed amendment was not voted on, as the Senate, on a division vote, sustained a point of order brought by William F. Knowland (R Calif.) that Langer's proposal was unconstitutional.

Another proposed amendment, which would have prohibited any member of the armed forces from serving in a foreign country which, through treaty with the U.S., exercised criminal jurisdiction over U.S. personnel, was rejected by a 14-70 roll-call vote.

(On July 21, Sens. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) and Pat McNamara (D Mich.) said they regretted their votes in favor of the bill.)

DISCRIMINATION REGRETTED

DEBATE -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- "I believe it is very tragic that in our military forces, on whom we depend to defend our security...we should still be willing to permit discrimination...I expect to vote for the bill but with misgivings and heartaches."

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Supported the amendment to prohibit the stationing of servicemen in countries which would have criminal jurisdiction over them. "The Senator from Indiana (William E. Jenner (R) who offered the amendment) is absolutely right...because we (of the Judiciary Committee) found that our soldiers in foreign countries who were accused of crime were kept in jail month after month after month, and were denied bail."

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "Out of simple fairness to the men who have already served in the armed forces, compulsory features for securing trainees are completely justified, and I have grave apprehension that it will be found necessary yet to resort to some such program before we can have a strong reserve...."

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Opposed the bonus provision. "I do not think it is necessary to pay American boys for patriotism. I do not think we are lending anything to strength when we put materialism...above the natural desire which should exist in the heart of every young man to serve his country."

(See Congressional Record, July 14.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Direct the National Security Training Commission to submit to the Secretary of Defense recommendations for the personal safety, health, and morals of the Ready Reserve members, including regulations on alcoholic beverages. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Provide graduates of the Air Force Officers Candidate School with the same consideration given ROTC graduates for active commissions. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- Bar the service of any member of the armed forces, including reserves, in any foreign country with which the United States had a treaty or agreement authorizing the country to exercise criminal jurisdiction over U.S. military personnel. Roll call, 14-70.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee July 21 reported (H Rept 1335) a compromise version of the military reserve forces bill (HR 7000).

Sen. Russell, conference chairman, conceded that the bill probably would not increase the combat-ready reserve from 800,000 to 2.9 million men in four years, as the Administration sought. But he added: "We now have a workable bill, and this is as far as we can go at this time."

In their major compromises, the conferees:

Agreed to the Senate provision that anyone in service from June 19, 1951, until enactment of the bill did not have to train in the reserves as specified in the new legislation but would come under the 1951 law. The House sought to make July 27, 1953, the deadline date.

Stipulated that the total service obligation, except for those in the six-month training program, would be six years. The Senate sought a total of eight years but conferees agreed to the House version.

Accepted the Senate provision that the training period should not be less than three nor more than six months. The House bill did not set a minimum.

Set the annual limit for enlistments in the six-month program at 250,000 men. The Senate version had no set maximum.

Scrapped Senate cash bonuses for enlistments by trained men into the Ready Reserve for House incentives which reduced the total service obligation of men already on active duty and permitted others an early release from active duty, in return for participation in the Ready Reserve.

Altered the Senate provision authorizing drafting of six-month trainees if they did not fulfill their reserve training and agreed on the House's 45-day active duty provision as a penalty.

Accepted the Senate provision cutting draft-deferred Guardsmen's service if they volunteered for three-months active training.

House Action

The House July 25 agreed to the conference report by a 315-78 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 160.)

DEBATE -- Overton Brooks (D La.) -- After the conferees agreed that men in service before enactment of the bill should not be required to participate in reserve training, "the serious problem arose of providing trained men for the Ready Reserve over...the next two years, which is the period when persons serving on active duty will be discharged with no obligation to participate in reserve training." By adopting two voluntary programs, "we believe we have offered sufficient incentives to these young men to voluntarily...work off their Ready Reserve obligation."

Roy W. Wier (D Minn.) -- Despite compromises, the bill still is "an opening wedge to Universal Military Training."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- "If there is one person who could smell a rat and detect Universal Military Training even before he saw it, it would be...Dewey Short.... One reason I am for this bill...is that if it is wisely administered by the Defense Department...they can build up an adequate reserve,...reduce the number of men in the standing forces, and we can let the draft expire in 1959."

Senate Action

The Senate July 26 agreed to the conference report by voice vote, clearing the bill for the White House.

DEBATE -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- To encourage servicemen to participate in the Ready Reserve program "during the two-year period before the effects of the compulsory features (of the bill) would become apparent," conferees dropped the Senate's "monetary bonus feature" and substituted "a time bonus."

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Opposed the conference report, arguing that it made it impossible for a young man "to plan his future," and that its training provisions would work hardships on farmers.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- While the bill "does not go as far as we should like to have it go, I trust that it will be administratively feasible."

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- A study of the hearings on the bill convinced him he was wrong to have voted for the bill July 14, and that "establishment of a compulsory reserve system at this time is not advisable... If compulsion is necessary to meet the reserve demands of the Army, I cannot understand the wisdom of the Pentagon in reducing the size of the Army by 25 percent."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- On July 21, Neuberger and Pat McNamara (D Mich.) announced that they regretted their original votes in favor of the bill. As an alternative to the compulsory features of the reserve program, Neuberger, with the co-sponsorship of Langer, McNamara, Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), introduced a bill (S 2602) to grant educational benefits similar to those in the expired GI Bill as incentive for voluntary participation in reserve training.

PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS

President Eisenhower signed HR 7000 into PL 305 Aug. 9. He said the measure fell "short" of what he sought but would strengthen the reserve structure because:

"It provides a statutory means of assuring that our federal reserves will be composed of prior-trained men on a planned basis.

"It will permit an increase in the Ready Reserve manpower ceiling from 1,500,000 to 2,900,000.

"It clearly establishes the obligation to participate in reserve training and provides for effective and reasonable enforcement measures to achieve this participation.

"It authorizes the President to order up one million Ready Reservists in an emergency proclaimed by him."

He said he was concerned by the failure to require prior training in the ranks of the National Guard and regretted the discrepancy between the pay of six-month trainees and draft-exempt Guardsmen.

Mr. Eisenhower also expressed disappointment that the bill did not authorize the drafting of young men into the reserve components and National Guard if quotas could not be filled by volunteers.

Group Stands

Strongest support for the Administration's reserve program came from veterans' groups while opposition was voiced by several religious and women's groups and others. (See Lobby Roundup, pp. 672ff.)

Leaders of 10 veterans' organizations June 3 wrote President Eisenhower that they would "vigorously direct

efforts" to secure passage of legislation to strengthen the reserves.

The letter was signed by representatives of the American Legion, Military Order of World Wars, Reserve Officers Association, American Veterans of World War II, Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, Marine Reserve Officers Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary and the National Security Committee.

Admitting that they differed over specific details of the reserve program, the groups said they backed the bill in general because "we believe the security of our country imperatively requires enactment of this legislation."

The National Grange, in a letter read into the Congressional Record June 24, and the CIO, in one read into the Record June 28, opposed the reserve plan.

After passage of HR 7000, the American Legion July 29 said the military reserve program "lacks some of the strong features" of the Legion proposals but represents a "major step forward."

The August newsletter of the Friends Committee on National Legislation said the reserve program was a "long step in giving the military great control over the lives of individual citizens."

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

HR 6829 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 865) June 20, 1955.

- Passed by a 316-2 roll-call vote of the House June 27. (See p. 156.)
- Reported by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 694) June 30, with amendments.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate, amended, July 1.
- Conference report (H Rept 1083) agreed to by the House July 7, and by the Senate July 11, by voice votes.

P.L. 161 -- Signed into law July 15.

HR 6829 authorized the armed services and the Central Intelligence Agency to spend $2,360,530,300 on construction projects in fiscal 1956.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 6829 allotted for military public works:

Army	$ 533,904,000
Navy	564,224,300
Air Force	1,207,902,000
Central Intelligence Agency	54,500,000
TOTAL	$2,360,530,300

It provided for classified installations: Army, $223,993,000; Navy, $151,342,400; Air Force, $14,196,000.

Other provisions authorized:

Transfer of the Air Force Air Research and Development Command from Baltimore, Md., to a site to be determined.

For restoring damaged or destroyed facilities: Army, $10 million; Navy, $60 million; Air Force, $5 million.

The Army to spend $160.5 million for anti-aircraft facilities, most of them Nike guided missile positions.

The Air Force to spend $234,996,000 for European bases and $98,552,000 for aircraft control and warning systems.

The armed forces to spend $253,902,300 to build or rehabilitate 20,081 military family housing units.

For new installations:

Army West Coast Ammunition Terminal, Calif., $3,209,000.

Naval auxiliary air stations at Port Isabel, Texas, $5,544,000, and New Iberia, La., $24,361,000.

Air Force Air Defense Command facilities at Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers, Fla., $11,577,000, and the greater Milwaukee, Wis., area, $16,608,000.

Central Intelligence Agency headquarters, $53,500,000, including $1 million for land acquisition.

HR 6829 also authorized the Secretary of Defense to provide $100 million worth of family housing for overseas personnel with proceeds from the sale of Commodity Credit Corp. farm surpluses.

The First Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1956 (HR 7278--PL 219) granted $442,628,300 for Navy construction, $994,291,000 for Air Force construction, $485,077,000 for Army construction -- to be transferred from other funds previously appropriated -- and $5.5 million for CIA. (See p. 242.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- May 4 - June 14.

ACTION -- June 20 reported (H Rept 685) HR 6829 authorizing appropriations of $2,368,998,900 for Army, Navy, Air Force, and Central Intelligence Agency construction, $14,646,600 more than the Defense Department sought.

PROVISIONS -- As reported, HR 6829 authorized: $551,105,000 for Army, $596,140,900 for Navy, and $1,165,453,000 for Air Force public works.

$50 million for a new CIA headquarters building and $6 million for land acquisition.

Floor Action

The House June 27 passed HR 6829 by a 316-2 roll-call vote, after agreeing to two amendments offered from the floor and accepted by the Armed Services Committee. (For voting, see chart, p. 156.)

DEBATE -- William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- Urged passage of a bill (HR 34) to authorize a joint Congressional committee on the budget. "We are incapable of going into these (military public works) matters in detail... This is one of the weaknesses of our system of operating in the Congress," which should not have to rely "entirely upon the people who propose" the projects. "The Kremlin wants neither war nor peace..." The Russians want "us to spend ourselves into bankruptcy, and we are doing a pretty good job."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- "By our own preparedness we can make aggression an enterprise of disaster for any potential enemy. The Air Force program for the defense of the United States is based solidly on that premise."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- General Motors Corp. headed the list of private concerns that won government bids from July 1, 1950, to Dec. 31, 1954, when GM received 6.8 percent of the contracts. The awards to GM were worth $7,036,900,000.

Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) -- "So what? General Motors today has 10 percent of all the machinery of...industries producing war goods."

George A. Dondero (R Mich.) -- "I have never heard anything or seen anything in the public press that the contracts which General Motors gets from the federal government were unfairly obtained."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- Name a facility in greater Milwaukee, Wis., "Richard Bong Air Force Base," after the late World War II ace pilot. Voice.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- Give the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force discretionary authority to acquire FHA-insured houses near military installations. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- May 9 - June 27, intermittently.

ACTION -- June 30 reported HR 6829 (S Rept 694) to authorize appropriations of $2,357,317,300 for armed forces and Central Intelligence Agency public works. The Committee recommendation was $11,681,600 less than the House voted.

Floor Action

The Senate July 1 passed the bill by voice vote, with Committee amendments.

DEBATE -- Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) -- The bill would authorize land acquisition of 31,020 acres, including transfer to the Army of 10,700 acres of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Okla., for training men at Fort Sill in the use of new, long-range field-artillery weapons.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- "There are only two practical alternatives to using Fort Sill for artillery firing purposes, namely, either to obtain some additional range or to abandon the post...We would be destroying a wildlife area which cannot be re-created...in a thousand years... It may not be destroyed by the proposed operation. At the same time, its value as a wildlife refuge would be greatly impaired."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Authorize the secretaries of the armed services in fiscal 1956 and 1957 to lease 1,000 housing units near Nike sites for military use at rentals up to $150 a month. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee July 7, reported (H Rept 1083) a compromise version of HR 6829 setting $2,360,530,300 as the total appropriation for military and Central Intelligence Agency public works construction. The figure was less than the amount voted by the House and more than approved by the Senate.

Provisions stricken in conference included: transfer of the Air Force Air Research and Development Command from Baltimore, Md., to Dayton, Ohio; a $300,000 grant for new quarters for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; expansion of Bancroft Hall, Naval Academy dormitory, and establishment of an auxiliary Naval Air station in Annapolis, Md. The future site for the Air Force research command was not specified.

Retained were provisions voted by the Senate dealing with new Army, Navy, and Air Force installations; the amendment of Sen. Stennis authorizing the armed services to lease housing units near Nike bases, and fund authorizations for classified installations.

ACTION -- The House agreed to the compromise version July 7, the Senate July 11, clearing HR 6829 for the President.

NAVAL SHIP PROGRAM

HR 4393 -- Reported by the House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 209) March 15, 1955.

- Passed by a 373-3 roll-call vote of the House April 21. (See p. 144.)

Although the Navy in previous years had been authorized to build the ships described in HR 4393, the House Armed Services Committee, in reporting the bill, said it wanted an annual review by Congress of the Navy program. The Senate took no action on the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 4393 would have authorized construction of the following ships, all of which were to be charged against previously authorized and unobligated tonnage:

One 60,000-ton aircraft carrier (Forrestal class).

Six destroyer leaders and six destroyers.

Three nuclear-powered submarines, four regular submarines, and one guided-missile submarine.

Landing craft not to exceed 14,000 tons.

Two minesweepers, two escort vessels, two ammunition ships, one general stores ship, and five patrol vessels.

HR 4393 also would have authorized the Navy to modernize certain existing vessels and convert them to:

Six aircraft carriers.

One heavy cruiser, one guided-missile light cruiser, and one guided-missile destroyer.

Twelve radar picket escort vessels, two cable repairing and laying ships, one seaplane tender, and four ocean radar station ships.

Congress in 1955 appropriated $1,387,634,000 for the Navy shipbuilding program in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal 1956 (HR 6042 -- PL 157). (See p. 219.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- March 7 and 9.

TESTIMONY -- March 7 -- Favoring passage of HR 4393 were Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas; James H. Smith, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Navy (air); Rear Adm. Wilson D. Leggett, Bureau of Ships; and Adm. Donald B. Duncan, vice chief of Naval operations. Thomas defended the aircraft carrier as "indispensable" in modern warfare, and said it would be "extremely difficult to destroy, even with an atomic bomb." Duncan read a statement by Adm. Robert B. Carney, chief of Naval operations, in which Carney called the carrier "the most important ship" in the program.

March 9 -- Leggett said the Navy had "developed and tested out a wash-down system which enables any ship to rapidly decontaminate itself" from nuclear radiation.

ACTION -- The Committee March 9 voted, 34-0, to report favorably the bill to authorize a $1.3 billion program for Naval construction. HR 4393 was reported March 15 (H Rept 209).

Floor Action

The House April 21 passed HR 4393 by a roll-call vote of 373-3. Seven Representatives voted "present," while Reps. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.), and Fred Marshall (D Minn.) cast dissenting votes. (For voting, see chart, p. 144.)

DEBATE -- Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) -- "The only enemy we are talking about now is Russia...Any (super) carrier would be their No. 1 target...they would be able to put that carrier out of business before it got very many miles from home." "It is ill-advised to bring all these details (of naval programs) out in public... I wish the Russian legislature would hold a session like this..."

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "The speed and mobility of a carrier task force makes it difficult to find and difficult to hit...The carrier...enjoys a great advantage in its ability to avoid (hydrogen bomb) fallout." The recommendation for construction of the super carrier was one "we may ignore only at our peril and at the peril of the safety of our homeland."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- "The battleship has become obsolete, as we all know. Today it is the aircraft carrier that is the highly mobile, hard-hitting, effective weapon."

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- "This is, I hope, the first of a series of bills to accomplish an annual review of the Navy shipbuilding program. I believe that is one of the most important functions of the Congress...to authorize the specific numbers and types of ships the Navy is to have."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) -- Name proposed super aircraft carrier "USS Kitty Hawk" instead of "USS Congress" as proposed in original bill. Voice.

STATE MILITIAS

HR 7289 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee without a written report, July 26, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 26.
- Reported by Senate Armed Services Committee without a written report, July 30.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote, July 30.

P.L. 363 -- Signed into law Aug. 11.

HR 7289 authorized the states and territories to establish militias for homefront protection.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 7289:

Allowed states to maintain defense forces in addition to the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

Prohibited state defense forces from being drafted into the armed forces of the United States.

Prohibited membership in state defense forces to members of the reserve forces.

Background

Legislation permitting states to maintain militias was requested Jan. 13, 1955, by President Eisenhower in a message to Congress that covered his proposals for strengthening armed forces reserves.

The President said it was a "matter of urgent importance" to insure that state forces would be available for local use if National Guard units were called into federal service.

A House fight over an anti-segregation amendment caused provisions pertaining to state militias and the National Guard to be deleted from HR 7000, which set up the military reserve program. (See p. 334.)

GI EDUCATION

HR 587 -- Reported by House Veterans' Affairs Committee (H Rept 8) Jan. 25, 1955.
- Passed by the House Jan. 27 by a 366-0 roll-call vote. (See page 136.)
- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 26) Feb. 8.
- Passed by the Senate Feb. 9 by voice vote.

P.L. 7 -- Signed into law, Feb. 15.

The bill allowed members of the armed forces serving as of Jan. 31, 1955, to continue to build up credits for education benefits under the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952 (the Korean GI Bill).

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 587:

Granted full educational entitlement under the Korean GI Bill (PL 550, 82nd Congress) to members of the armed forces who were on active duty on or before Jan. 31, 1955.

Specified that such an individual might continue to accrue entitlement to education at a specified rate until his first discharge, or until the maximum of 36 months entitlement had been accrued.

Set Jan. 31, 1965, as the final date for completing schooling under the bill.

Background

REFERENCE -- "GI Bill Extended to Korea Veterans." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 206-207.)

The Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, following the general outlines of the GI Bill of 1944 for World War II veterans, included a provision requiring Korean veterans to start their schooling or training by Aug. 20, 1954, or two years after discharge, and finish it within seven years.

In 1954 Congress extended the time limits. PL 610 (83rd Congress) provided that veterans must start their education within three years after discharge from service and must complete it within eight years of discharge. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 319.)

President Eisenhower issued an executive order Jan. 1, 1955, that set Jan. 31 as the final date on which servicemen would be eligible for certain wartime benefits. The order had the effect of cutting off the serviceman's right to accumulate education and training time after Jan. 31. A White House statement Jan. 13 said the President favored passage of legislation similar to HR 587.

House

COMMITTEE -- Veterans' Affairs.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 24-25 on HR 587, introduced by Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas).

TESTIMONY -- The Committee heard favorable testimony on HR 587 from 15 Congressmen, officers of the

Veterans of Foreign Wars, AMVETS, and American Legion, and members of executive agencies.

ACTION -- Jan. 25 the Committee unanimously reported HR 587 (H Rept 8) with an amendment to extend until 1965 (rather than 1967) the date by which GI schooling must be completed.

Floor Action

The House Jan. 27 passed HR 587 by a 366-0 roll-call vote and sent it to the Senate. (For voting, see chart, p. 136.) All speakers endorsed the objectives of the bill.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Favorably reported HR 587 without amendment Feb. 8 (S Rept 26). The Committee voted unanimously after hearing 34 minutes of testimony.

The Senate Feb. 9 passed HR 587 by voice vote, without debate, and sent the bill to the President.

SURVIVORS' BENEFITS

HR 7089 -- Reported by House Select Committee on Survivors' Benefits (H Rept 993) June 28, 1955.

• Passed by the House by voice vote July 13. (For roll-call vote, see p. 158.)

The House in 1955 passed legislation (HR 7089) to amend the government's program of payments to the survivors of servicemen and some veterans. The bill also would place servicemen under a contributory social security setup instead of retaining the government-financed program.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate Finance Committee July 14, HR 7089 would have:

Increased Veterans Administration survivor benefits and repealed the existing $10,000 free insurance program.

Set the minimum monthly payment to a serviceman's dependent survivor at $112, plus 12 percent of his basic pay (a range of $122-$242 per month).

Revised the six months' death gratuity payment paid by the Defense Department, setting the range at $800-$3,000.

Authorized payment of the gratuity to survivors of men who died of service-connected causes within 120 days after separation from service.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Placed all servicemen under contributory social security, replacing the existing $160 per month gratuitous wage credit.

Removed Federal Employees' Compensation Act benefits currently granted reservists.

Authorized government reimbursement to the social security trust fund for the wage credits given servicemen since Sept. 15, 1940 ($21 million to be paid annually for 10 years to cover OASI payments already made, plus an estimated $380 million for future payments).

Authorized one application form for survivors, to be sent either to the Social Security Administration or the VA.

Background

The House set up a Select Committee in 1954 to study benefits provided by law for the surviving dependents of deceased servicemen.

The Select Committee released a report (H Rept 2682) on Dec. 21, 1954, stating that "thousands of survivors" were receiving monthly benefit payments in excess of the deceased's active duty pay. It added that other survivors were receiving benefits "inadequate to meet their basic minimum needs." The Committee recommended an overhaul of existing legislation.

President Eisenhower in his State-of-the-Union message, Jan. 6, 1955, declared that "we now have under study the system of benefits for veterans and for surviving dependents of deceased veterans and servicemen." On Jan. 14, the President named a seven-member Commission on Veterans' Pensions. Gen. Omar N. Bradley was appointed head of the Commission by Mr. Eisenhower March 5.

In a letter to Bradley, the President said he wanted recommendations for "modernization" of veterans benefits and "clarification of their relationship to our broader government social insurance and family protection programs." Target date for submission of the Commission report was first set at Nov. 1, 1955, later was extended until 1956.

The House Select Committee study was confined to payments to survivors. The Bradley Commission's investigation was on a broader scale and included veterans' pensions.

House

The House Feb. 2, by voice vote, agreed to continue its Select Committee on Survivors' Benefits (H Res 35). The resolution empowered the Committee to recommend legislation to improve the government program for taking care of the survivors of veterans and servicemen.

Members of the Committee were: Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.), chairman; Olin E. Teague (D Texas); Paul J. Kilday (D Texas); William H. Bates (R Mass.); and Robert W. Kean (R N.J.).

COMMITTEE -- Select Committee on Survivors' Benefits.

HEARINGS -- April 19 through June 17, intermittently.

ACTION -- The Committee June 28 favorably reported (H Rept 993) HR 7089. (For Provisions, see above.)

Floor Action

The House July 13 passed HR 7089 by voice vote. A closed rule (H Res 295) prohibiting all but Committee amendments was adopted by a 376-24 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 158.)

DEBATE -- John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Opposed the closed rule because he wished to offer an amendment to provide $140 monthly for widows of privates and generals alike. The bill's provision basing the payment on rank and length of service "is un-American...class distinction."

William H. Bates (R Mass.) -- "Does the gentleman contend that the American Legion would support a bill which was un-American?"

Saylor -- Legion leaders "said that officially they are on record for (the provision) put privately they asked me to do everything I could to oppose it...Representatives of the VFW, DAV, and AMVETS...asked me to oppose this provision."

Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.) -- Because of "the interrelationship of the various benefits" in the bill, adoption of Saylor's amendment "would completely throw the whole thing out of kilter." In the first year of operation the new program would cost $14-$20 million more than current benefits, in five years the cost would be equal, and after 18 years, estimated "annual savings will be $83 million."

James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) -- "This extension of social security coverage (to servicemen) could be the opening wedge in the eventual abolishment of the Veterans Administration and its related services, including hospitalization and medical care."

OVERSEAS VOTING

HR 4048 -- Reported by House Administration Committee (H Rept 60) Feb. 18, 1955.

- Passed by the House Feb. 24, amended, by voice vote.
- Reported by Senate Rules and Administration Committee (S Rept 580) June 17.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate, amended, July 20.
- Conference Report (H Rept 1625) agreed to by the Senate Aug. 1, by voice vote, (for roll-call vote, on a motion, see p. 135); and by the House, by voice vote, Aug. 2.

P. L. 296 -- Signed into law Aug. 9.

Congress in 1955 passed legislation to aid absentee voting by members of the armed forces, their dependents, and other citizens outside the territorial limits of the United States.

Some controversy focused on federal vs. states' rights in regard to writing election laws, and on attempts to prevent states from levying poll taxes on absentee voters. The final version of the bill made recommendations to the states for handling absentee voting.

PROVISIONS -- The Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955:

Repealed all of a 1942 law on the subject and all amendments to it.

Urged states to enact laws permitting servicemen, federal employees abroad, dependents of both groups, and merchant seamen to register for voting by use of uniform postcard applications, and to vote by absentee ballot.

Authorized the President to designate a department head to coordinate federal activities to assist absentee voting.

Background

Agitation for a strong servicemen's voting act started shortly after the enactment of the Sept. 16, 1942, measure (PL 712, 77th Congress) which set up voting machinery for the armed forces in World War II.

Legislators from the outset clashed over states' rights in making voting policies. In 1944, Congress enacted a law permitting servicemen to vote in that election only. President Franklin D. Roosevelt called the bill "wholly inadequate" but let it become law without his signature. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. I, 1945, p. 143.)

In 1951 an American Political Science Association committee reported that 24 states did not have adequate provisions for absentee voting by servicemen.

A bill sponsored by the Truman Administration providing machinery for servicemen voting was passed by the Senate on June 20, 1952, but was pigeonholed by a House Rules subcommittee. (See CQ Almanac, Vol VIII, 1952, p. 205.) In following years, states' rights arguments killed a number of other voting proposals.

In 1955 President Eisenhower, in Feb. 6 letters to state governors, urged states to adopt uniform absentee voting laws for overseas servicemen. The President said he had been informed that three-fourths of the states fell short of "criteria established in World War II as substantially necessary to assure effective overseas voting by service people." He attached to his letters copies of a bill (HR 3121), introduced by Rep. Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa), calling for uniform provisions in state laws on absentee voting by servicemen and women.

House

COMMITTEE -- Administration.

ACTION -- Feb. 3 reported a bill (HR 3406 -- H Rept 20) to give servicemen permanent voting rights instead of restricting the privilege to wartime.

COMMITTEE -- Rules.

HEARING -- Feb. 8 on a request for a rule to bring HR 3406 to the House floor.

ACTION -- None.

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said Feb. 10 that "as a result" of the Rules Committee hearing, the Administration Committee was giving "further consideration" to provisions in the bill that would have prohibited poll tax requirements for servicemen.

COMMITTEE -- Administration.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 17.

ACTION -- Feb. 18 reported a new bill (HR 4048 -- H Rept 60) recommending to the states means by which members of the armed services and other absentees overseas could vote.

Floor Action

The House Feb. 24 adopted minor committee amendments and passed HR 4048 by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, the bill would:

Establish procedures for the states to follow in regard to absentee voting.

Repeal a Sept. 16, 1942 Act which bypassed state voting requirements for servicemen during time of war.

Recommend extension of the voting franchise to federal employees working outside the territorial limits of the United States.

Authorize the President to designate the head of an executive department or agency to coordinate federal assistance under the bill.

DEBATE -- In brief debate that preceded passage, Reps. Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa) and Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., (D Mass.) spoke in favor of the bill.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Rules and Administration.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- June 17 reported HR 4048 (S Rept 580) without amendment.

Floor Action

The Senate July 20 passed the bill by voice vote, with an amendment.

DEBATE -- Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) -- The bill will permit the states, "within their own judgment and determination, (to) follow the federal pattern with relation to soldier voting."

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- A number of states "have laws and constitutional provisions restricting...the poll tax exemption for members of the armed forces." Since 1951, the draft law has contained an exemption from the payment of poll taxes for persons drafted or enlisted under that law.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Hennings -- Retain Title I (exempting servicemen from poll taxes) of the Act of Sept. 16, 1942 (PL 712, 77th Congress). Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- House-Senate conferees Aug. 2 recommended (Rept 1625) deletion of Hennings' amendment, which would have enabled servicemen to vote without paying poll taxes, during wartime.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate Aug. 1 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report after rejecting, by a roll-call vote of 22-56, a motion by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to return the bill to conference. (For voting, see chart, p. 135.)

DEBATE -- Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) -- "All existing legislation on the subject would be repealed by this one comprehensive bill.... The bill itself is simply a recommendation to the states that they enact legislation of this sort so that men and women in the service can vote at elections."

Morse -- Wanted the Hennings amendment reinstated. "I believe all who support progress in civil rights legislation in the Senate should vote to send the conference report back to conference."

HOUSE ACTION

The House Aug. 2 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report on HR 4048. This action cleared the bill for the White House.

BILLS ACTED ON

How They Are Listed

Military and Veterans bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below, in order of bill number. (For all Bills Introduced in this Military and Veterans category, including bills not acted on, see page 589. For complete listing of Public Laws, by public law number, see page 104.)

The following summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, and date of action taken or page reference to a detailed legislative history.

In this Military and Veterans section, the Bills Acted On are divided into two groupings: Defense Policy; and Veterans. Each grouping is subdivided into those bills on which work was finished -- under the heading "Action Completed" -- and those not finished -- listed under "Unfinished Business."

Defense Policy

ACTION COMPLETED

S 800. Public Law 145. Repeal act of Jan. 19, 1929 (ch 86, 45 Stat. 1090) entitled "An act to limit date of filing claims for retainer pay" re members of Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve. RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 1. Senate passed, April 13. House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5. President signed July 12.

S 802. Public Law 146. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act re removal of requirement for final physical examination. RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 4. Senate passed March 28, amended. House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5. President signed July 12.

S 804. Public Law 144. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 re advance payments to members of uniformed services. RUSSELL (D Ga.). SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 4. Senate passed March 28. House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5. President signed July 12.

S 829. Public Law 11. Authorize armed forces personnel to participate in certain international amateur sports competitions. BENDER (R Ohio). Senate Armed Services reported March 4, amended. Senate passed March 8, amended. House passed March 10. President signed March 14.

S 933. Public Law 147. Facilitate settlement of accounts of deceased members of uniformed services. RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 25, amended. Senate passed April 28, amended. House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5. President signed July 12.

S 1137. Public Law 149. Extend authority for enlistment of aliens in regular Army. RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 1. Senate passed, April 13. House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5. President signed July 12.

S 1138. Public Law 262. Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 177) as amended, providing certain construction and other authority. RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported May 19. Senate passed May 26. House Armed Services reported July 14. House passed July 29. President signed Aug. 9.

S 1419. Public Law 87. Lower age requirements re optional retirement of persons serving in Coast Guard who served in former Lighthouse Service PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26. Senate passed May 31. House passed on consent calendar June 7, in lieu of HR 3399. President signed June 21.

S 1507. Authorize furnishing of subsistence and quarters without charge to employees of Corps of Engineers engaged on floating-plant operations. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 28. Senate indefinitely postponed May 5.

S 1571. Public Law 153. Authorize voluntary extensions of enlistments in Army, Navy and Air Force for periods of less than 1 year. RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 16. Senate passed on call of calendar June 20. House passed on consent calendar July 5 in lieu of HR 5000. President signed July 12.

S 1653. Provide for relief of members of armed forces re payment of income taxes while held as prisoners by communistic-controlled authorities. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate indefinitely postponed May 9.

S 1718. Public Law 115. Provide certain clarifying and technical amendments to Reserve Officers Personnel Act of 1954. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Armed Services reported May 20, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House Armed Services reported June 23, amended. House passed June 28, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments June 29. President signed June 30.

S 1725. Public Law 143. Repeal two provisions of law requiring that certain military personnel shall be paid monthly. RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 16. Senate passed on call of calendar June 20. House passed on consent calendar July 5, in lieu of HR 5270. President signed July 11.

S 2135. Public Law 156. Provide for suspension of certain benefits in case of members of reserve components of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps ordered to extended active duty in time of war or national emergency. RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 16. Senate passed on call of calendar June 20. House passed on consent calendar July 5, in lieu of HR 6601. President signed July 12.

S 2266. Public Law 122. Continue effectiveness of Missing Persons Act, as extended, until July 1, 1956. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate passed on call of calendar June 20. House passed June 29. President signed June 30.

S 2566. Public Law 290. Amend title 14, U.S.C., to provide for compensatory absence of Coast Guard military personnel serving at isolated aids to navigation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended. House passed July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 2107. Public Law 302. Amend National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 to provide for additional facilities necessary for administration and training of units of reserve components of armed forces of U.S. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported April 19, amended. House passed, April 27, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 21, amended. Senate passed July 25, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 26. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 2109. Public Law 308. Authorize permanent appointments in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 21, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments July 26. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 2112. Public Law 318. Amend act of Feb. 21, 1946 (60 Stat. 26) to permit retirement of temporary officers of naval service after completion of more than 20 years of active service. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 21, amended. House passed July 5, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 2149. Public Law 309. Increase annual compensation of Academic Dean of U.S. Naval Postgraduate School KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Armed Services reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 2150. Public Law 229. Amend further section 106 of Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 re date of rank of nurses and women medical specialists of regular Army and Air Force in permanent grade of captain. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Armed Services reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 2559. Public Law 294. Authorize male nurses and medical specialists to be appointed as reserve officers. BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Armed Services reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 2581. Public Law 44. Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical facilities and acquisition of land by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 16, amended. House passed Feb. 23, amended. Senate Armed Services reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 16. President signed May 23.

HR 3005. Public Law 118. Extend Universal Military Training and Service Act and Dependents Assistance Act. VINSON (D Ga.). (See story, p. 329.)

HR 3014. Authorize armed forces personnel to participate in Pan-American and Olympic games and certain other international amateur sports competitions. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported March 10, amended. Tabled when House passed S 829 in lieu, March 10.

HR 3399. Lower age requirement of persons serving in Coast Guard who served in the former Lighthouse Service. BOGGS (D La.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 10. House passed S 1419 in lieu June 7.

HR 3560. Public Law 197. Provide for relief of certain members of Army, Navy and Air Force. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 10. House passed April 18. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. President signed Aug. 1.

HR 3885. Public Law 60. Authorize waiver of bond requirements in Coast Guard contracts. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 15, amended. House passed March 29, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 19. Senate passed May 26. President signed June 3.

HR 4048. Public Law 296. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces, and their families to exercise their voting franchise. BURLESON (D Texas). (See story, p. 347.)

HR 4052. Public Law 58. Amend act of Jan. 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect provisions of title II of First War Powers Act of 1941. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 4. House passed April 18. Senate Judiciary reported May 17. Senate passed May 19. President signed June 1.

HR 4106. Public Law 233. Authorize crediting for certain purposes, of prior active federal commissioned service performed by person appointed as commissioned officer under section 101 or 102 of Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Armed Services reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 4294. Public Law 73. Amend section 640 of title 14, U.S.C. concerning interchange of supplies between armed forces. DOYLE (D Calif.). House Armed Services reported April 28. House passed May 17. Senate Armed Services reported June 2. Senate passed June 6. President signed June 15.

HR 4672. Public Law 371. Increase annuities of certain retired civilian members of teaching staffs of U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. HEBERT (D La.). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Armed Services reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 4720. Public Law 20. Provide incentives for members of uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances. KILDAY (D Texas). (See story, p. 331.)

HR 4886. Public Law 231. Provide that active service in Army and Air Force shall be included in determining eligibility for retirement of certain commissioned officers of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Armed Services

reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 4936. Public Law 35. Authorize furnishing of subsistence and quarters without charge to employees of Corps of Engineers engaged on floating-plant operations. MORRISON (D La.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 25. House passed on consent calendar May 2. Senate passed May 5. President signed May 13.

HR 5000. Authorize voluntary extensions of enlistments in Army, Navy, and Air Force for periods of less than one year. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 15, amended. House passed S 1571 in lieu July 5.

HR 5224. Public Law 67. Amend title 14 U.S.C. entitled "Coast Guard" to authorize certain early discharges of enlisted personnel. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 10, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26. Senate passed May 31. President signed June 8.

HR 5270. Repeal two provisions of law requiring that certain military personnel shall be paid monthly. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed S 1725 in lieu July 5.

HR 5875. Public Law 324. Amend title 14, U.S.C., entitled "Coast Guard" to provide involuntary retirement for certain officers. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 10, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 6277. Public Law 245. Amend subsection 303 (c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 re transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 28. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Armed Services reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. President signed Aug. 5.

HR 6600. Public Law 368. Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize travel and transportation allowances, and transportation of dependents and of baggage and household effects to homes of their selection for certain members of uniformed services. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported June 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 6601. Provide for suspension of certain benefits in case of members of reserve components of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps ordered to extended active duty in time of war or national emergency. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported June 16. House passed S 2135 in lieu July 5.

HR 6829. Public Law 161. Authorize certain construction at military, naval and air force installations. VINSON (D Ga.). (See story, p. 343.)

HR 7000. Public Law 305. Provide for strengthening of reserve forces. BROOKS (D La.). (See story, p. 334.)

HR 7194. Public Law 253. Authorize subsistence allowances to enlisted personnel. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 12, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. President signed Aug. 5.

HR 7289. Public Law 364. Authorize states to organize and maintain state defense forces. BROOKS (D La.). House passed July 26. Senate Armed Services reported July 30, amended. Senate passed July 30, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

H Res 112. Authorize and direct Committee on Armed Services to conduct complete investigation of all matters re procurement by Defense Dept., personnel, laws administered, use of funds and scientific research in support of armed services. VINSON (D Ga.). House Rules reported Jan. 26. House adopted Jan. 27.

H Res 113. Provide for expenses of investigation of procurement, personnel, laws administered, use of funds and scientific research and development of Department of Defense. VINSON (DGa.). House Administration reported Feb. 2, amended. House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 136. Request Secretary of Defense to furnish House of Representatives certain information as to extent and cost of military installations. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House tabled Feb. 16.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1600. Provide that leave accrued by members of armed forces while held as prisoners of war in Korea shall not be counted in determining maximum amount of leave which they may accumulate or have to their credit. PAYNE (R Maine), SMITH (R Maine). Senate Armed Services reported April 1, amended. Senate passed, April 13, amended.

S 1748. Authorize appointment of reserve midshipmen in U.S. Navy. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Armed Services reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended.

S 1834. Authorize certain retired commissioned officers of Coast Guard to use commissioned grade authorized them by law under which they retired, in computation of their retired pay under provisions of Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calender July 25.

HR 483. Amend Army-Navy Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947 to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in Medical Corps. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18.

HR 2121. Provide for relief of certain members of armed forces who were required to pay certain transportation charges covering shipment of household goods and personal effects upon return from overseas. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported March 8. House passed on consent calendar March 15.

HR 2194. Provide relief for Military Department of state of Florida. SIKES (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported April 4. House passed April 18.

HR 2383. Authorize establishment of Inventive Contributions Awards Board within Department of Defense.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.). House Judiciary reported July 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 3557. Amend act of July 3, 1943 re settlement of claims for damage or injury by military personnel or certain civilian employees of U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed March 29.

HR 3561. Amend act of Jan. 2, 1942 re settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy and Marine Corps forces in foreign countires. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 18.

HR 3661. Amend title 14 U.S.C. re settlement of claims of military and civilian personnel of Coast Guard. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed March 29.

HR 3761. Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported March 8.

HR 3996. Amend further Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 18.

HR 4051. Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed March 29.

HR 4229. Provide running mates for certain staff corps officers in naval service. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 19. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 4393. Provide for construction and conversion of certain modern naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.). (See story, p. 344.)

HR 5205. Extend to uniformed members of the armed forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 28, amended.

HR 5269. Increase number of cadets that President may personally select for appointment to U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Air Force Academy. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 15.

HR 5297. Provide for strengthening of Reserve Forces. BROOKS (D La.). (See story, p. 334.)

HR 5516. Amend section 306 of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to provide that service as Army field clerk, or as field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall be counted for purposes of retirement under title III of that act. MURRAY (D Ill.). House Armed Services reported July 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 5623. Authorize nomination of certain members of Civil Air Patrol as cadets at U.S. Air Force Academy. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5.

HR 5652. Provide for relief of certain members of Army and Air Force. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 12. House passed on consent calendar June 20.

HR 5738. Authorize flight instruction during Reserve Officers Training Corps programs. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported July 19, amended. House passed July 21, amended.

HR 6057. Further extend authority to require special registration, classification and induction of certain medical, dental and allied specialist categories and provide for continuation of special pay for physicians, dentists and veterinarians. VINSON (D Ga.). (See story, p. 330.)

HR 6725. Provide lump-sum readjustment payment for reserve officers who are involuntarily released from active duty. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 26, amended.

HR 6726. Continue effectiveness of Missing Persons Act, as extended, until July 1, 1956. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 15.

HR 7028. Increase peacetime limitation on number of lieutenant generals in Marine Corps. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18.

HR 7049. Revise, codify and enact into law, title 10 of U.S.C., entitled "Armed Forces" and title 32 of U.S.C., entitled "National Guard." WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported June 28. House passed Aug. 1, amended.

HR 7089. Provide benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans. HARDY (D Va.). (See story, p. 346.)

HR 7121. Validate payments of mileage made to U.S. Army and Air Force personnel pursuant to permanent change of station orders authorizing travel by commercial aircraft. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 26. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 7125. Extend to June 30, 1956 free mailing privileges granted by act of July 12, 1950, to members of armed forces of U.S. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 7205. Extend for 3 years existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of armed forces of U.S. on duty abroad. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 14.

HR 7379. Amend title 14, U.S.C., to provide for compensatory absence of Coast Guard military personnel serving at isolated aids to navigation. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 25, amended.

Veterans

ACTION COMPLETED

S 654. Public Law 88. Extend direct loan authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to correspond to expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended. House passed June 2, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment June 7. House concurred in Senate amendments June 8. President signed June 21.

S 2081. Public Law 280. Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training. HILL (D Ala.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 20. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22. House passed under suspension of rules July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 587. Public Law 7. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955 may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. TEAGUE (D Texas). (See story p. 345.)

HR 1617. Public Law 198. Amend sec. 622 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 re automatic waiver of insurance premiums for certain veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Finance reported July 12, amended. Senate passed July 13, amended. House agreed to Senate amendment July 14. President signed July 29.

HR 1619. Public Law 194. Amend certain provisions of Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 re continuance of national life insurance. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Finance reported July 12. Senate passed July 13. President signed July 29.

HR 3813. Public Law 178. Amend act incorporating American Legion to redefine eligibility for membership therein. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported May 10. House passed May 17. Senate Judiciary reported July 7. Senate passed on call of calendar July 11. President signed July 26.

HR 4727. Public Law 210. Permit issuance of flag to friend or associate of deceased veteran where it is not claimed by next of kin. CRETELLA (R Conn.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Finance reported July 19. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22. President signed Aug. 3.

HR 4754. Public Law 175. Redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II). WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported May 10. House passed May 17. Senate Judiciary reported July 7. Senate passed on call of calendar July 11. President signed July 26.

HR 4946. Public Law 176. Amend title IV of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act re limitation on application for unemployment compensation. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 12. Senate passed July 13. President signed July 26.

HR 5089. Public Law 92. Extend time for filing application for payment by certain disabled veterans on automobiles and other conveyances. DIGGS (D Mich.). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24. House passed on consent calendar May 2. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6, amended. Senate passed June 8, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments June 9. President signed June 21.

HR 5100. Public Law 83. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care. LONG (D La.). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24, amended. House passed April 18, amended. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6. Senate passed June 8. President signed June 16.

HR 5106. Public Law 84. Authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. THORNBERRY (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24. House passed April 18. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6. Senate passed June 8. President signed June 16.

HR 5715. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans and to make additional types of direct loans thereunder. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Veterans Affairs reported April 26. House passed June 2. House tabled June 2 after passing S 654, amended, in lieu.

HR 5792. Public Law 180. Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to extend time for filing claims for mustering-out payments. KARSTEN (D Mo.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 12. Senate passed July 13. President signed July 26.

HR 5893. Public Law 239. Amend paragraph I (a), part I, of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended, to make its provisions applicable to active service on and after June 27, 1950, and prior to Feb. 1, 1955. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 6419. Public Law 172. Redefine terms "stepchild" and "stepparent" for purposes of Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Finance reported July 12. Senate passed July 13. President signed July 26.

HR 6832. Public Law 181. Provide for payment of reasonable attorney's fee by insured in suit brought by him or on his behalf during his lifetime for waiver of premiums on account of total disability. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Finance reported July 12. Senate passed July 13. President signed July 26.

H Res 35. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of benefits under federal law for surviving dependents of deceased members and former members of armed forces. HARDY (D Va.). House Rules reported Jan. 31, amended. House adopted Feb. 2, amended.

H Res 63. Conduct inspection of Veterans Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Rules reported Jan. 31, amended. House adopted Feb. 2, amended.

H Res 128. Provide funds for investigation and study re benefits provided under federal law for surviving dependents of deceased and former members of armed forces. HARDY (D Va.). House Administration reported Feb. 24. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 129. Provide funds for investigation of Veterans Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Administration reported Feb. 24. House adopted Feb. 24.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 735. Increase rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded Medal of Honor. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24, amended. House passed June 22, amended.

HR 1614. Amend veterans regulations to increase statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering

loss of eye along with loss of limb. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 1761. Relieve veterans relying on erroneous interpretation of law from liability to repay portion of subsistence allowances they received under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. BALDWIN (R Calif.). House Judiciary reported July 28. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 1821. Provide that checks for benefits provided by laws administered by Administrator of Veterans Affairs may be forwarded to addressee in certain cases. MATTHEWS (D. Fla.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 4006. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training. KEE (D W. Va.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 5055. Provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval service for purposes of laws administered by Veterans Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported July 26.

HR 6274. Provide that no fee shall be charged veteran for furnishing him copy of his discharge or copy of his certificate of service. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Armed Services reported July 12, amended.

H J Res 110. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces in Moro Province, including Mindanao, and Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in same status as those who served during Philippine Insurrection and their survivors. O'HARA (D Ill.). House Veterans Affairs reported July 28, amended. House passed Aug. 2, amended.

MISCELLANEOUS and ADMINISTRATIVE

Major Actions

Congressional, Judicial Pay

Postal Pay Raise

Federal Pay Raise

Hoover Commission Reports

Hawaii-Alaska Statehood



Miscellaneous and Administrative

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Postal Pay (HR 4644)	Passage of bill, 7.5 percent increase	142-43
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Small Business Committee Funds (H Res 299)	Adoption of resolution	164-65
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CONGRESSIONAL, JUDICIAL PAY

S 462 -- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 25) Feb. 1, 1955.

HR 3828 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 49) Feb. 14.

- Passed by the House Feb. 16 by a 283-118 roll-call vote. (See p. 138.)
- Passed by the Senate, amended, Feb. 23 by a 62-24 roll-call vote. (See p. 117.)
- First conference report (H Rept 79) agreed to by voice vote of the House Feb. 25; rejected by the Senate by voice vote Feb. 25.
- Second conference report (H Rept 81) agreed to by the Senate Feb. 28, by voice vote and by the House March 1, by a 223-113 roll-call vote. (See p. 140.)

P.L. 9 -- Signed into law March 2.

The bill provided pay raises for Members of Congress, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, federal judges, and certain officials of the Justice Department. The chief difference between the House and the Senate bills was a $2,500 expense allowance for Congressmen which would have been retained by the House. Both the Senate version and the final version of the bill deleted this item.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 3828 raised salaries to the following amounts:

$22,500 for Members of Congress, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico (from $15,000, including a $2,500 taxable expense allowance).

$45,000 for the Vice President and Speaker of the House (from $40,000), including $10,000 taxable expense allowance in both cases.

$35,500 for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (from $25,500).

$35,000 for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court (from $25,000).

$25,500 for judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Court of Claims, Customs and Patent Appeals Court, and Military Appeals Court (from $17,500).

$23,000 for chief judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (from $15,500).

$22,500 for judges of District Courts, Customs Court, and Tax Court (from $15,000).

$21,000 for the Deputy Attorney General (from $17,500).

$20,500 for the Solicitor General (from $17,500).

$20,000 for Assistant Attorneys General -- except Assistant for Administration -- (from $15,000).

The bill also:

Permitted the Attorney General to set salaries of U.S. attorneys from $12,000-$20,000 (existing maximum $15,000) and assistant and special U.S. attorneys at a maximum of $15,000 (from $12,000).

Gave judges of the Court of Military Appeals up to $15 a day for travel expenses.

Placed pay raises in effect March 1, 1955.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Salaries Commission," CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 408ff.

Congress in 1953 set up a Commission to review salaries of Congressmen and judges. The Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries made its report on Jan. 15, 1954. It proposed increases of $12,500 for Congressmen and District judges, and larger raises for other judges, including Supreme Court Justices. Congress did not act on the recommendation during 1954.

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message Jan. 6, 1955, urged Congress "to approve a long overdue increase in the salaries of Members of Congress and of the federal judiciary to a level commensurate with their heavy responsibilities." Ex-President Harry S. Truman also urged the pay raises in a Feb. 16 statement.

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- Feb. 14 reported a bill (HR 3828 -- H Rept 49) that recommended lower pay raises for Members of Congress and federal judges than had the Commission, and also provided raises for U.S. attorneys and staff employees of House committees.

Floor Action

HR 3828 was passed by the House Feb. 16, by a roll-call vote of 283-118. Voting for the bill were 166 Democrats and 117 Republicans; opposing it were 59 Representatives from each party. (For voting, see chart, p. 138.)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 3828 would raise salaries to the following amounts:

$22,500 for Members of Congress, Delegates and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico (from $12,500), retaining the existing $2,500 taxable expense allowance.

$45,000 for the Speaker and Vice President (from $40,000), including the existing $10,000 expense allowance.

$35,500 for the Chief Justice of the United States (from $25,500).

$35,000 for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court (from $25,000).

$25,000 for judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Court of Claims, Customs and Patent Appeals Court, and Military Appeals Court (from $17,500).

$22,500 for judges of District Courts ($500 more for chief judge of D.C. court), Customs Courts and Tax Courts (from $15,000).

$21,000 for the Deputy Attorney General (from $17,500).

$20,500 for the Solicitor General (from $17,500).

$20,000 for each Assistant Attorney General except the Assistant Attorney General on Administration (from $15,000).

The bill would also:

Permit the Attorney General to set salaries of U.S. attorneys from $12,000-$20,000 (existing maximum $15,000) and assistant U.S. attorneys from $6,000-$15,000 (existing maximum $12,000).

Permit chairmen of standing House committees to set base salaries of professional staff members from $5,000-$10,000 and clerical staff members from $2,000-$10,000 (existing maximum for both, $8,000).

Permit gross salaries of staff members to equal the pay of the highest grade in the classified civil service.

Make pay raises for Vice President, Speaker, and Congressmen effective at the commencement of the 84th Congress and all other increases effective Jan. 1, 1955.

LIVING COSTS CITED

DEBATE -- Proponents of the bill said cost-of-living increases since the last pay raise for Congressmen in 1946 justified the $10,000 raise proposed in the bill. Citing the costs of maintaining two homes and travel between their districts and Washington, they said Congressmen with families to support could not meet expenses on their current salary.

Among those speaking for the bill were Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.), Reps. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), Martin Dies (D Texas) and Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.). Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) warned that if Congressional and judicial salaries were not raised, the posts eventually would be filled only by "political hacks and millionaires."

Opponents contended passage of the bill would "open the floodgates" for raises for other groups. Others took the line of Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), who said he could not vote himself a raise when there was heavy unemployment in his district. "I do not believe the voting public will look favorably" on the bill, Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.) said.

Efforts to cut down increases provided in the bill were defeated. Reps. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) and Richard H. Poff (R Va.) were ruled out of order on attempts to have the salary raises take effect in 1957. The rule that brought the bill to the floor permitted only amendments to raise or lower salaries affected by the bill, or to delete provisions of it.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.) -- Reduce by $5,000 proposed raises for Supreme Court Justices. Standing, 27-161.

Jones -- Reduce by $2,500 proposed raise for circuit court judges. Voice.

Jones -- Reduce by $2,500 proposed raise for district court judges. Voice.

Burdick -- Reduce by $5,000 proposed raise for Congressmen. Standing, 63-176.

Omar Burleson (D Texas) -- Delete provisions raising the ceiling on base pay of professional and clerical staff members of House committees. Standing, 126-123; teller vote, 139-146.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Delete provision dealing with clerical staff members. Standing, 77-117.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- On pay bills (S 462, 540), Jan. 25 and 28. S 462, introduced by Chairman Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), would have carried out the recommendations of the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries, including a $12,500 raise for Congressmen. S 540, introduced by Walter F. George (D Ga.) and Styles Bridges (R N.H.), would have provided a $7,500 raise.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 25 -- Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., supported pay increases and said salaries paid federal judges were inadequate to retain many able men on the bench and attract new ones. Similar testimony came from Loyd Wright, president of the American Bar Association, Morris Mitchell of the ABA, and Bernard G. Segal, who had headed the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries.

Ex-Rep. Evan Howell (R Ill., 1941-47), a former Court of Claims judge, said he had resigned from both government positions because of the need for more income. Harold M. Kennedy, a former District judge, gave similar testimony.

Jan. 28 -- Appearing in favor of pay increases were William P. Rogers, deputy Attorney General; Chief Judge Harold M. Stephens, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; Judge Don N. Laramore, Court of Claims; Henry L. Woolfender, Michigan Bar Association president; and Charles L. Rhyne, counsel to the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries.

EXPENSE ITEM REPEALED

ACTION -- The full Judiciary Committee reported an amended version of S 462 (S Rept 25) Feb. 1.

PROVISIONS -- As reported by the Committee, the bill would have raised salaries to the following amounts:

$22,500 for Members of Congress (but repealing the existing $2,500 expense allowance).

$35,000 for the Vice President and the Speaker of the House, plus the existing $10,000 expense allowance.

$35,000 for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

$34,500 for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

$25,500 for judges of appellate courts.

$25,500 for judges of District Courts, Customs Courts, and Tax Courts.

The Committee bill also would:

Permit reimbursement to Members of Congress for five round trips a year between their homes and Washington, at a rate to be fixed. These trips would be in addition to the one permitted under existing law for which Congressmen were paid 20 cents a mile.

Authorize official travel and maintenance expenses for judges of the Court of Military Appeals.

Set the effective date for all provisions as the first day of the month following enactment of the bill.

Floor Action

HR 3828 was passed by the Senate Feb. 23, by a 62-24 roll-call vote, after the text of the Committee version of S 462 was substituted for the provisions of the House bill. All attempts to delete or reduce proposed pay increases were defeated. (For voting, see chart, p. 117.)

The Senate insisted on its amendments and asked for a conference.

TWO DAYS OF DEBATE

DEBATE -- Feb. 21 -- The Senate leadership hoped the bill would be passed in one day but a lengthy speech by Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who said the subject deserved extensive debate, forced voting to be postponed.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Praised the thorough studies of the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries which, in 1954, recommended pay increases of more than $10,000. The Judiciary Committee, he said, cut the proposed increases "by $5,000 all across the board."

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Since the last Congressional pay raise, federal employees had

received five raises amounting to a total increase of 51 percent.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Stressed the need for better compensation in order to enlist or retain able Congressmen and judges.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Congressional salaries should not be raised while the budget was unbalanced but the raises for the judiciary were justified because judges were not permitted, in most cases, to earn outside income.

Morse -- "Members of Congress are now well paid. In my opinion, they are paid all they are worth." Instead, limits on particular expenses should be raised.

Feb. 23 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Congressional and judicial pay increases should not be "authorized with borrowed money," since only three of the preceeding 25 federal budgets had been balanced.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and Francis Case (R S.D.)-- Said proposed hikes in Congressional pay were too high.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Sought to include in the bill raises for Justice Department officials but Kefauver and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) said the subject had not been studied by the Salary Commission and should be considered separately.

Morse was ruled out of order on an amendment to require the publishing of names and salaries of all Congressional employees. Under a debate limitation agreement, the Senate had ordered Feb. 21 that all amendments be germane to the bill.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Most Congressmen are dependent on lectures, magazine articles or business connections for added income to meet expenses.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Feb. 23 -- Bush -- Delete increases for Congressmen, the Speaker and Vice President. Roll-call vote, 3-80.

Williams -- Provide that no salary increase should take effect until the federal budget were balanced. Roll call, 15-71.

Case (S.D.) -- Set Congressional salaries at $17,500. Voice vote.

Ellender -- Set Congressional salaries at $20,000. Voice.

Morse -- Increase allotments for clerical assistance, telephone, telegram and stamp expenses, and keep salaries at $12,500 plus $2,500 for expenses. Voice.

Morse -- Increase to $5,000 (from $3,000) Congressmen's tax deductions for living expenses. Voice.

Thye -- Raise salaries of Justice Department officials and U.S. Attorneys, as provided in House version of HR 3828. Voice.

First Conference

REPORT -- A House-Senate Conference Committee Feb. 24 reported (H Rept 79) a compromise version of HR 3828 that would:

Set $22,500 as salary for Members of Congress.

Replace the $2,500 Congressional expense allowance (retained in the House bill but left out of the Senate's) with a $1,250 allowance payable on voucher for expenses actually incurred.

Set Supreme Court salaries as in the Senate bill and appellate court salaries as in the House bill.

Agree to House provisions raising the pay of top Justice Department officials, and the salary range of U.S. attorneys.

Accept Senate provisions permitting Congressmen expenses for six annual round trips between Washington and home, and providing travel expenses for Military Appeals judges.

Delete House provisions for raises for committee staff members (conferees urged exploration of legislative employees' salaries).

Place pay raises in effect March 1. (Senate would have made raises effective on first of month following enactment; House would have made legislative raises retroactive to Jan. 5, others effective Jan. 1).

Floor Action

The House adopted the first conference report by voice vote, and without debate, on Feb. 25.

The Senate rejected the report by voice vote Feb. 25 after a number of Senators attacked the proposed tax-deductible expense allowance of $1,250. John J. Williams (R Del.) moved for a second conference and offered a motion to instruct Senate conferees to insist on elimination of the item. His motion was agreed to by a 62-7 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 118.)

DEBATE -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said the expense allowance might "raise in the public mind questions about the propriety of what we are doing for ourselves."

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Williams, and Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) expressed similar views.

Second Conference

The second conference report (H Rept 81) was filed Feb. 28. It eliminated both the $1,250 expense allowance and the extra round trip travel provision.

Floor Action

The report was agreed to Feb. 28, by voice vote of the Senate, after Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) explained that in return for yielding on the expense allowance, the House conferees had insisted that the travel item be eliminated.

The House March 1, by a roll-call vote of 223-113, accepted the second conference report and sent the bill to the President. (For voting, see chart, p. 140.)

BILL SIGNED

President Eisenhower signed HR 3828 into Public Law 9 on March 2. The President said he approved the idea of encouraging able young men of modest means to serve the country. He said that members of the judiciary, as well as Congressmen, had been "badly underpaid."

Group Stands

Proposals for Congressional and judicial pay raises were of interest to a number of national organizations.

Sen. Kefauver inserted letters in the Feb. 21 "Congressional Record" from the National Grange, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the National Society of Public Accountants, supporting the pay raises. The American Bar Association took the lead in urging judicial and Congressional pay boosts and also favored raises for Justice Department officials.

POSTAL PAY RAISE

S 1 -- Reported by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 41) March 2, 1955.

HR 4644 -- Reported by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 224) March 16.

- Failed to pass House under suspension of the rules, on a 120-302 roll-call vote March 21. (See p. 142.)

S 1 -- Passed by 72-21 roll-call vote of the Senate March 25. (See p. 121.)

- Passed by voice vote of the House after the text of HR 4644 was substituted, April 20. (For roll-call votes, see p. 144.)
- Conference report (H Rept 494) agreed to by the House on a 328-66 roll-call vote May 9 (see p. 148); by the Senate on a 66-11 roll-call vote May 11. (See p. 124.)
- Vetoed by President Eisenhower May 19.
- Senate, by a 54-39 vote, failed to override the veto May 24. (See p. 125.)

S 2061 -- Reported by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 382) May 26.

- Passed by 78-0 roll-call vote of the Senate June 1. (See p. 126.)
- Reported by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 728) June 2.
- Passed by 410-1 roll-call vote of the House, amended, June 7. (See p. 152.)
- Senate agreed, by voice vote, to House amendments June 7.

P.L. 68 -- Signed into law June 10.

President Eisenhower Jan. 11 requested an increase in mail rates and a 5 percent pay raise for all postal employees. He also proposed reclassification of certain postal workers, giving them an added 1.5 percent average increase. The Senate passed a bill providing a flat 10 percent increase with no reclassification features; the House a bill to raise pay an average 8.2 percent with reclassification.

A compromise on these two versions was agreed upon. A bill granting a flat 7 percent wage boost to all postal employees and an additional 1.59 percent average pay raise for certain employees to be reclassified was sent to the White House. It was vetoed by the President and the Senate failed to override the veto.

Congress then passed -- and the President signed -- legislation granting an average 8 percent pay raise through a flat 6 percent boost for all postal employees, and limited reclassification for certain others, giving them an added average pay hike of 2 percent. Congress took no action on the President's plea for an increase in postal rates.

The cost of the bill as it became law was estimated at about $200 million a year -- $165 million of it due to the pay raises alone. Pay increases which would have been provided by the vetoed bill were estimated at $173 million. The Administration's original wage request would have cost about $129 million annually.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law S 2061:

Granted all postal workers a 6 percent pay raise retroactive to March 1, 1955.

Reclassified postal jobs to provide an estimated average 2 percent salary increase for certain employees.

Continued city and rural letter carriers, postal clerks, and special delivery carriers in their existing salary brackets.

Provided automatic annual "step increases" for all postal employees.

Provided field service employees working between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. an extra 10 percent of their salary.

Changed Post Office Department paydays from twice a month to once every two weeks.

Regulated working hours so a regular working day could not extend longer than 10 consecutive hours.

Granted employees below Grade 9 time and a half for all work over eight hours a day.

Granted employees below Grade 9, for Saturday or Sunday work, compensatory time off during the next week, except in December, when time and a half would be paid for weekend work.

Raised the daily travel allowance of postal transportation clerks from $6 a day to $9 a day.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Postal Rates, Postal Pay Hikes." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 385ff.) "Vetoed Federal Pay Raise" (Vol. X, pp. 388ff.).

President Eisenhower in 1954 pocket vetoed a 5 percent pay raise bill for classified and postal workers, partly because it did not provide for increased postal rates.

In a Jan. 11, 1955, postal message to Congress, Mr. Eisenhower recommended "an increase in the average wage of postal employees along with correction of the serious inequities in the salary structure" in order to "provide for a more proper and effective relationship between pay and work performed." He also requested an interim increase in postal rates to "provide needed revenue" and help "check a deficit in the operation of the Post Office Department which, since World War II, has reached the staggering total of more than $4 billion."

Other points in Mr. Eisenhower's proposed program: adoption by Congress of a policy to make the Post Office Department self-supporting; separation of "those postal costs to be paid by the patron from those costs which should be raised by general taxation;" establishment of a commission to make future postal rate adjustments.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL) Jan. 11 called President Eisenhower's message "a serious disappointment." The union said the proposed wage increase was "so small as to be of little real help."

House

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 1-4, 8, 9, 15-17, on Administration-backed bills (HR 2987, 3017) to raise postal salaries an average of 5 percent and reclassify certain workers, and on HR 1592, to provide postal employees with a flat 10 percent raise.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 14 -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield and Assistant Postmaster General Eugene J. Lyons supported HR 2987, 3017. William C. Doherty, president, National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL), opposed them and endorsed HR 1592. Similar testimony came from E.C. Hallbeck, National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL).

Feb. 8, 9 -- Sam Klein of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks (Ind.) opposed the

Administration-backed measures, particularly the reclassification features. Support for the Administration bills came from the National Postal Transport Association (AFL), and National Rural Letter Carriers' Association (Ind.).

Feb. 15-17 -- More than a score of Congressmen testified on the various measures.

ACTION -- The Committee March 16 reported a clean bill (HR 4644 -- H Rept 224) to raise the pay of postal workers an average 7.6 percent and reclassify certain employees.

Floor Action

The House March 21 rejected, by a 120-302 roll-call vote, a motion to suspend the rules and pass HR 4644. Rejection of the motion left HR 4644 on the calendar, and before the Rules Committee. (For voting, see chart, p. 142.)

DEBATE -- Opponents of the bill contended it needed amendment to grant higher salaries to rank and file workers. Proponents warned that amendments raising the cost would bring a Presidential veto.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- "The cost of the original bill (before the Committee) was $129 million and the new bill (HR 4644) has raised the total cost to over $152 million...This is an equitable, constructive bill." If Congress provided higher raises, "the President then would veto the bill."

John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) -- Although HR 4644 would provide a 7.6 percent average increase in payroll costs, "it is a bill representing less than 7 percent for 60 percent of the employees."

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- HR 4644 "is the best that can be worked out," considering the government's interest in keeping salary increases "within reasonable bounds."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 28, 31; Feb. 7, 10 on a bill (S 1) to grant postal employees a 10 percent pay raise effective Dec. 31, 1954, and an Administration-backed bill (S 773) to provide a 5 percent wage boost to all employees plus additional raises averaging 1.5 percent to certain personnel through reclassification.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 28 -- Favoring S 1 were Doherty of the Letter Carriers and Hallbeck of the Post Office Clerks. A statement favoring S 773 was filed by Raymond V. McNamara of the National Association of Postmasters (Ind.).

Doherty said a 10 percent increase would correct "an inequity of enormous proportions." He criticized tying a postal rate increase to a pay raise, contending that "several agencies of government are more costly to maintain and operate than the postal service" and the Post Office Department "comes closer to paying its own way than any other activity of government."

Hallbeck called the 10 percent increase proposal the "very minimum necessary" to eliminate what he termed a lag of "monstrous proportions" in postal salaries. He attacked the reclassification proposal as "unsound, discriminatory and destructive of past benefits secured..."

Feb. 7 -- Postmaster General Summerfield said he would recommend Presidential veto of a postal pay raise if Congress passed any "substantial" increase above the 5 to 6.5 percent recommended by the Administration.

Feb. 10 -- Representatives of postal employee unions generally testified in favor of a 10 percent raise. But Jesse V. Horton, national legislative representative, National Association of Postal Supervisors (then AFL), supported the Administration bills. Lawrence P. Jones, president, National League of Postmasters of the U.S. (Ind.), favored Administration proposals. He said they would remove many pay injustices suffered by postmasters.

ACTION -- The Committee March 2 reported S 1 (S Rept 41) after defeating, by a 3-6 vote, a motion to report S 773.

Floor Action

The Senate March 25 passed S 1 by a 72-21 roll-call vote. A motion by Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) to table an amendment that would have substituted provisions of an Administration-backed bill (S 1489) similar to S 773 was accepted by a roll-call vote of 52-41. Tabling the amendment, offered by Frank Carlson (R Kan.), eliminated the possibility of working out a compromise to it. (For voting, see chart, p. 121.)

An amendment by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) to make the increase effective on the first day of the first pay period following enactment of the bill was agreed to by voice vote. The Senate rejected, by voice vote, a motion by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) to reconsider the Byrd amendment. Langer wanted to date the increase back to Aug. 23, 1954, when the President pocket vetoed a government workers' pay bill. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 388ff.)

VETO PREDICTED

DEBATE -- William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "It is my belief that a bill calling for a 10-percent increase ...and having no reclassification provisions will not become law. If the bill is vetoed -- and it is my belief it will be -- I doubt very much that the veto will be overridden."

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- "The House... refused to be gagged and compelled to rubber-stamp an Administration bill...because they did not wish the bill of the Postmaster General to be rammed down their throats, and did not want to be dictated to by the Postmaster General...We must stand on our feet and pass the...legislation which is necessary to meet the conditions we face and not be confronted...with the statement that we shall have a Presidential veto thrown at us -- not by the President but by Mr. Summerfield, the Postmaster General."

Carlson -- "The Senate has an opportunity...to render a service to 500,000 employees in the postal service, 1.5 million...in the classified service and 3 million persons in the military service by keeping the proposed pay increase within the bounds the President has recommended."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "I would have preferred to have the matter worked out on a compromise basis of possibly 8 percent or 8½ percent...That seems to be out of the question now. Therefore, I shall vote for the bill... because the postal workers deserve an increase."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Byrd -- Set effective date of the increase. Voice.

House

Floor Action (S 1)

The House April 20 passed, by voice vote, and returned to the Senate S 1, amended to provide an average 8.2 percent wage increase for postal employees. Before passage, S 1 was amended by substitution of the provisions of HR 4644.

HR 4644 was passed by the House earlier April 20 by a 324-85 roll-call vote. A recommital motion offered by John Taber (R N.Y.) was rejected by a roll-call vote of 125-287. Before passage of HR 4644, three amendments offered by John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) were accepted. One, to set the proposed pay raise at an average 8.2 percent instead of 7.6 percent was accepted first by a 178-174 teller vote, then by a 224-189 roll-call vote. Passage of HR 4644 later was vacated, and the bill tabled after its provisions had been substituted for the text of S 1. (For voting, see chart, p. 144.)

PRESSURE CHARGED

DEBATE -- Most of the debate centered on a possible Presidential veto of a raise above 7.6 percent.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "The Moss bill will bring about a Presidential veto...No one believed the measure would become a law over a veto."

John Lesinski, Jr. (D Mich.) -- "The big difficulty ...is this pressure...to hold this bill down. The (Post Office) Department is more interested in saving dollars at the expense of the employees than in giving them a justified pay raise."

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- The 8.2 percent bill "is highly prejudicial to those in the upper as against those in the lower echelons."

T. James Tumulty (D N.J.) -- "...it is interesting to note that those who want to be generous and those who want to be parsimonious are on the same side. Somebody is playing politics."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- There would be an "excellent" chance of passing the bill with the Moss amendments over a Presidential veto.

Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) -- "If any amendment were to be offered it would have been far better...to have gone the whole hog and gone after 10 percent."

Rees -- "I do not think the action some of you propose in supporting the controversial amendment before us today...will be for the best interests of all postal employees. As I said...I want to do the right thing. I know you do."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Moss -- Require the Postmaster General to submit a report to Congress by Jan. 15, 1956, on the operation of the new reclassification program. Voice.

Moss -- Increase postal salaries by an average of 8.2 percent. Teller, 178-174; roll-call, 224-189.

Moss -- Make salary increase retroactive to March 1, 1955. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee May 5 reported (H Rept 494) a compromise version of S 1 that would raise the pay of postal employees an average of 8.59 percent and reclassify some postal workers.

House Action

The House May 9 agreed to H Rept 494 by a roll-call vote of 328-66 after a Republican-led attempt to return the measure to conference was rejected by a roll-call vote of 118-275. The recommittal motion was offered by Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), who said he wanted the conferees to substitute an average 7.6 percent pay raise. (For voting, see chart, p. 148.)

DEBATE -- During discussion on the motion to return the bill to conference, Republicans favoring the move said the 8.59 percent raise was an empty gesture because the President would veto any raise above 7.6 percent. Democrats denied this, and accused Summerfield of "dictating" to Congress.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- Although he thought the President would veto the legislation, he would vote against recommittal. "If the President in his wisdom and judgment sends back...a veto...I will support...the President."

Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) -- This bill will "be vetoed and any action...to support this measure in its present form would be an idle gesture...I am for the maximum increase that I feel has a chance of becoming law."

Tumulty -- "We ought to pass the conference report and send it to the President.... If he vetoes it we will be back with another raise...The one way to find out what he will do is to put the document in his hands..."

McCormack -- "Postmaster General (Summerfield) showed a complete lack of respect (in a May 8 letter to Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) saying he could not recommend Presidential approval of the 8.59 percent raise). Not only is (Summerfield) undertaking dictation to the legislative branch of the people but he is also... undertaking to dictate to the President...Certainly we in the House should repudiate dictation of that kind by any Cabinet officer."

Martin -- "There was no dictation in the letter... When I write to a department official for his opinion, I expect to get the facts and...his honest opinion..."

Rees -- "The only reason there has been a threat of veto has been because the bill has been loaded with larger salary increases than seem justified and the pay schedules distorted..."

Senate Action

The Senate May 11 agreed to the conference report by a roll-call vote of 66-11. (For voting, see chart, p. 124.)

DEBATE -- John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- "I believe the bill ought to be acceptable to the White House. The difference between what has been said the President will sign and what the bill represents is less than 1 percent...To 325,000 of 495,000 postal workers the difference amounts to only 90 cents a week."

Carlson -- Opposed the conference report but wanted it adopted to get it before the President. If the raise was vetoed and the veto sustained, he said he would introduce a bill to grant a 7.6 percent increase.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to President Eisenhower, S 1 would have:

Raised the pay of postal employees an average of 8.59 percent by authorizing a 7 percent boost for all employees and reclassifying some in new salary schedules to bring them additional raises.

Created an additional salary step above Level 4 for clerks, carriers, and motor vehicle operators, thus

making 21 salary levels for postal field service employees. Fourth-class postmasters and rural carriers would have separate salary schedules. Each salary level in the three schedules would have provisions for seven annual increments.

Provided that no employee's salary would be reduced under reclassification provisions.

Provided that field service employees working between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. would be paid an extra 10 percent of their salary.

Provided field employees in or below Level 8 with compensatory time off or time-and-one-half for working more than eight hours a day or on holidays.

Changed Post Office Department paydays from twice a month to once every two weeks.

Made raises retroactive to March 1, 1955.

Required the Postmaster General to report to Congress on the operations of the reclassification program by Jan. 15, 1956.

The conference report estimated the cost of the pay provisions at $173.2 million annually, while other provisions in S 1 would cost an estimated $6.6 million. Included in the $6.6 million would be $2 million for pay of substitute rural carriers, to be computed under a new formula, $3.6 million for travel allowances for Postal Transportation Service Employees, and $1 million for longevity payments for substitute employees.

Veto

President Eisenhower May 19 cast the first veto of the 84th Congress, sending S 1 back to the Senate and House. To override a veto requires the concurrence of two-thirds of those voting in each chamber. The chamber that originated the bill votes first on the veto.

In the veto message, Mr. Eisenhower gave three reasons for his action: the bill would create inequities for thousands of postal workers, force "awkward and unfair administrative practices" on the Department, and set heavier burdens on taxpayers than a fair salary raise would impose. He expressed hope that Congress would enact a bill meeting recommendations he made in a special message Jan. 11. He again urged Congress to raise mail rates.

GROUP STANDS ON VETO

The period between the veto of S 1 and the Senate vote was marked by intensive lobbying. Groups urging Senators to override the veto included:

Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).

National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL).

National Association of Post Office and General Service Maintenance Employees (Ind.)

National Association of Post Office and Postal Transportation Service Mail Handlers, Watchmen, and Messengers (AFL).

National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL).

National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees (Ind.).

National Postal Transport Association (AFL).

United National Association of Post Office Clerks (Ind.).

Supporters of the Administration's position included:

National Association of Postal Supervisors (Ind.).

National Association of Postmasters (Ind.).

National Association of Special Delivery Messengers and Mail Handlers (AFL).

National League of Postmasters (Ind.).

National Rural Letter Carriers Association (Ind.).

Senate

Action on Veto

The Senate May 24 upheld President Eisenhower's veto of S 1. The vote on whether to pass the bill, "the objections of the President...to the contrary notwithstanding," was 54-39, which fell eight votes short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. (For voting, see chart, p. 125.)

Two Virginia Democrats and 37 Republicans voted to uphold the President's position; 46 Democrats and eight Republicans voted to override it. Twenty GOP Senators who voted May 11 to send the bill to the President switched May 24 to support Mr. Eisenhower. No Democratic votes changed.

DEBATE -- Democrats stressed that Mr. Eisenhower twice had vetoed bills to raise postal workers' salaries. Republicans replied that there was still time to enact a pay raise bill that would be satisfactory to all sides.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- The President, a "poor, misguided, and confused man...has placed himself in the ridiculous position of vetoing a 5 percent proposal in August (1954) and proposing a 5 percent increase in January (1955), and...vetoing an 8.5 percent proposal while advocating a 7.6 percent bill."

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- S 1 "includes inequitable salary schedules and creates monstrous and expensive administrative problems." The Senate should uphold the veto and enact a new bill "which I know could be approved and become law."

NEW BILL REPORTED

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- May 26 reported, with amendments, a bill (S 2061 -- S Rept 382) to give postal workers an average 8 percent pay raise based on an across-the-board 6 percent increase and reclassification provisions. S 2061 was retroactive to March 1, placed rural letter carriers and special delivery messengers in the same grade as city postmen and most clerks.

The Committee rejected, by a 4-5 vote, a similar bill (S 2062) by Carlson that he said had Administration approval. It differed from S 2061 in details regarding classification of certain postal jobs.

Floor Action (S 2061)

The Senate June 1 passed, by a 78-0 roll-call vote, S 2061. (For voting, see chart, p. 126.) An amendment proposed by John M. Butler (R Md.) to give government classified workers an 8 percent raise was ruled out of order under a debate limitation agreement which specified all amendments must be germane to the bill.

DEBATE -- Johnston -- "I am greatly disappointed that the bill does not provide a larger increase. I am not happy that we were compelled to accept the position classification plan of the Administration. However, that is the price we had to pay..."

Carlson -- S 2061 "omits the unworkable and unfair features" of S 1 that the President "rightfully" vetoed.

Also, the cost was reduced $14 million, to $166 million a year.

House

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- June 2 reported S 2061 (H Rept 728) with minor amendments.

Floor Action (S 2061)

The House June 7 suspended the rules and passed S 2061, amended, by a roll-call vote of 409-1. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) cast the dissenting vote. (See chart, p. 152.)

DEBATE -- Rees -- "Some postal employees have complained that the President vetoed the bill (S 1) although on the average it represented only a slight difference in increased pay to individual employees over what the President would approve. Conversely, our bill (S 2061) provides the postal employees on the average nearly the same salary increase as the vetoed bill, and, at the same time, corrects inequities contained in the bill vetoed by the President."

George P. Miller (D Calif.) -- "I shall vote for this bill because I am poignantly conscious of the plight in which our faithful postal employees find themselves as a result of the Administration's lack of...understanding of them."

August E. Johansen (R Mich.) -- "It has been somewhat disconcerting that nearly two years have been required to arrive at a pay increase...The problem would have been resolved earlier...had it not been for the efforts of some who insisted on seeing if they could not go just a little further than the majority of the Committee...had voted."

SENATE CONCURRENCE

The Senate June 7 agreed, by voice vote, to minor House amendments to S 2061, thus clearing the bill for the President. He signed it (PL 68) June 10.

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee July 21 appointed an advisory committee to "review and report classification actions" in the postal service. Members of the group included Hallbeck, legislative director, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, who was named chairman; William C. Doherty, president, National Association of Letter Carriers; William A. Thomas, president, National Postal Transport Association; Paul M. Castiglioni, legislative representative, National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees; and Thomas G. Walters, operations director, AFL Government Employees' Council.

POSTAL DEFICIT

The Post Office Department Sept. 20, in its annual financial report, said it ended fiscal 1955 with a deficit of $362.7 million, $29.2 million below that of fiscal 1954 despite the postal workers' pay raise. Postal revenues totaled $2,349,500,000, up $88.4 million from fiscal 1954, the report said.

Summerfield Sept. 22 said the "only" way to "substantially reduce...a huge postal deficit" was to increase postal rates. He said postal workers' wage increases and other benefits would add about $200 million to the postal system's annual cost "so...we now face postal deficits of about one-half billion dollars a year."

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

S 67 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 58) March 10, 1955.

- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote March 25.
- Reported with amendments by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 857) June 16.
- Passed by the House, amended, on a 370-3 roll-call vote June 20. (See page 154.)
- Conference report (H Rept 910) agreed to by House and Senate by voice votes June 23.

P.L. 94 -- Signed into law June 28.

Congress in 1955 raised the pay of all but the top level of government classified workers by 7.5 percent. The estimated annual cost of the increases was $325 million.

President Eisenhower had proposed raises on a graduated scale that would benefit those in the middle and upper civil service grades more than those in the lower grades. On an average, the Administration plan would have meant a 5 percent increase.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, S 67:

Gave an estimated 1,073,262 classified civil service employees of the federal government a 7.5 percent pay increase retroactive to the first pay period after March 1.

Raised the pay of Foreign Service employees and Veterans Administration, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, employees for whom salaries had been set by administrative action, federal district court reporters, secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, and officers and employees in the legislative branch of the government.

Maintained the existing ceiling of $14,800 for salaries of classified employees.

Specified that the salary increases would be permanent, subject to retirement deductions, and would be considered in computing overtime and night differential pay.

Granted a $5 annual pay boost for employees in seven civil service grades to simplify bookkeeping procedures.

Increased allowances for Senators' office help, according to the population of the state the Senator represents.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Federal Workers' Raises." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 326-28.) "Vetoed Federal Pay Raise" (Vol. X, 1954, pp. 388-90). "Postal Pay Raise" (this volume, pp. 360ff.).

The last general wage increase for federal employees, a 10 percent boost, was in 1951 (PL 201, 82nd Congress).

In 1954 President Eisenhower pocket vetoed a bill that called for a 5 percent raise for classified and postal employees. He objected to the measure's failure to provide revenue to offset the cost of the proposed increases.

In a Jan. 11, 1955 message, Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to raise the pay of government workers and put all federal civilian employees under a contributory health insurance program.

Discussing proposed pay adjustments, the President said the aim was to recognize differences in responsibilities between various grades, to relieve the current "compression between the lower and higher salaries," and offset "the decline in the real income of many federal employees." He said government pay should be in line with wages paid by private employers. While the lower grades under the Classification Act "are fairly well in line" with non-governmental pay rates, he said, "rates in the middle and upper grades have lagged behind." His proposals, therefore, called for a larger percentage increase for employees in the higher grades.

The cost of the recommended, average 5 percent increase for federal workers would be about $210 million a year, the President estimated. The health insurance program would cost the government $55 million annually.

Congress took no action in 1955 on the health insurance proposal.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 17 on S 67, which would have given classified workers a 10 percent pay raise.

TESTIMONY -- Endorsing S 67 were James A. Campbell, president of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL); Russell Stephens, president of American Federation of Technical Engineers (AFL); Thomas Maddock, legislative committee chairman of the National Association of Mechanics (Ind.); Dillard B. Lasseter, executive officer of the Organization of Professional Employees, Agriculture Department; and Alfred F. Beiter, president, National Customs Service Association.

Also favoring S 67, but suggesting amendments, were Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.); and E.W. McCabe, legislative committee chairman of the Internal Revenue Employees Association, Nashville, Tenn.

ACTION -- As reported (S Rept 58) March 10, S 67 would have raised the pay of classified government employees by 10 percent with the exception of those in grade GS-18, who would have retained their $14,800 maximum. The raises would have been retroactive to the first pay day in 1955.

Floor Action

The Senate March 25 passed S 67 by voice vote immediately after passage of S 1, a bill to raise the pay of postal employees 10 percent.

An amendment offered by Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) to change the effective date for the increase was agreed to by voice vote. The Senate also agreed, by voice vote, to an amendment by Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) adjusting the pay of employees in Senators' offices.

The Senate rejected an amendment to substitute for the provisions of S 67 the provisions of an Administration-backed bill (S 1490). The amendment, offered by Frank Carlson (R Kan.), would have provided a salary increase of an average 6 percent.

DEBATE -- There was little debate with the exception of explanation and questioning on the proposed increase for Senators' office employees. The Carlson amendment had already been debated during discussion of the postal employee pay bill.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- "I strongly oppose the Carlson substitute on the basis of the Senate's action with regard to postal workers....It has been the custom and the tradition to carry forward pay increases on as uniform basis as possible.... To pass the Carlson substitute would give the classified workers 4 percent less (than the postal workers.)"

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Byrd -- Make the increase effective on the first day of the first pay period following enactment of the bill. Voice.

Dirksen -- Adjust basic compensation of employees in offices of Senators and make certain increases in amounts authorized for employees in such offices according to the population of the state from which the Senator is elected. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Carlson -- Substitute the provisions of S 1490, which would provide a salary increase of an average 6 percent, for the text of S 67. Voice.

House

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HEARINGS -- March 15-18.

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission proposed an average 5 percent increase costing $202 million.

March 16-17 -- Officials of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL), the National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.), and other federal employee groups testified.

March 18 -- Appearing in support of pay raises were Reps. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) and John F. Baldwin, Jr. (R Calif.). Statements supporting a pay boost were submitted by 11 other Congressmen.

Support for a pay increase also came from spokesmen for the National Association of Internal Revenue Employees and the Federal Employees Association for National Defense.

ACTION -- The Committee June 16 reported (H Rept 857) an amended version of S 67 that would raise the pay of classified employees 7.5 percent, retroactive to March 1, 1955. The salary ceiling of $14,800 was retained.

Floor Action

On June 20, the House, by a roll-call vote of 370-3, agreed to a motion to suspend the rules and pass S 67. The motion, which required a two-thirds majority, was offered by Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (For voting, see p. 154.)

DEBATE -- Discussion centered on whether the 7.5 percent increase would treat classified employees as well as the postal workers, who had received an average 8 percent pay boost.

Murray -- "There is a consensus of opinion that the classified employees should have the same salary increase as that given postal employees.... Postal employees received a 6 percent increase of their basic salary...and...will receive a salary adjustment upon conversion into new salary schedules amounting on an average to 2.1 percent.... It is recognized by the Committee that all postal employees would not receive

the total increases in the bill amounting to 8.1 percent.... It was the view of your Committee that the 7.5 percent increase for federal employees...was a fair and adequate comparison between salary increases given postal employees."

John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) -- S 67 "fails to bring about equality of treatment between the classified employees and the postal field service employees. It is my conviction that these two large groups should be treated as nearly equal as possible."

Conference

REPORT -- The conference committee report (H Rept 910) recommended acceptance of the House version of S 67 with the addition of two minor provisions.

ACTION -- The Senate and House June 23 agreed, by voice vote and without debate, to the conference report on S 67.

EXECUTIVE PAY RAISE

HR 7619 -- Reported by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 1474) July 27, 1955.

• Passed by voice vote of the House July 30.

S 2628 -- Reported by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 1257) July 29.

The bills would have provided salary increases for 237 appointed federal officials, including Cabinet officers, and would have raised the maximum salary for top civil service employees. The House and Senate versions differed slightly on salary ranges.

No hearings were held in either house and the Senate Aug. 2 deferred action on the matter until 1956.

Background

Congress on June 7, 1955 voted an average 8 percent pay raise for postal workers (S 2061 - PL 68). A 7.5 percent increase for classified employees (S 67 - PL 94) was voted June 23. (See pp. 360ff.)

On July 15, President Eisenhower sent letters to the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Post Office and Civil Service requesting pay increases for certain appointive officials. He said "top pay scales in government must be improved sufficiently to enable the nation's most capable men to respond, when they are needed, to the call of public service."

He suggested that: Cabinet officers' pay be increased from $22,500 to $25,000; the assistant secretary level be fixed at $20,000, with the same rate for members of boards and commissions; and the maximum pay for civil service grade GS-18 be raised to $17,500 from $14,800.

House

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- July 27 reported a bill (HR 7619 - H Rept 1474) to increase salaries of 237 appointed federal officials, including Cabinet officers. The Committee recommended slightly smaller increases than the Administration proposed.

Floor Action

The House July 30 suspended its rules and passed HR 7619 by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- Major salary revisions in HR 7619 would:

Increase Cabinet salaries from $22,500 to $25,000 per year.

Set salaries of the Budget Director, Comptroller General, Under Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, and two White House assistants at $22,500.

Raise the ceiling on classified and postal employees' (GS-18) pay from $14,800 to $16,000.

Increase Assistant Secretary and board and commission members' pay level from $15,000 to $19,000.

DEBATE -- Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- "The original suggestions of the administrative branch of the government were quite a bit in excess of the figures which are here suggested. But I think I can say to you that this measure is acceptable to the Administration."

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "I know of no reason why a Cabinet officer should be paid more than a Member of Congress.... The taxpayers of this country are being loaded with debt and taxes. This bill ought to be defeated." (The pay of Congressmen was raised in 1955 to $22,500. See pp. 357ff.).

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- "Never...has there been a President who has been more concerned that the Congress and its Members be given proper recognition at the highest level in our government."

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "In recent years the classified employees and the postal employees have had successive raises, one after another, which have kept them pretty well in line with the advance in the cost of living. But these people we seek to deal with here have not had that treatment."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- July 29 reported an amended bill (S 2628 -- S Rept 1257) to increase rates of compensation for appointed federal officials.

PROVISIONS -- As reported, S 2628 would:

Increase Cabinet salaries to $25,000.

Increase to $25,000 the salaries of the Directors of the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Bureau of the Budget.

Raise the ceiling on GS-18 pay to a minimum of $16,000, plus three proposed pay rates ending at $17,500. The top postal rate would be $17,200.

Increase salaries, regulated by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, of Chiefs of Mission and top Foreign Service officers.

Floor Action

The Senate Aug. 2 -- the last day of the session -- deferred consideration of HR 7619 after Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) objected to its being considered by unanimous consent. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said he would support a move in 1956 to make the raises retroactive, after hearings were held on the bill and "inequities" were ironed out.

Morse then held the floor until the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORTS

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government filed its final report to Congress on June 30, 1955, marking the end of two years of work. The Commission issued reports on 17 subjects incorporating some 362 recommendations, of which, it estimated, 167 would require legislative action.

Former President Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission, claimed that if its recommendations were followed more than $8 billion could be saved, enough to balance the budget and reduce taxes. He said the Treasury could recover a sum in excess of $10 billion of government capital tied up unnecessarily.

Legislation incorporating some of the Commission's recommendations was introduced in Congress in 1955 but received no action. Some administrative recommendations, i.e., those within the authority of the various departments, were adopted in 1955 and others were under consideration.

PROSPECTS FOR ADOPTION

Many of the Commission's recommendations would face a strong fight if brought up for action in Congress. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), a member of the Commission, said June 1 that Congress should "not do a hurried job in putting (the recommendations) into action."

The Commission's report on Water Resources and Power, which attacked 50 years of government policy in those fields, created a storm of opposition among Democratic leaders and in areas served by public power.

The Commission recommended the elimination of federal activities in other fields as well, including federal lending agencies, business-type enterprises and medical services.

EISENHOWER'S STAND

The "get government out of business" theme that echoed throughout the Commission's reports was espoused by Republican Candidate Eisenhower during the 1952 presidential campaign. He garnered applause for it and, presumably, votes.

As President, however, Mr. Eisenhower had broached nothing so far-reaching as the Hoover Commission's proposal that government lending agencies be "mutualized" or turned into private enterprises, or that federal power installations be disposed of. The two members of the Commission most closely associated with the Administration--Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General, and Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, both appointed by the President--dissented frequently from those recommendations of the Commission which marked changes from established government policy.

But the honors as leading dissenter went to a Representative, Commissioner Chet Holifield (D Calif.), who registered dissents on 11 of the Commission's 17 reports. An entire volume was devoted to his separate statement on Water Resources and Power. Said Rep. Holifield: "The Commission has exercised little self-restraint in interpreting the statutory mandate. Any government function becomes 'nonessential' if a Commission majority is opposed to it. And since most government functions can be construed, in one sense or another, as competitive with private enterprise, they can be hired out, provided the government is prepared to pay enough."

Background

REFERENCES --- "Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 488.) "Reorganization Act of 1949" (Vol. V. 1949, pp. 556-58). "Government Study Commission" (Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 298-99).

FIRST HOOVER COMMISSION

The first Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was established by Congress on July 7, 1947 (PL 162, 80th Congress). The Act specified a bipartisan membership of 12, four each to be named by the President, the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The group was empowered to "study and investigate" any and all phases of the executive branch and to make recommendations. The Act, however, was vague as to how far such recommendations might go. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 488.)

Former President Herbert Hoover, named a member by the Speaker, was elected chairman. The Commission's first task was to come to some agreement on the scope of its power. Some members felt the Commission's power extended to substantive fields of policy; others argued that it was limited to organizational matters. The latter view prevailed, and Hoover announced that "major functions of the government are determinable as needed by the Congress. It is not our function to say whether it should exist or not, but it is our function to see if we cannot make it work better."

The Commission assigned to 24 Task Forces, composed of prominent citizens, the job of studying organizational problems. Task Force reports were reviewed by the Commission, which sent its own reports to Congress during the early months of 1949. In all, the Commission made 273 recommendations. Of these, some 25 percent called for Presidential "plans," authorized under the Reorganization Act of 1949. Another 40 percent called for new legislation, while the remaining 35 percent could have been adopted simply by administrative action.

Some of the Commission's recommendations, although bearing on organizational matters, nevertheless stirred up policy controversy. Such was the case with the proposal that the rivers and harbors and flood control activities of the Army Corps of Engineers be transferred to the Department of the Interior. But the majority of the recommendations were sufficiently free of policy issues to gain widespread support.

By 1954, according to the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, a private organization, 116 of the 273 recommendations had been fully accomplished, another

35 mostly accomplished, and 45 partially accomplished. Of the remaining 77, the Committee classed 11 as obsolete and only 30 as of major importance.

Authorities agreed that no previous government reorganization effort had been so successful. The bipartisan make-up of the Commission and the stature of its members, plus the educational job done by the Citizens Committee, gave the Commission an exceptional degree of public support.

SECOND HOOVER COMMISSION

The Second Hoover Commission was established by the Republican 83rd Congress (PL 108), with bipartisan support.

The Second Commission differed from the first in two important respects:

Membership. PL 108, unlike the earlier law, did not specify that the two major political parties should be represented equally on the Commission.

Augmented powers. Like the previous Commission, the new Hoover Commission was authorized to study the organization and methods of operation of the executive branch with an eye to particular improvements in administration, including eliminating duplicating functions, effecting economies, and defining offical responsibilities. In addition, the Commission was to examine the necessity for:

(1) "abolishing services, activities, and functions not necessary to the efficient conduct of government"; and

(2) "eliminating nonessential services, functions, and activities which are competitive with private enterprise."

The Senate Committee on Government Operations, in reporting out the bill (S Rept 216, 83rd Congress), noted that, "Although the proposed Commission would be similar in composition to the earlier Commission...it would have added authority to study all activities of the federal government, and to make recommendations to the Congress and the President relative to changes in federal programs and policies."

Both Senate and House approved the bill by voice vote, without debate, and President Eisenhower signed the measure on July 10, 1953. It called for an interim Commission report by Dec. 31, 1954, and a final report by May 31, 1955, after which-date the Commission would expire. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 298).

COMMISSION NAMED

President Eisenhower named ex-President Hoover to the new Commission, which elected him chairman. All told, five of the 12 members had served on the first Commission. Seven were Republicans, five Democrats. (See box, adjoining column.) Former Rep. John B. Hollister (R Ohio, 1931-37) was named executive director.

As before, the Commission entrusted the basic studies to Task Forces made up of prominent citizens, many of whom had likewise served with the first Commission. On Dec. 31, 1954, the Commission reported that most of the Task Forces had completed their work and that final reports would soon be forthcoming.

Twelve Reorganizers

Seven Republicans and five Democrats were named members of the second (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, created in 1953. Five members had served on the first Hoover Commission (1947-49). Members listed under the authority by whom they were appointed, were:

By President Eisenhower:
- *Herbert Hoover (R), former President of the United States (1929-33).
- James A. Farley (D), former Postmaster General.
- Herbert Brownell, Jr. (R), Attorney General.
- *Arthur S. Flemming (R), Director, Office of Defense Mobilization.

By Vice President Nixon:
- **Ex-Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich., 1943-55).
- *Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.)
- Solomon C. Hollister (R), Dean, School of Engineering, Cornell University.
- Robert G. Storey (D), Dean, School of Law, Southern Methodist University.

By Speaker of the House Martin:
- *Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio).
- Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.).
- *Joseph P. Kennedy (D), former ambassador to Great Britain.
- Sidney A. Mitchell (R), executive director of the first Hoover Commission.

** Members who served on first Hoover Commission.*

*** Following the 1954 defeat of Sen. Ferguson and his appointment as Ambassador to the Philippines, he was replaced on the Commission by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.)*

The interim report asked Congress to extend the Reorganization Act of 1949, which was to expire April 1, 1955. This Congress did: PL 16, signed March 25, extended the President's reorganization authority to April 1, 1958. The Commission subsequently asked for an extension of its own life for one month, until June 30, a measure (S 1763 -- PL 41) which the President signed May 23, and for more money, which was appropriated in a bill (H J Res 310 -- PL 48) signed May 27, bringing total appropriations for the second Commission, including travel funds, to $3,150,878.

Commission's Reports

Following are summaries of the final reports and their major recommendations, in the order in which they were issued.

PERSONNEL AND CIVIL SERVICE

Task Force Chairman -- Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University.

Commission Report Released -- Feb. 14, 1955.

Theme of Report -- "Officials responsible for establishing and defending government policies and programs, the non-career executives, should be selected by the

successful (political) party...The other requirement is that there must be numerous trained, skilled and non-partisan employees in the federal service to provide continuity in the administration of the government's activities."

Major Recommendations:

More non-career executives should be hired "to take over the political tasks" now handled by many career administrators.

Congress should authorize a Senior Civil Service to embrace some 3,000 top career administrators, who would have personal status and rank, much like foreign service and military officers, and be paid from $10,800 to $17,500 per year.

Estimated savings from 19 Recommendations -- $50 million a year, if the turnover of federal employees, now 25 percent a year, could be reduced to 20 percent.

PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT (PART I)

Task Force Chairman -- Emmett J. Leahy, management consultant.

Commission Report Released -- Feb. 22, 1955.

Theme of Report - The government spends more than $4 billion a year to create and handle some 25 billion pieces of paper. This "enormous volume of paperwork imposed upon top federal executives interferes with their basic responsibilities."

Major Recommendations:

The General Services Administration (established on recommendation of the first Commission) should supervise all paperwork management in the executive branch.

Each agency should undertake to examine its paperwork procedures to improve and simplify them.

Estimated Savings from Recommendations -- $225 million a year.

(PART II)

Commission Report Released--June 29, 1955.

Theme of Report--Estimated savings of over $15 million were made in 26 completed cases where the Task Force acted as an intermediary between government agencies and business groups in an effort to reduce or eliminate reporting requirements. Some 244 target projects were set up for study, and agreement to change procedures was achieved in 49 cases.

Progress toward the accomplishment of the recommendations in Part I had been made, including the drafting of an executive order incorporating several of the recommendations.

Major Recommendation--The Bureau of the Budget and the General Services Administration should increase emphasis on the need to simplify and improve paperwork.

FEDERAL MEDICAL SERVICES

Task Force Chairman -- Chauncey McCormick, philanthropist, until his death Sept. 8, 1954; succeeded by Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, pharmaceutical executive.

Commission Report Released -- Feb. 28, 1955.

Theme of Report -- Expenditures of more than $4 billion a year for medical services reveal considerable waste, much of it caused by lack of coordination among 26 agencies performing various health services.

Major Recommendations:

The President should appoint a Federal Advisory Council of Health to further coordination of programs.

Military hospitals and medical facilities should be organized into regions, each to be supervised by one of the armed services.

Veterans' Administration should stop building hospitals, close and sell certain others, and take steps to force veterans to pay for care received for non-service-connected disabilities.

Federal medical care for American merchant seamen should be ended.

Twelve Public Health Service general hospitals should be closed.

Estimated Savings from 29 Recommendations - $293 million a year.

LENDING AGENCIES

Task Force Chairman -- Paul Grady, partner of Price Waterhouse & Co., accountants.

Commission Report Released -- March 14, 1955.

Theme of Report -- "Lending or guaranteeing loans is a function which the government should undertake only when private enterprise cannot or will not perform the function, and then only in furtherance of a justifiable government purpose."

Major Recommendations:

Federal Housing Administration and Rural Electrification Administration should be "mutualized" to provide their own financing.

Loan program for college housing should be ended.

Commodity Credit Corporation should stop making loans to farmers under the price-support program, and make purchase agreements only.

Export-Import Bank should stop making commercial short-term loans.

Small Business Administration should be extended for two years, but should increase its interest charges.

Estimated Savings from 48 Recommendations -- Capital funds returned to the Treasury from lending agencies "mutualized" or liquidated would serve to reduce the national debt by more than $6 billion.

TRANSPORTATION

Task Force Chairman -- Perry M. Shoemaker, president, Lackawanna Railroad.

Commission Report Released -- April 4, 1955.

Theme of Report -- "There is general lack of modern traffic management in the federal government. Due to the lack of an overall plan, there results duplication, inefficiency, and waste."

Major Recommendations:

Military or civilian personnel assigned abroad should pay costs of transporting their own cars.

Military air services should be consolidated and cut back by turning to commercial carriers.

A director of transportation in the Defense Department should control traffic of all armed services.

Estimated Savings from 21 Recommendations -- $151 million a year.

LEGAL SERVICES AND PROCEDURES

Task Force Chairman -- James Marsh Douglas, former chief justice, Supreme Court of Missouri.

Commission Report Released -- April 11, 1955.

Theme of Report -- "The lack of effective coordination of legal staffs has created a fragmentation of legal services within the executive branch, with a resulting diversity of legal opinions and jurisdictional conflicts."

Major Recommendations:

All legal services of the armed forces should be under the control of a Defense Department general counsel.

An Administrative Court of the U.S. should take over functions of present Tax Court, various regulatory agencies adjudicating in trade matters, and adjudicating function of the National Labor Relations Board.

Estimated Savings from 52 Recommendations -- No specific estimate.

SURPLUS PROPERTY

Task Force Chairman -- Gen. Robert E. Wood, former chairman of the board, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Commission Report Released -- April 18, 1955.

Theme of Report -- The government annually disposes of property costing $2 billion at average returns of 5 to 7 percent of cost. Thus "an additional 1 cent received on each dollar cost of property sold would yield an additional $20 million yearly."

Major Recommendations:

Steps should be taken to transfer excess property from one agency to any others needing it, before it is declared surplus.

All obsolete ships in the National Defense Reserve Fleet should be scrapped.

Estimated Savings from 23 Recommendations -- See above.

FOOD AND CLOTHING

Task Force Chairman -- Joseph P. Binns, managing director, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Commission Report Released -- April 25, 1955.

Theme of Report -- "There is little more semblance of unification in the supply of food and clothing" for the armed services than before Congress passed the unification act. The result has been "great waste, duplication, overlapping and an unnecessary number of agencies concerned with food and clothing."

Major Recommendations:

Secretary of Defense should centralize all food and clothing purchasing and storage for the armed services in one central agency.

Purchase by bids should be replaced by negotiated purchases.

Estimated Savings from Four Recommendations -- $340 million a year.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Task Force Chairman -- Charles R. Hook, chairman of the board, Armco Steel Corp.

Commission Report Released -- May 16, 1955.

Theme of Report -- "The government is conducting a multitude of projects in competition with and to the injury of the very system upon which our future security and prosperity is based."

Major Recommendations:

Defense Department should cut back post exchanges and commissary stores in areas where private facilities are available, and raise PX and commissary prices.

Defense Department should close most of its bakeries, meat cutting plants, clothing plants, and laundries.

The Postal Savings System should be discontinued, and parcel post rates raised to cover costs.

The Tennessee Valley Authority should discontinue all chemical research, and charge higher prices for fertilizer.

Estimated Savings from 22 Recommendations -- Impossible to estimate.

DEPOT UTILIZATION

Task Force Chairman -- Clifford E. Hicks, president, New York Dock Co.

Commission Report Released -- May 26, 1955.

Theme of Report -- Government-operated storage space covers 31,000 acres, but because of "outmoded management systems and obsolete legislation" there is great excess, duplication, and waste.

Major Recommendation -- Congress should give the General Services Administration authority to coordinate all civilian agency storage space.

Estimated Savings from Two Recommendations -- $253 million a year.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Task Force Chairman -- Mervin J. Kelly, president, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.

Commission Report Released -- May 31, 1955.

Theme of Report -- "There is no tribute great enough to express the nation's obligations" to scientists contributing to "the strengthening of our national defense. And there can be no relaxation of this effort."

Major Recommendation -- Greater federal support should be given to basic and medical research.

Estimated Savings from Five Recommendations -- none.

OVERSEAS ECONOMIC OPERATIONS

Task Force Chairman -- Henning W. Prentis, Jr., chairman of the board, Armstrong Cork Co.

Commission Report Released -- June 6, 1955.

Theme of Report -- Foreign aid should be continued but "the time has come" when certain nations no longer need extensive U.S. support.

Major Recommendations:

Technical assistance to NATO countries should be terminated.

No large-scale industrial aid should go to Asia.

All foreign development loans should be made and managed by Export-Import Bank.

Foreign aid programs should be operated by various departments rather than by one agency.

Estimated Savings from 11 Recommendations -- $360 million a year in non-military aid programs.

REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Task Force Chairman -- John R. Lotz, former chairman of the board, Stone and Webster Engineering Corp.

Commission Report Released -- June 13, 1955.

Theme of Report -- The government exhibited "little in the nature of modern real property management" in connection with its vast holdings, of which there is not even an up-to-date inventory.

Major Recommendations:

The Commission made eight recommendations for the establishment of better central controls by the Bureau of the Budget and the expansion and improved use of the authority of the General Services Administration.

Three other recommendations related to the management of industrial properties owned or leased in relation to defense, and to the policy for the management of federal rural lands.

Estimated Savings: If all space were efficiently utilized, annual savings might be as much as $185 million. Another $1.2 billion could be returned to the Treasury through disposal of some properties.

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING

Task Force Chairman -- J. Harold Stewart, partner of Stewart, Watts & Bollong, accountants.

Commission Report Released -- June 20, 1955.

Theme of Report -- The cost of budgeting and accounting for the federal government is almost incalculable.

Budgeting and accounting procedures have greatly improved in the last 10 years, but specific improvements should still be made.

Major Recommendations -- Twenty-five specific recommendations are made relating to budgeting and accounting procedures, the effect of which would be to strengthen and expand the authority of the Bureau of the Budget. A recommendation was made that the executive budget and congressional appropriations be in terms of estimated annual accrued expenditures (charges for the cost of goods and services estimated to be received).

Estimated Savings from 25 Recommendations--About $4 billion, or 8.5 percent of controllable budget expenditures.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Task Force Chairman -- Charles R. Hook, chairman of the board, ARMCO Steel Corporation.

Commission Report Released -- June 20, 1955.

Theme of Report -- The Department of Defense, which spends nearly 60 cents out of each taxpayer's dollar, has mushroomed in recent years. To that expansion, plus the encumbrance of traditions and static laws, may be traced its inefficient and outmoded systems of administration.

Major Recommendations:

Civilian duties and lines of authority in the Department should be re-defined.

Common supply and service activities of all branches of the military should be taken over by a separate, new, civilian-managed agency responsible to the Secretary of Defense.

Personnel in charge of the management of business activities of the Department should be improved.

Responsibilities in the financial management of the Department should be more clearly fixed and better carried out.

Estimated Savings from 19 Recommendations -- $2 billion a year.

WATER RESOURCES AND POWER

Task Force Chairman --Admiral Ben Moreell, chairman of the board, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Commission Report Released -- June 27, 1955.

Theme of Report (Volume I) -- The government lacks a "consistent national policy" in the regulation of water resources. In the field of electrical power, "federal legislation since 1902...has produced a multitude of inconsistencies and conflicts in policies and actions." Less than 10 percent of the population benefits from power programs which the federal taxpayer is subsidizing.

Major Recommendations:

Among 15 recommendations were proposals that:

The Federal Power Commission fix rates on government power sufficient to "amortize and pay interest on the federal investment in power" and also to pay federal, state, and local taxes "equivalent" to those paid by private utilities.

The government cease to build steam plants.

Private utilities be permitted to purchase "a fair share of federal power."

The Tennessee Valley Authority and other federal power installations finance their future improvements by issuing their own securities to the public, "thus relieving the taxpayers of this burden."

Estimated Savings from 15 Recommendations -- Impossible to estimate.

Volume II contained separate and dissenting statements by four Commissioners. Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) charged that the Commission had exceeded its jurisdiction and that the report of the task force contained "facts which are distorted, findings which are unwarranted, conclusions which are inconsistent, and recommendations which are prejudiced." He charged that 20 years of private power company propaganda had been invested with the dignity of a government report.

Dissents on specific recommendations were registered by Commissioners Herbert Brownell, Jr. and Arthur S. Flemming, and a general dissent by James Farley.

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Task Force Chairman -- Gen. Mark W. Clark, president, The Citadel.

Commission Report Released -- June 29, 1955.

Theme of Report -- Deep concern was expressed over the "lack of adequate intelligence data from behind the Iron Curtain." The Commission discovered "no valid ground for the suspicion that the Central Intelligence Agency...was being effectively contaminated by any organized subversive or Communistic clique."

Major Recommendation -- A small, bipartisan, permanent "watchdog" commission should be established to keep the intelligence agencies under the eyes of Congress. Revamping of the CIA was also recommended, but details were spelled out in a separate report which was not made public.

Estimated Savings from Recommendations -- none.

Action On Reports

A number of bills incorporating the Hoover Commission's recommendations were introduced before Congress adjourned. Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D N.J.) sponsored six bills in May, four of them relating to the civil service proposals. On May 31, Rep. Bruce Alger (R Texas) introduced 14 bills, half of them designed to carry out proposals in the report on lending agencies.

Blocs of 39 and 15 bills were introduced July 11 and 13 by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). The House received 53 Hoover Commission bills July 13 from Rep. Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.). Both Members said they acted at the Commission's request.

Hearings were held in July by the Senate Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee on a bill (S 2367) to center virtually all authority for disposal of government surpluses in the General Services Administration, in accordance with the Hoover Commission's recommendation.

House Government Operations Subcommittees held hearings in May on the Commission's reports of waste in the armed services' use of food and clothing, in June on the report on federal lending agencies, and in November on the "Water Resources and Power" report. Hearings on waste in the armed services were also held in April by the House Armed Services Special Investigations Subcommittee, which was concerned with premature release of information to a magazine writer.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

On the executive side, the White House ordered all federal agencies to make studies, reports, and recommendations concerning Hoover Commission proposals affecting their operations. These reports would be screened by the Bureau of the Budget, then passed to the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, composed of Nelson A. Rockefeller, Milton S. Eisenhower and (Hoover Commissioner) Arthur S. Flemming.

Group Stands

The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, a bipartisan organization of leaders in business and other fields, set out to mass public support behind the recommendations of the second Hoover Commission.

Committee spokesmen termed their drive a public-spirited move to carry out the widespread desire for better government. But critics in Congress and among pressure groups affected by Commission proposals called it a lobby drive, dominated by big business, to end "badly needed" federal activities in such fields as medicine and electric power.

Whichever view was correct, both sides agreed that the Committee was unusual in the field of politics and pressures. It had no registered lobbyists or legislative department, was financed by direct gifts mainly from corporations rather than by dues. Contributors could deduct their subscriptions for income tax purposes. The Committee was loosely organized and relatively small.

The list of Committee directors and advisers included prominent businessmen and bankers, former cabinet members, ex-Congressmen and governors from both parties, university presidents, and others. Among them; John Nance Garner, James A. Farley, General "Wild Bill" Donovan, Charles Edison, Henry Ford II, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, and Warren R. Austin.

OPPOSITION GROUPS

Powerful groups declared themselves opposed to some recommendations of the Commission.

Veterans' groups strongly opposed the recommendations to reduce federal health and medical services, the Disabled American Veterans terming the report "a brutal, unprincipled and sinister assault." American Legion officials said the report contained many "vicious and unjustified attacks on sick and disabled veterans."

At their annual convention in March, 1955, the Americans for Democratic Action asked Congress to "disapprove" the Commission's recommendation on credit programs, and to "carefully" examine the Commission with respect to the selection of its personnel and the content and political implications of its recommendations.

The recommendations of the Commission relating to Water Resources and Power were attacked in strong terms by consumers' organizations. The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association said the Commission had joined the "power lobby" and "Wall Street bankers", and the Electric Consumers Information Committee on August 26 charged that the Commission had "bowed to the greed" of private power companies in recommending that utilities "be permitted to purchase a fair share of federal power."

ECIC officials said private companies received 41.1 percent of all federally generated power in 1953. Should the Commission's proposals be followed, they declared, "competition within the electric industry would end, the public power 'yardstick' would be destroyed, and everyone's electric bill would be higher."

HAWAII-ALASKA STATEHOOD

HR 2535 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 88) March 3, 1955.

- Recommitted by the House May 10, by a roll-call vote of 218-170. (See p. 148.)

The House in 1955 recommitted a bill which would have granted statehood to both Hawaii and Alaska. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held hearings during February but did not report a bill.

Statements by the President and testimony of witnesses before committees made it evident that security conditions entered strongly into the question of admission of either Hawaii or Alaska to the Union. The strategic situation of Alaska in the overall defense plans of the United States and the alleged influence of the Communist Party in Hawaii were cited by Congressmen as reasons for delaying any grant of statehood.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Hawaii-Alaska Statehood." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 394ff.)

Congress has been voting on admission of Hawaii to the Union since 1947, and on Alaska since 1950. Statehood bills have been introduced for decades. The House has voted three times in favor of Hawaiian statehood and once for Alaskan statehood. The first pro-statehood Senate vote came in 1954 on a bill to permit both territories to become states.

In 1947 the House passed a bill to grant statehood to Hawaii, on a roll-call vote of 195-133. The bill was not reported in the Senate. In 1948 an attempt to bring the bill to the Senate floor for action was defeated on a roll-call vote of 20-51. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 289.)

In 1950 the House again passed a statehood bill for Hawaii, by a roll-call vote of 261-111. Again, the Senate did not act. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 410ff.) In 1951 the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee did report a bill favorably, but no floor action followed in 1951 or in 1952.

The House, on March 10, 1953, passed an Hawaiian statehood bill, as requested by President Eisenhower. The Senate amended the bill to include statehood for Alaska and passed it, by a roll-call vote of 57-28, April 1,

1954. The House Rules Committee rejected a move to bring the bill to conference. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X. 1954, pp. 394ff.)

The House passed an Alaskan statehood bill in 1950. A similar bill was recommitteed by the Senate in 1952. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 230ff.)

PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union speech on Jan. 6, 1955, declared:

"As the complex problems of Alaska are resolved, that Territory should expect to achieve statehood. In the meantime, there is no justification for deferring the admission to statehood of Hawaii. I again urge approval of this measure."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 25, 28, 31, Feb. 2, 4, 7-8 on identical bills (HR 2535, HR 2536) to admit both Hawaii and Alaska to statehood. The Committee Jan. 25 decided against extensive hearings, rejecting, 7-15, a motion by Rep. John R. Pillion (R N.Y.) to refer the bills to a subcommittee.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 25 -- Delegates E.L. Bartlett (D Alaska) and Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) urged early favorable action, noting that hearings had been held in prior Congresses.

Jan. 28 -- Sections of the bills dealing with Alaska were analyzed by Dr. John L. Taylor, consultant with the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs; Delegate Bartlett and George W. Abbott, Committee counsel.

Jan. 31 -- Taylor and Delegate Farrington analyzed sections dealing with Hawaii.

Jan Jabulka, executive secretary, Hawaii Statehood Commission, discussed Hawaii's alien population.

Testimony favoring the bills was offered by George Riley, of the American Federation of Labor legislative committee; Robert E. Kline, Jr., attorney for the U.S. Lines; and Ralph B. Dewey, Washington representative for the Association of Pacific Steamship Companies. Kline and Dewey discussed a proposed amendment dealing with shipping.

Feb. 2 -- Reps. Pillion and J. T. Rutherford (D Texas) questioned Hawaii's entitlement to two Representatives, as proposed by the bills.

ALASKA ADMISSION OPPOSED

Feb. 4 -- Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay endorsed immediate statehood for Hawaii but he opposed admission of Alaska before solution of problems involving the territory's "barren wildernesses" and development of resources.

Dr. Calvert Dedrick of the Bureau of the Census said the bills might increase House membership from 435 to 438, at least temporarily, and perhaps permanently.

Military jurisdiction over waterways between the U.S. and Hawaii was discussed by Lt. Col. N. L. Harvey of the Air Force, and W. J. Keating and Lt. Comdr. John Brock of the Navy.

Feb. 7 -- Provisions dealing with Alaska were discussed by Herbert J. Slaughter of the Department of Interior solicitor's office.

Feb. 8 -- R. R. Robbins of the State Department's office of dependent areas said admission of the territories would help foreign relations because it would show U.S. adherence to the principle of self-determination.

Lawrence E. Lindley of the Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia, suggested stronger provisions for protection of the rights of Alaskan natives.

Donald J. Chaney of the Interior Department's fish and wildlife service discussed Alaska's authority in controlling fisheries and wildlife.

AMENDMENTS VOTED

In closed session, the Committee agreed to the following amendment:

Mrs. Farrington -- Preserve subsidies granted to U.S. shipping lines serving Hawaii. Voice.

The Committee rejected the following amendments:

James A. Haley (D Fla.) -- Allot Hawaii one Representative, instead of two. 6-13.

Clifton Young (R Nev.) -- Reduce the grant of federal land to Alaska from 100 million to 50 million acres. 4-16.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Omit the requirement for approval of the Hawaiian Constitution by Congress, requiring only certification by the President. Voice.

Feb. 14 -- Rep. John R. Pillion (R N.Y.) urged that statehood for both territories be delayed pending adoption of a Constitutional amendment limiting their representation in the Senate (H J Res 30). Pillion also said "the extensive Communistic influences in Hawaii" would be a danger to the U.S. until an amendment was enacted to permit proportional representation in the Senate.

Feb. 15 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said "it would be in the interest of the national security that Alaska remain a federal territory for the present." He saw "no objection to Hawaiian statehood." Wilson said Alaska's "great size...sparse population and limited communications, as well as its strategic location, creates very special defense problems..."

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee Feb. 16 ordered favorably reported, with amendments, a bill (HR 2535) to admit both Hawaii and Alaska to the Union. The vote was 19-6. It was reported (H Rept 88) March 3.

PROVISIONS -- As amended, HR 2535 would have:

Specified that Alaska's constitution as well as Hawaii's should be forwarded to Congress by the President.

Required Congress to act on Hawaiian and Alaskan constitutions within 60 days after submission, with failure to act signifying approval.

Provided that Hawaii's and Alaska's representation in the House would increase that chamber's membership only until the reapportionment following the 1960 census, after which House membership would fall back to 435.

Permitted the President to establish a military reservation limited to 40 percent of the area of Alaska roughly north and west of the Yukon River.

The Committee deleted a provision which would have allowed Alaska 37.5 percent of the receipts derived from its national forests, as compared to the 25 percent allowed other states.

The Committee rejected amendments which would have permitted:

Approval by the President of the constitutions of the proposed states without further action from Congress.

Incorporation of Alaska into the state of Washington, and Hawaii into California and Utah.

(Hawaiian delegates in 1950 drafted a constitution to take effect upon admission to the Union. The constitution was approved by a 3-1 ratio in a plebiscite held in November, 1950. The Alaskan legislature voted in March, 1955 to call a constitutional convention on Nov. 8, 1955, to draft a state constitution.)

PRESIDENT'S OPPOSITION

President Eisenhower, at a news conference March 16, said he was not responsible for the security of the United States in 1950 when he made a statement favoring Alaskan statehood. He added that there were current national defense aspects to be solved before he could favor statehood.

In a March 31 letter to Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) the President wrote, concerning Alaska: "I am in doubt that any form of legislation can wholly remove my apprehensions about granting statehood immediately. However, a proposal seeking to accommodate the many complex considerations entering into the (Alaskan) statehood question has been made by Secretary of the Interior McKay, and should legislation of this type be approved by the Congress, I assure you that I shall give it earnest consideration."

(McKay had advanced a plan to retain a large area of Alaska as a federal reservation for the use of the Department of Defense if statehood were granted.)

COMMITTEE -- Rules.

HEARINGS -- Intermittently from March 16 to April 19.

ACTION -- April 26 granted a closed rule (H Res 223) prohibiting amendments to HR 2535 and providing for seven hours debate on the bill. The Committee's action precluded any attempts to deal separately with either territory or to alter the terms under which each would be admitted to the Union.

Floor Action

The House May 9 adopted the closed rule (H Res 223) for debate on HR 2535 by a roll-call vote of 323-66.

On May 10 the House recommitted the bill by a 218-170 roll-call vote. There were 105 Democrats and 113 Republicans voting for Rep. Pillion's recommittal motion. Opposed were 107 Democrats and 63 Republicans. The action returned HR 2535 to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. (For voting, see chart, page 148.)

DEBATE -- May 9 -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- If HR 2535 became law it would "change permanently the legal structure of our country...refresh the proof of the belief of the American people in the principles of self-determination, self-government, and freedom...bring to a conclusion a half century of tutelage in economic and political growth for the territories of Hawaii and Alaska..."

A. L. Miller (R Neb.) -- The FBI in 1951 "placed the number of Communists in Hawaii at 36...Since then, seven Hawaiian residents have been convicted of violating the Smith Act...Hawaii has fewer Communists percentagewise than New York, Chicago, Boston, or several other large cities of the United States."

May 10 -- James C. Davis (DGa.) -- The House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee "defined and documented the existence of a hard core of Communist infiltration in both territories as recently as 1953. No member of this House believes that the short space of two years is adequate to eliminate and destroy the ideological roots of such a tenacious and insidious political concept."

George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) -- "To oppose statehood by raising the Communist issue is grist for the Communist propaganda mill. The Communists do not want statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. They prefer the present status because it gives them such an excellent argument in telling the...dark-skinned races that our talk about democracy and equality is insincere."

Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) -- Statehood "has become the tradition and practice of these United States and everywhere on this continent except in Alaska. It is high time...the United States should cease to practice colonialism, and instead practice what it preaches by conferring statehood on Alaska."

John R. Pillion (R N.Y.) -- "Hawaii can be fairly compared in population and area to an average congressional district. I am sure that every Member of this House would view with greatest alarm the prospect of having the same degree of communistic power in their districts, as now exists in Hawaii. In Hawaii, communistic power is centered in and its influence emanates from two unions, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union -- the ILWU -- and the United Public Workers Union -- the UPW.... The CIO expelled both the ILWU and the UPW in 1950 on the ground that they were Communist controlled."

President Eisenhower May 11 said that he would have preferred to see Congress act on separate bills to bring statehood to Hawaii and Alaska because each should be considered on its merits.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 21, 22, 28 on a bill (S 49) to admit both Hawaii and Alaska to the Union.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay said Hawaii was "clearly ready for statehood" but Alaska presented separate problems. McKay indicated he would favor Alaskan statehood if a large area of land was set aside as a military reservation. Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) said Alaska should be given 100 percent of her land, rather than 30 or 40 percent. Bartlett backed the proposed bill, as did Delegate Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii).

Feb. 22 -- James H. Douglas, Under Secretary of Air Force, said statehood for Alaska had "no apparent advantage" and "can't help but create new problems." Douglas said Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson was reluctant to see Alaska become a state because he felt a defense problem would be created. Douglas said the Defense Department would not object to Hawaiian statehood because of the island's "stability."

Miles Brandon of Anchorage, Alaska, and William Zimmerman, representing the Association on American Indian Affairs, urged an amendment "to make certain there is no danger to native land claims." Robert E. Kline, Jr., attorney for the United States Lines, and Ralph

B. Dewey, representing the Pacific American Steamship Association, requested an amendment extending to "island states" privileges currently reserved for steamships serving island territories. Elmer Bennett, legislative counsel of the Department of Interior, testified on technical phases of the bill.

COMMONWEALTHS PROPOSED

Feb. 28 -- Sens. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) and J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) suggested the adoption of a substitute proposal which would provide some form of commonwealth status for the two territories. Monroney said "there is a grave doubt" that the citizens of the territories were united in favoring statehood. Granting commonwealth status, he continued, was the "best means of giving to these two territories a workable program for effective self-government...without breaking the precedent heretofore observed for granting statehood only to contiguous areas within the land mass of the United States."

Delegates Bartlett (D Alaska) and Farrington opposed the commonwealth proposal. They argued that the existing territorial status of Hawaii and Alaska was not subject to withdrawal in favor of a lesser political status.

Bartlett said that the people of both territories defeated the commonwealth proposal at the polls. Mrs. Farrington also contended that the people of Hawaii wanted full American citizenship.

The Committee took no action on S 49 in 1955.

CAMPAIGN SPENDING

S 636 -- Reported, amended, by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee (S Rept 624) June 22, 1955.

S 636 would revise federal election laws and increase campaign spending limits. It was introduced by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), who said existing laws "are so inadequate, so antiquated, and so riddled with loopholes that they invite evasion." Extensive hearings were held in April and May, 1955, but no action was taken on the Senate floor.

Major changes in existing laws proposed in S 636 were:

Campaign costs in primary elections, currently excluded from federal regulation, would be included as amounts both to be reported and to be weighed in determining whether a candidate had exceeded legal spending limits.

All committees active in campaigns for federal office would have to file financial reports. Only political committees active in two or more states were required to file under existing law.

No committee could operate without the written authorization of the candidate for whom it was acting. Although not required by federal law, this feature was embodied in Florida's law.

Spending limit for Senatorial candidates would be raised to $50,000, or the sum obtained by multiplying 10 cents by the total vote cast for that office in the last primary or general election. This limit would govern total spending, including that of committees, but it would apply separately to primary and general elections. The existing limit for Senate races was $10,000, or the sum obtained by multiplying 3 cents by the total number of votes cast for that office at the last general election, but not more than $25,000.

Spending limit for House candidates would be raised to $12,500, or the sum obtained by the 10-cent formula. Existing limit for House races was $2,500, or the sum obtained by the 3-cent formula, but not more than $5,000.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE LIMIT

S 636 also would raise the existing $3 million limit placed on the spending of national political committees such as the Republican and Democratic National Committees and their Senate and House campaign committees. The new limit would equal the sum obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total vote cast for President in any one of the last three elections. With a vote of more than 61 million in 1952, this formula would raise the committee spending limit above $12 million.

Another spending limit proposal was submitted by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.). His bill (HR 1767) proposed fixing the national committee spending limit at $10 million, holding the limit for Senatorial candidates to $50,000, for House candidates to $5,000. Neither of the latter limits would include committee spending.

Background

REFERENCES -- For campaign spending in the 1952 elections, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 40ff.; proposal to increase spending limits, pp. 353ff. For 1954 spending, see this volume, pp. 721ff.

The first comprehensive federal statute dealing with corrupt practices in elections was adopted in 1870, when the Enforcement Act outlawed fraudulent action in connection with elections. In 1894, however, Congress repealed most of the Act's provisions. In 1907 the Tillman Act prohibited corporations and national banks from making money contributions for elections.

The first Federal Corrupt Practices Act, enacted in 1910, provided that all political committees attempting to influence Congressional elections in two or more states must file statements with the Clerk of the House of Representatives covering contributions and expenditures. Persons, firms, associations, and committees spending more than $50 also were required to submit statements. This act was amended in 1911 to limit campaign expenditures of candidates for the House to $5,000, for the Senate to $10,000. Candidates were bound by state limits, however, if these were lower. The amendment also extended coverage to nominating campaigns as well as elections.

A new Federal Corrupt Practices Act was enacted in 1925, retaining many features of the earlier legislation, but specifically exempting primaries and conventions from coverage. It also set these limits on candidates' spending:

Senator -- $10,000, or the sum obtained by multiplying 3 cents by the total number of votes cast at the last general election for that office, but in no case more than $25,000; Representative -- $2,500, or a sum calculated as above, but in no case more than $5,000. No limits were placed on committees.

HATCH ACT

In 1939 the Hatch Political Activities Act was passed prohibiting active participation in politics by federal employees and the use of relief funds for political purposes. Certain provisions of this act were extended in 1940 when limits were set at $5,000 for annual political contributions by individuals and $3 million by political committees in a federal election.

Congress in 1943 extended the 1907 prohibition against political contributions by national banks and corporations to include certain financial activities by labor unions when it passed the War Labor Disputes Act. This prohibition was made permanent by the Taft-Hartley Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, and was extended to apply to primaries, conventions, or caucuses on federal elections.

The Taft-Hartley law apparently left unmolested contributions by political affiliates with separate treasuries. However, the Wisconsin legislature in 1955 passed a law sponsored by State Assembly Leader Mark Catlin, Jr. (R) which was modeled on the Corrupt Practices Act but designed to ban all labor campaign spending.

In 1953, the Senate Privileges and Elections Subcommittee recommended an increase in national spending limits from $3 million a year to $10 million a year. The recommendation was in the form of a Jan. 24 request to the full Committee, but no bill was reported to the Senate floor.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Rules and Administration, Privileges and Elections Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- April 12, 13, 19, 20, 26; May 10, 17, 19 on S 636.

TESTIMONY -- April 12 -- Paul M. Butler, Democratic national chairman, and Leonard W. Hall, Republican national chairman, agreed that existing election laws should be revised, particularly the $3 million limit on campaign spending by a national committee. Existing spending limits, they agreed, were out-dated because of television, air travel, and the decreased value of the dollar.

Butler suggested the limit be increased to $6 million. Hall, while not suggesting any specific figure, said the GOP could "get along with" the $12 million figure proposed in S 636. He also proposed that reasonable and equal free TV time be allotted each party in a Presidential election, and that some federal funds be made available for Presidential campaigns.

Hall asked for a change in the Hatch Act to allow a national political committee to sell material, particularly, he said, a magazine. He said the Republicans had been thinking of publishing and selling a magazine, but did not do so because their attorneys said it would be a violation. Butler said the "Democratic Digest," a magazine, was published by the Democratic Digest Corp., and not by the Democratic National Committee.

Hall criticized a provision in S 636 which would make a candidate for federal office responsible for all spending in his behalf and put an over-all limit on the amount of this spending. He said dozens of committees were set up in some large states, extending as far as the precinct level, and it would be virtually impossible for a candidate to keep track of all of them.

April 13 -- Samuel Lubell, political scientist and author, and Marvin A. Harder, Kansas state Democratic chairman, agreed that laws must be modernized to meet increased campaign costs, then enforced rigidly to prevent fraud.

FULL PUBLICITY NEEDED

Lubell, who said he did not think Congress would be able to pass one law that would be completely foolproof, suggested a continuing study with first legislative steps to include punishment for those who break the law, full publicity on contributions and expenditures, and periodic revision of the law to plug loopholes.

Harder said he did not think S 636 provided sufficient penalties. He suggested a penalty of forfeiture of office for candidates if their expenditures exceeded legal limits. He also said the bill should apply to any group whose purpose was to influence elections, even though it might not be classified as a political organization.

Another Harder suggestion would ban expenditures for newspaper advertising at rates above commercial rates. He also advocated uniform election laws in all states to make spending, reporting, and ceiling regulations applicable to state and local candidates as well as federal candidates.

April 19 -- Harold E. Fellows of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters said if free radio and TV time were granted candidates "there would be no time on the air for anything else for a couple of months." He said the industry had experienced no great difficulty with libel suits arising from political talks, even though it was unable to censor such talks and was subject to libel suits as a result of what a candidate said.

Prof. Alexander Heard, University of North Carolina, suggested the government "guarantee that responsible political competitors have balanced and limited access to radio and television time, either at reduced cost or at no cost to themselves." He also suggested allowing candidates to deduct part of their campaign expenses for income tax purposes and that political organizations be required to report only those campaign contributions above $250 or $500.

Neal Staebler, Michigan state Democratic chairman, said under existing campaign expense laws, "the limits don't really limit." He suggested limits only on TV, radio, and newspaper advertising which, he said, took the bulk of campaign funds.

April 20 -- Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) and Mrs. Clara Shirpsen, California Democratic National Committee member, generally supported S 636. Hagen said he doubted if any campaign spending limits would be effective, but "we can require timely, compulsory disclosure" of campaign contributions.

FREE RADIO-TV TIME ASKED

April 26 -- Federal Communications Commissioner Frieda B. Hennock said she felt free television and radio time should be made available to major political parties in important elections. If free time proved an excessive burden on networks, she advocated the use of public funds to help share the cost.

"Present law," she said, "fails to meet the critical issue...that at election time the ability of the candidate to present his case...frequently depends...on the length of his purse or his party's purse. The costs of reaching

the public over television and radio at election time are so great that there is grave danger that the outcome of our elections will depend on the war chests of the candidate and his party and not upon...their qualifications."

She suggested establishment of a joint Congressional and Presidential committee to work out a practical program of free time. Emphasizing that she spoke for herself and not the FCC, she added she was not advocating free advertising space in the press because the press was not licensed by the federal government.

Richard S. Salant of the Columbia Broadcasting System called free time proposals "unsound, unwise, and unworkable." He said his own firm did "not profiteer or even profit" from political campaigns and assailed an existing requirement that free time be shared equally, on grounds that "splinter party" demands could be excessive.

May 10 -- Warren E. Baker FCC counsel, said existing procedures to assure equal air and television time to all candidates were working fairly. Warren Olney, III, Assistant Attorney General (Criminal Division), approved the bill generally but suggested more specific definitions in some cases and elimination of duplication in others. Olney said the federal government "actually plays a minor role" in policing elections because of lack of needed powers.

May 17 -- Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged legislation to penalize anyone interfering with another person's right to vote. He also supported a section of S 636 designed to fix responsibility for literature published in behalf of candidates. Through this provision, he said, it might be possible to expose those who financed what he described as "scurrilous material" used to stir up racial issues in election campaigns.

John Feikens, chairman of the Michigan Republican Committee, urged provisions to prevent union members from being forced to pay dues for political purposes. He accused CIO leaders in Michigan of using "vast amounts of union dues, money gathered for the purpose of advancing the cause of labor," to support political candidates.

Feikens said some of the contributions made to the 1954 campaign of Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) violated the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, which barred unions from contributing directly to political parties or candidates. The GOP leader said he was not accusing McNamara of any law violation. McNamara later said he knew nothing about the source of funds received in his campaign so far as any unions were concerned.

May 19 -- Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said S 636 would require such detailed reporting of campaign funds that it would be an "open invitation to evasion" or would cause persons to drop out of political activity completely.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The full Committee June 22 reported S 636 (S Rept 624).

The report termed S 636 "realistic, workable and adequate." It said "the requirements imposed by the bill on political committees and candidates...are not excessive or burdensome. In fact, these requirements would assist such candidates and political committees by increasing public confidence in the conduct of election campaigns.... The time has long passed when Congress could afford to temporize on a matter so important as the realistic control of corruption in campaigns for elective federal office...."

In minority views on S 636, four Republican Senators -- William E. Jenner (Ind.), Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.), Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) -- called the bill "cumbersome and unworkable." They said it would expand federal power by "transferring more functions to the federal government and relieving the states and local governments from their responsibilities." They criticized S 636 for failing to deal with what they termed "the widespread abuse wherein millions of laboring men and women are compelled to give financial aid to candidates and to a political party not of their own choice" through labor unions. The four Senators said they also thought many features of S 636 would be unconstitutional.

PRIMARIES, CONVENTIONS AFFECTED

PROVISIONS -- As reported, S 636 would:

Apply to primary elections, conventions, and nominating caucuses as well as direct elections for President, Vice President, and Members of Congress.

Apply to all political committees which accept contributions or make expenditures of more than $100 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence the election of candidates.

Prohibit any political committee outside the regular party organization from accepting contributions or spending money in behalf of a candidate -- except those for President or Vice President -- until the candidate or his designated representative authorized the committee to support him.

Permit a candidate to withdraw his authorization from any committee in order to disassociate himself from questionable activities.

Require each political committee to have a chairman and treasurer and prohibit contributions to or expenditures by the committee until these two officers were chosen.

Require expenditures to be made only by the chairman or treasurer of a political committee.

Require persons accepting a contribution in behalf of a political committee to report the contribution to the treasurer within five days.

Require the treasurer to record all contributions and expenditures and keep receipted bills for every expenditure exceeding $100. The records and receipts would be kept for three years.

Require political committee treasurers to report their spending and contributions to the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate three times a year during an election year and twice in other years. Committees backing candidates for the Presidency, Vice Presidency, and Senate would report to the Senate, all others to the House.

Require persons spending more than $100 a year for influencing an election, except by contribution to a political committee, to file a report.

Require a candidate to file reports of his contributions and spending.

Require candidates to report promises made by him or his representative which would pledge a person employment for his support.

Provide that copies of all reports filed with Congress would also be filed with the clerk of the U.S. district court in the district in which the candidate lived or had his main office.

Require that statements be made under oath.

Require the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate to make statements available for public inspection and to periodically publish summaries of the statements.

Require these summaries and reports by the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate to be transmitted to the House Administration Committee and the Senate Rules and Administration Committee so the Committees might check them and supervise the administration of the election laws.

SPENDING LIMITS

Permit candidates for nomination or election to the Senate to spend $50,000, or the sum obtained by multiplying by 10 cents the number of votes cast in the last prior election for all candidates for the office sought.

Permit candidates for nomination or election to the House to spend $12,500, or an amount equal to the number of votes cast in the previous election multiplied by 10 cents.

Require that expenditures on behalf of a candidate by a political committee be included in the above-listed limits.

Set $10,000 as the maximum contribution by any person to federal election campaigns in any one year.

Permit national political committees to receive contributions and spend up to the amount obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total number of votes cast for all candidates for Presidential elector in any one of the last three final elections for that office.

Require all publicity materials concerned with federal elections to have the names and addresses of the persons or organizations responsible for them.

FEDERAL-STATE REPORT

The Commission on Intergovernmental Relations June 28, 1955 issued a 311-page report on its two-year study of federal-state relationships. The report said a "fundamental objective of our system of government should be to keep centralization to a minimum and state-local responsibility to a maximum." The strengthening of state and local governments was essentially a task for the states themselves, the Commission said. It recommended that states overhaul their constitutions to give them and their local units enough authority to make federal intervention unnecessary.

Although sprinkled liberally with dissents, the report mustered a majority on all major issues. Democratic Sens. Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) were the chief dissenters, with Morse filing a general dissent on the ground that the report "goes too far in playing down the doctrine of federal responsibility."

Background

REFERENCES -- "Federal-State Relations Study." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp 438ff.); "Intergovernmental Relations Study" (Vol. X, 1954, pp. 406ff.).

The 25-member Commission was established in 1953, at the request of President Eisenhower, to make the first official full-scale study of the complex relations among federal, state, and local governments since the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Meyer Kestnbaum, Chicago businessman and president of the Committee for Econimic Development, replaced Clarence E. Manion as chairman, April 21, 1954. Manion resigned Feb. 17, 1954, after a policy dispute with the White House.

The Commission was originally scheduled to make its report by March 1, 1954, but Congress in 1954 gave it a one-year extension. Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) in 1955 introduced a bill (HR 2010) to extend the deadline to June 30, 1955. HR 2010 was passed by the House Jan. 27 and by the Senate Feb. 1. Signed by the President Feb. 7, it became Public Law 5.

MEMBERSHIP

Of the members who signed the final report to President Eisenhower, these were appointees of the President:

Meyer Kestnbaum, chairman.
Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll (R N.J., 1947-53), vice chairman.
Prof. William Anderson, University of Minnesota.
President Lawrence A. Appley, American Management Association.
Ex-Gov. John S. Battle (D Va., 1950-54).
Vice President John E. Burton, Cornell University.
Marion B. Folsom, then Under Secretary of Treasury, later Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.
Ex-Mayor Charles Henderson (R) of Youngstown, Ohio.
Oveta Culp Hobby, then Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.
Ex-Gov. Sam H. Jones (D La., 1940-44).
Chancellor Clark Kerr, University of California.
Alice K. Leopold, Department of Labor.
Administrator Val Peterson, Federal Civil Defense Admisistration.
Gov. Allan Shivers (D Texas).
Ex-Gov. Dan Thornton (R Colo., 1951-55).

Appointees of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, as President of the Senate:

Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.).
Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.).
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.).
Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.).
Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.).

Appointees of the Speaker of the House:

Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.), who died Sept. 19, 1955.
Rep. James I. Dolliver (R Iowa).
Ex-Rep. Angier L. Goodwin (R Mass., 1943-55).
Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.).
Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.).

Major Recommendations

The Commission's findings were, for the most part, general and noncontroversial. Exceptions were recommendations concerning civil defense, school aid, highways, and soil conservation. The major recommendations:

Special Assistant -- "There should be a special assistant in the executive office of the President to serve with a small staff as the President's chief aide and advisor on state and local relationships.... He would be the coordinating center."

Advisory Board -- "An Advisory Board on Intergovernmental Relations would be appointed by the President....

"In addition to calling regular and special meetings of this board, the special assistant would act for the President in convening meetings of governors, mayors, and others. He would collaborate with the Treasury Department in arranging conferences for the over-all consideration of national-state-local fiscal adjustments."

Assistant Secretaries -- "The Bureau of the Budget could profitably intensify its concern with over-all fiscal aspects of national-state-local relations....

"In certain of the departments, at least, assistant secretaries should be designated to deal with broad questions of national-state-local adjustments arising in the department's work." (The Departments of Agriculture and of Health, Education, and Welfare already had such arrangements.)

ROLE OF CONGRESS

"Congress is urged to provide the funds necessary to accomplish these objectives." (No amount is suggested in the report.) "It is hoped that Congress, even more than in the past, will give attention to the over-all aspects of intergovernmental relations when considering particular measures, and will systematically invite representatives of state and local levels to participate in all relevant hearings. It may be helpful to maintain active subcommittees on intergovernmental relations in the Committees on Government Operations." (The House Government Operations Committee already had an Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee.)

MINIMUM STANDARDS

"When a national minimum standard is imposed in a field where uniformity is not imperative, the right of states to set more rigorous standards should be carefully preserved."

STATE FINANCES

Reappraisal -- "The Commission believes that each state should undertake a searching reappraisal of its fiscal policies, including the constitutional and statutory limitations on its taxation and borrowing activities, the limitations on the fiscal powers of local governments, the systems of property tax administration, and the financial aids it is providing its subdivisions."

Overlapping Taxes -- "When further tax reductions are possible, the Commission urges the Congress to give full consideration to the problems of tax overlapping along with the other factors...which must also be weighed in tax reduction decisions. While the Commission believes that complete separation of revenue sources is not practical at this time, it sees merit in reducing the overlapping which now exists."

Payments in Lieu of Taxes -- "The Commission recommends that the national government inaugurate a broad system of payments in lieu of property taxes to state and local governments." (Congress in 1955 provided for such payments on property formerly owned by the now defunct Reconstruction Finance Corporation. RFC paid taxes, but the agencies which took over the property did not.)

PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

Highways -- "The Commission recommends that the expanded highway program be financed substantially on a pay-as-you-go basis and that Congress provide additional revenues for this purpose, primarily from increased motor fuel taxes." (A bill along these lines, sponsored by Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.), was rejected by the House July 27, as was the Administration's plan for bond financing. See story, pp. 431ff.)

Education -- "The Commission does not recommend a general program of federal financial assistance to elementary and secondary education, believing that the states have the capacity to meet their educational requirements. However, where, upon a clear factual finding of need and lack of resources, it is demonstrated that one or more states do not have sufficient tax resources to support an adequate school system, the national government, through some appropriate means, would be justified in assisting such states temporarily in financing the construction of school facilities -- exercising particular caution to avoid interference by the national government in educational processes or programs."

Civil Defense -- "The Commission recommends that Congress amend the Federal Civil Defense Act as follows:

"a. To reallocate responsibility for civil defense from a primary state and local responsibility to a responsibility of the national government, with states and localities retaining an important supporting role.

"b. To provide that the national government will be responsible for over-all planning and direction of the civil defense effort, development of civil defense policies and technical doctrine, and stimulation of interstate cooperation; and that states and localities will be responsible for day-to-day planning operations and the adaptation of national policies and doctrine to local situations."

Soil Conservation -- "It is recommended...that the present program of soil conservation technical assistance to farmers be continued as presently organized and operated; with the provision, however, that in any state which, in order to improve, expand, and participate more fully in the program, submits a plan...satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture, and which agrees to appropriate funds sufficient to provide for such expansion and improvement..., the program may be placed upon a grant-in aid basis, with state administration...under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service."

Soil Conservation Payments -- "It is recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture implement...those provisions of the basic legislation governing agricultural conservation payments that call for state administration of the payments... Federal payments would be rendered to the states, based upon state plans approved by the Secretary of Agriculture."

FEW DISSENTS

Although dissents from the foregoing and other recommendations were expressed by varying numbers of Commission members, only one dissent was registered on the report as a whole. Sen. Morse dissented on the degree of emphasis placed upon the respective roles of state and national governments, saying the report "goes

too far in playing down the doctrine of federal sovereignty." Rep. Dingell said that, because he had been unable to participate fully in the Commission's work, he disassociated himself from the report without indicating approval or disapproval.

Action Taken

Following the report, these actions were taken to implement the recommendations.

• The White House June 15 appointed ex-Gov. Howard Pyle (R Ariz., 1951-55), an administrative assistant to the President, as deputy assistant to the President, for intergovernmental relations.

• The White House July 11 appointed Commission Chairman Kestnbaum a consultant to the President, to follow through on recommendations both of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and the Second (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the government. (See p. 367.)

• Budget Bureau Director Rowland R. Hughes Aug. 25 directed all federal departments and agencies to submit by Sept. 30 their views on Kestnbaum Commission recommendations relating to their own areas of activity.

HOUSE APPOINTMENTS

S J Res 8 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 229) April 25, 1955.
• Passed by the Senate on a 76-3 roll-call vote May 19. (See p. 124.)

The Senate in 1955 voted to amend the Constitution to provide for temporary appointments to the House of Representatives. The proposed amendment was intended to insure "continuity of representation" in the House in the event of a national disaster.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S J Res 8 called for a Constitutional amendment to:

Permit governors to appoint temporary House members "on any date that the total number of vacancies... exceeds half of the authorized" House membership.

Permit a member so appointed to serve until a special election was called by the governor as provided in the Constitution.

BACKGROUND -- The subject had been under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee since the 81st Congress. A similar measure was passed by the Senate on June 4, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 412ff.)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.

HEARING -- March 15 on S J Res 8.

TESTIMONY -- Representatives of the Office of Defense Mobilization and Civil Defense Administration, Charles McKinley of the American Political Science Association, C. Herman Pritchett of the University of Chicago, and C.D. Robson of the University of North Carolina supported the idea of letting governors replace dead or disabled Congressmen after a nuclear weapons attack or other disaster.

ACTION -- The resolution was reported by the full Committee April 25 (S Rept 229), with an amendment to eliminate specific reference to a disaster.

S J Res 8 was needed, reported the Committee, because "when the Constitution was drafted, the ability to destroy people on a mass basis...had not been developed. It was, therefore, highly unlikely that the membership of the House...could be so decimated as to render that body incapable of exercising its Constitutional function."

The Committee noted that existing law assured that vacancies in the Presidency, the Senate, and the judiciary, could be quickly filled, thus leaving only the House in need of some way to fill vacancies without delay in the event of a disaster.

Floor Action

The Senate May 19, by a roll-call vote of 76-3, passed S J Res 8. (For voting, see chart, p. 124.)

DEBATE -- Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- "With some knowledge of the tremendous destructive power of thermonuclear weapons it would...be the height of folly to delay submitting this amendment."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- The resolution was "a form of insurance which we hope...never to be called upon to use" but, if a disaster did happen and the House could not act, "it would handicap the proper functioning of the government under our Constitutional processes."

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- By things such as S J Res 8 "we help create a sense of fear in the minds of ourselves and in the minds of all the people...It is one of the great heritages of the House...that no person has ever taken a seat or cast a vote in that body except by virtue of election by the people...If that great heritage of the House...is to be destroyed, let the suggestion come first from the House..."

HOUSE ACTION

The House May 23 referred S J Res 8 to the Judiciary Committee. No further action was taken in 1955.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

S 1580 -- Reported by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 348) May 11, 1955.
• Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, amended, May 19.
HR 6295 -- Reported by House Government Operations Committee (H Rept 604) May 19.
• Passed by the House, by a 320-41 roll-call vote, June 20. (See p. 154.)
• Passed by the Senate June 22, amended, by voice vote.
• Conference report (H Rept 1088) agreed to by the House July 12 and the Senate July 13, by voice votes.
P.L. 189 -- Signed into law July 28.

Congress enacted legislation in July, 1955, raising travel and subsistence allowances for government employees and consultants. President Eisenhower Jan. 11 requested Congress to enact such legislation.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law and amended the Travel Expense Act of 1949, HR 6295:

Increased the daily travel and subsistence allowance for government employees from $9 to $12.

Raised the mileage rate for privately owned vehicles used for official business, from 4 to 6 cents for motorcycles, from 7 to 10 cents for automobiles and airplanes.

Increased the daily expense allowance for "without compensation" workers, such as consultants, from $10 to $15.

Authorized heads of departments to prescribe conditions where expenses "due to the unusual circumstances of a travel assignment" would be reimbursed up to $25 a day.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- May 11 reported S 1580 (S Rept 348) to provide for a daily expense allowance up to $13.

Floor Action

The Senate May 19, by voice vote, passed S 1580, amending it to provide a $12 maximum daily expense allowance.

DEBATE -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "The military pay bill...provided a maximum of $12 (for daily travel expenses). It is the belief...of...members of the (Armed Services) Committee which handled the...(military pay) legislation that there should be a uniform per diem allowance."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Johnson -- Decrease from $13 to $12 the maximum daily travel expenses allowed. Voice.

House

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations.

HEARINGS -- Held April 26 on HR 6295.

ACTION -- The Committee May 19 reported HR 6295 would have provided a maximum daily expense allowance of $13.

Floor Action

The House June 20 passed HR 6295 by a 320-41 roll-call vote, without amendment. (For voting, see chart, p. 154.)

DEBATE -- Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.) -- "The (allowance) increase...is necessary in view of the increase in the cost of travel...and subsistence from 1949 to the present date." The provision for a $25 subsistence allowance in special cases would correct an "inequitable situation" where Secret Service men accompanying the President must stay at the same expensive hotel.

J. Vaughn Gary (D Va.) -- The agents "have been forced to pay the high hotel rates out of their own pockets because the allowance (of $9) was not sufficient."

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- "I do not believe these federal employees are in such hard straits. If they were, they would not accept their jobs." The government should cut expenses, not add to the national debt.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 22, by voice vote, passed HR 6295, amending it to conform with S 1580 as adopted May 19. The amended bill went to conference.

Conference

REPORT -- In a July 11 report (H Rept 1088) Senate and House conferees agreed on the Senate version of HR 6295.

ACTION -- The House July 12 agreed to H Rept 1088 by voice vote, without debate, and the Senate followed suit July 13.

ANTI-COMMUNIST PROBES

S Res 18 -- Adopted by the Senate Jan. 14, 1955, by a 84-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 115.)

The resolution recognized the U.S. Communist Party as part of an "international Communist conspiracy" and placed the Senate on record as favoring continued committee investigations of subversion.

PROVISIONS -- S Res 18 declared:

"The Communist Party of the United States is recognized to be a part of the international Communist conspiracy against the United States and all democratic forms of government. It is the sense of the Senate that its appropriate committees should continue diligently and vigorously to investigate, expose and combat this conspiracy and all subversive elements and persons connected therewith, including the completion of all pending and unfinished investigations of such nature."

BACKGROUND -- A similar resolution was offered during the November, 1954, session of the Senate, as an amendment to the resolution to condemn Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), but it was ruled non-germane. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 466ff.)

Senate

S Res 18 was introduced Jan. 10 by Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas) with 53 co-sponsors -- 31 Democrats and 22 Republicans. Daniel said language of the proposed resolution was broad enough to imply approval of completion of the investigation into the honorable discharge of Major Irving Peress. (See p. 516.)

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Chairman of the Government Operations Committee and its Permanent Investigations Subcommittee said his group considered the Peress case "unfinished business" that warranted further action.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) placed in the record a 10,000-word "chronology," released by the Army Jan. 7, listing 62 persons involved in the induction, promotion and discharge of Peress. The report said that the final decision to discharge Peress had been made by Army counselor John G. Adams and Lt. Gen. Walter L. Weible, deputy chief of staff for operations and administration.

Daniel said the Senate should make clear that its 1954 condemnation of McCarthy did not mean that the Senate "would terminate or soften its investigation of communism and subversion."

Floor Action

S Res 18 was ordered to lie on the table, and was taken up Jan. 14 without referral to a committee.

After adoption of the resolution Jan. 14 by an 84-0 roll-call vote (see p. 115), McCarthy -- one of the sponsors -- debated with Daniel and others the question of the sincerity of Democrats who had supported the measure.

McCarthy -- "Such a resolution is meaningless except as a political gesture....There are those who signed that pious resolution who are opposed to digging out Communists, and who are attempting...to remove the stench from their hands and the mud from their skirts (left from the vote to condemn McCarthy's conduct)."

He expressed doubt that the Democratic leadership would energetically pursue exposure of communism.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), who was presiding, twice ordered McCarthy to be seated for violating, Long said, Senate rules forbidding a Senator to impugn the motives of his colleagues.

The Senate vote completed action on the resolution, which had no binding effect.

NATO DELEGATION

H Con Res 109 -- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 452) April 28, 1955.

• Adopted by the House June 20 on a 337-31 roll-call vote. (See p. 154.)

S Con Res 29 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 548) June 14.

H Con Res 109 -- Reported by Senate Committee on Rules and Administration June 30 (S Rept 693).

• Adopted by the Senate July 1, by voice vote.

Congress voted in 1955 to send a 14-member delegation to Paris to attend a Parliamentary Conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a "tangible demonstration of the continuing desire of the American people to support the Organization." The delegation would "meet jointly with the representative parliamentary groups from other NATO members" to discuss "common problems in the interests of the maintenance of peace and security in the North Atlantic area."

PROVISIONS -- As adopted, H Con Res 109:

Authorized appointment of a maximum of seven House and seven Senate members, no more than four from either house to be of the same political party, to attend the meeting.

Provided $15,000 for the expenses of each chamber's delegation.

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- April 28 reported H Con Res 109 (H Rept 452), which was introduced by Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.).

Floor Action

The House June 20 adopted the resolution on a roll-call vote of 337-31. (For voting, see chart, p. 154.)

DEBATE -- Richards -- The meeting's purpose is to "try to accomplish better civil unity...in regard to the parliamentary bodies which passed the laws by which NATO has the authority to operate."

Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa) -- "NATO is costing the taxpayers of America a great many millions of dollars annually. In my opinion, it will be an economy measure for us to have a delegation there to find out what is going on in NATO and report back to the Congress."

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "Is not our viewpoint known to these people? Must we spend $15,000 to send a bunch of Congressmen junketing to Paris?"

Senate

COMMITTEES -- Foreign Relations, and Rules and Administration.

ACTION -- On June 14 the Foreign Relations Committee reported a concurrent resolution (S Con Res 29) similar to H Con Res 109 (S Rept 548).

H Con Res 109 was reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration on June 30 (S Rept 693).

Floor Action

The Senate July 1 adopted, by voice vote, without debate, the resolution reported by the Rules Committee (H Con Res 109).

CONFEREES NAMED

The following House members were appointed July 12 by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) in accordance with the resolution. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), Frank E. Smith (D Miss.), Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.), Leroy Johnson (R Calif.), Shepard J. Crumpacker (R Ind.) and Frank J. Becker (R N.Y.). On July 13, Smith resigned and Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) was named to replace him. Hays headed the delegation which attended the conference in July, 1955.

The legislative schedule of the Senate made it impossible for any of its members to attend the meeting. A cablegram addressed to Hays by Vice President Richard M. Nixon July 18 explained the Senate's situation and assured the conferees that it did not "imply any lack of interest in the undertaking."

HOUSE COMMITTEE RULES

H Res 151 -- Reported by House Rules Committee (H Rept 159) March 8, 1955.

• Adopted by voice vote of the House March 23.

H Res 151 amended House Rules to provide a minimum standard of conduct for House committees. The question of the right of witnesses before Congressional investigating committees had been studied, and a number of proposals scrutinized, by the Legislative Procedure Subcommittee of the House Rules Committee in 1953 and 1954. H Res 151, introduced by Rep. Clyde Doyle (D Calif.), was the first to be reported by the House Rules Committee. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 375-9.)

PROVISIONS -- As adopted by the House, H Res 151:

Required a quorum of not less than two committee members for taking testimony and receiving evidence.

Obliged the chairman to announce at the outset the subject of investigation.

Allowed witnesses at investigations to be accompanied by counsel.

Permitted citation for contempt of witnesses breaching decorum, and counsel breaching "professional ethics."

Required a committee, if it found that evidence "may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person,"

to receive the evidence in secret session and to allow the person injured to appear as a witness and to request subpenas of other witnesses.

Required committee consent for release of evidence taken in secret session.

Permitted witnesses, in the committee's discretion, to submit additional sworn statements for inclusion in the record.

House

COMMITTEE -- Rules.

HEARINGS -- March 1-3 on fair committee practices.

TESTIMONY -- Nine House members gave their views on fair committee procedures. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said March 2 that Congress must develop procedures which would not interfere with its own investigative powers and, at the same time, insure "maximum fairness, dignity, and efficiency" and public confidence in hearings.

ACTION -- March 8 reported H Res 151 (H Rept 159).

Floor Action

The House March 23 adopted H Res 151, with committee amendments, by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Howard W. Smith (D Va.), Rules Committee chairman -- "This resolution is intended to lay down the general groundwork that will, perhaps, avoid some of the criticism that has taken place in the past." He called attention to the proviso that "abolishes the custom of one-man subcommittees" and to the requirement that "when a person is named in a committee hearing and his good reputation besmirched, he shall have a prompt opportunity to appear and refute the charges."

George Meader (R Mich.) -- Questioned whether witnesses might not stall investigations with demands for counsel.

Edwin E. Willis (D La.) -- Supported the requirement for a two-member quorum. "Some witnesses are tough...resourceful...cunning...offensive and...downright insulting. Two heads are better than one in situations of this kind. I am opposed to a one-man hearing, not only for the protection of the witness but more importantly for the preservation of orderly proceedings and the dignity of the committees of Congress."

Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) -- Praised past House investigations, saying, "...if there have been any general public complaints as to any violation of individual or civil rights by any congressional committee they have not... been directed in any volume toward the work of the House committees."

"TOTALLY INADEQUATE" REVISION

Hugh Scott (R Pa.), former chairman of the Legislative Procedure Subcommittee -- "The Doyle resolution does not do anything which was not already in the discretion of committee chairmen...except as to the two-man quorum, and that is bad." (He would have made that requirement operative only on a witness' prior demand.) "The Doyle resolution is totally inadequate to curb the abuses of congressional investigating committees. Far from being the conscience of the House, it is a sop designed to head off effective legislation."

Citing abuses the resolution would be powerless to combat, Scott said a committee could make public derogatory information about individuals without notice or hearing, would not be required to permit cross-examination of accusing witnesses by a person accused, would not protect witnesses by requiring notice of hearings, or from harassment by radio, TV or film coverage; and that the resolution contained no enforcement provision. "Most important," he said, "it would not prevent the committee from sitting as a legislative court, trying guilt or innocence of individuals, or inquiring into matters wholly unrelated to any function or activity of the U.S. government."

Keating -- Protested the rule under which the bill was being considered, which did not permit amendment. "This resolution...is loosely drawn and if we do not amend it now, we shall have to do so later." Assuring witnesses secrecy and a chance for rebuttal in cases where the committee determines that evidence may tend to "defame, degrade, or incriminate" might be "self-defeating, in that the harm would be done before the committee could provide the intended protection." He feared also that "the secret hearing may be used as a truly terrible reincarnation of the star chamber."

Doyle -- "We need basic House rules below which House committees cannot go.... Committees can make any rules they want as long as they are not inconsistent with this basic foundation."

Martin Dies (D Texas) -- "You have gone as far as you can safely go without hamstringing the effectiveness of investigating committees."

SECURITY COMMISSION

S Res 21 --	Reported by Senate Government Operations Committee (S Rept 581) June 17, 1955.
•	Passed by voice vote of the Senate amended, June 27.
H J Res 157 --	Reported by House Judiciary Committee, amended, June 23 (H Rept 911).
•	Passed by the House June 29, amended, by voice vote.
•	Passed by the Senate July 20, amended.
•	Conference report (H Rept 1407) agreed to by the House and Senate July 27, by voice votes.
P.L. 304 --	Signed into law August 9.

On July 27, 1955, with wide bipartisan support, Congress passed a measure (H J Res 157) establishing a bipartisan commission to review the government security system.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the President, the joint resolution:

Established a 12-member bipartisan commission to study "the entire government security program." The President, Vice President and Speaker of the House each were to appoint four members, not more than two from the same political party. Six appointees would be from private life, and two each from the House, the Senate, and the executive branch of the government.

Declared it the policy of Congress that there should be a sound program for screening government and defense employees and for enforcing existing security laws, and that it should be administered in "a manner which will protect the national security and preserve basic American rights."

Directed the Commission to study all statutes, Presidential orders, regulations and directives pertaining to security, and the way they were administered, and to report on their "adequacy or deficiencies."

Authorized the Commission to recommend "such changes as it (might) determine necessary or desirable."

Granted the Commission authority to subpena witnesses, records and materials.

Directed the Commission to submit its final report not later than December 31, 1956.

COMMISSION NAMED

Members of the Commission were named Nov. 10:

By the President --

James P. McGranery, former Attorney General under President Truman.

Franklin D. Murphy, chancellor of the University of Kansas.

Louis S. Rothschild, Under Secretary of Commerce.

Carter Lane Burgess, Assistant Defense Secretary.

By the Vice President --

Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.).

Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.).

Loyd Wright, past president of the American Bar Association.

Dr. Susan Riley, professor of education at George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

By the Speaker of the House --

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.).

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio).

James L. Noel, Jr., Houston, Texas, attorney.

Edwin L. Mechem, former governor of New Mexico (R).

Background

REFERENCE -- "Security Risks." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 379 ff.)

How best to protect vital government secrets and property, and in particular the methods of screening government and defense employees, had become a political issue. Republicans had capitalized on it in Presidential and Congressional election campaigns, some terming the Democratic tenure in the White House "twenty years of treason." Smarting under the label, Democrats protested "fraud" when the Civil Service Commission periodically announced the number of "security risks" dismissed from government service.

While creation of the 1955 Commission represented a bipartisan effort to take the security problem out of the political arena, it also reflected wide agreement that the problem had been handled in piecemeal fashion, resulting in much confusion and loss of efficiency, and that it deserved extensive impartial study. President Eisenhower, who first objected that no need for such a study existed, said June 29, "I have no objection" to the Commission.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), one of the sponsors of the bill, said that the security program had evolved from a "series of uncoordinated Congressional enactments and executive orders and regulations...The resulting conglomeration...does not add up to an effective, efficient, and sound security system."

EARLIER COMMISSION

President Harry S. Truman in January, 1951 had created an Internal Security Commission headed by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to recommend ways of strengthening laws against treason, espionage, sabotage and other subversive activities. Republicans strongly criticized its establishment as an attempt to circumvent the Internal Security Act of 1950 and succeeded in forcing the members to resign in May by blocking legislation exempting them from application of the conflict-of-interests law. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 352.)

The chief problem area recognized in 1955 concerned security programs affecting U.S. government employees and defense-contractor personnel. For the most part, these programs had been established by executive order, first by President Truman on March 21, 1947 (Executive Order 9835), later modified by President Eisenhower April 27, 1953 (Executive Order 10450). The programs included methods of investigating employees and applicants, criteria for evaluating background data, procedures for the dismissal of security risks, and avenues of appeal.

The Department of Justice on March 5, 1955 announced, with President Eisenhower's approval, seven revisions in procedures to be followed regarding government employees accused as security risks. One revision provided that, when national security would not be threatened, accused employees would be permitted to question witnesses testifying against them. Another revision provided that an accused employee be made fully aware, by prepared statement, of charges against him.

President Eisenhower in his 1953 order set up the criterion that no person should hold a government job whose employment was "not clearly consistent with the national interest." The program was subsequently criticized on several grounds: first, that the criteria were vague and that security officers, boards, and department heads tended to "play it safe" when confronted with hard cases; second, that different departments interpreted the criteria by different standards; third, that there was no real appeals machinery; fourth--and this also had been leveled against the Truman program--that in most cases the accused was denied the right to face his accusers.

CRITICISM FROM WITHIN

Some of the most outspoken criticism came from ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash., 1946-53), a member of the federal Subversive Activities Control Board set up under the Internal Security Act. Cain accused both parties of mixing politics with the security program which, he said, failed to balance security with justice. He favored "a detached and distinguished nonpartisan commission" which would study and handle the security program in a uniform and consistent manner.

Increasing concern over injustices in the security clearance program for government employees was also evidenced in hearings before a Senate Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee dealing with individual security dismissals. (See pp. 518ff.)

Highlighted in these hearings was the running controversy over what Democrats called the "numbers game" being played by the Administration. At issue were the statistics on "security risks" issued periodically by Civil Service Commissioner Philip Young.

Following issuance of Executive Order 10450 in 1953, the Civil Service Commission announced separation of 1,456 security risks from government service, a figure raised to 9,270 by Sept. 29, 1955. Democrats charged the Administration was trying to convince the public that the federal service had been infested with subversives under the Democrats, and challenged the Commission to produce figures showing how many of the total were in fact subversives, as distinguished from other categories of security risks judged unsuitable for government jobs. The Commission stated that it was unable to provide such a breakdown.

In September, Young said that of 37,450 persons dismissed for cause from the government between May 28, 1953, when the President's new security program took effect, and June 30, 1955, a total of 3,586 had been dismissed for security reasons. Another 5,684 had resigned with derogatory information in their files.

Asked for the name of a single discharged employee convicted as a Communist, he replied, "We wouldn't have any names. We just deal in numbers."

The point at issue in the interpretation of Young's statistics was the definition of "security risk." Under Executive Order 10450 the term was broadened to include alcoholics, habitually indiscreet individuals, sex perverts, and other individuals judged unsuitable for employment. The broad definition was criticized on the grounds that all persons labeled as "security risks" were looked upon as subversives by the general public and were ostracized economically and socially.

WORK FOR COMMISSION

The work of the Security Commission would include sifting the statistics, reviewing the definition of "security risk," and in general appraising the procedures for clearance of personnel under the maze of legislative and executive instructions.

Another problem for the Commission would be the question of codifying the statutes relating to internal security, among them the Espionage Act of 1917, the Atomic Energy Acts of 1946 and 1954, the Smith Act of 1940, the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950, and various appropriations provisions barring payment of salaries to subversives.

Two private studies of the security system were authorized in 1955 by the Fund for the Republic, established by the Ford Foundation. One, published in August, was a factual study of 50 selected loyalty-security cases. They were culled from over 300 cases, some of which involved information which could not be made public. The second study, a "nonpartisan and independent review" of loyalty and security program, was undertaken by a special committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

COURT ACTION

Over several years a large number of security cases had been appealed to the courts. At issue were not only questions of the correct application of security laws and regulations, but also the underlying constitutional questions posed by them.

In 1951 in the Bailey case and again in 1955 in the Peters case, the Supreme Court had under consideration --but failed to rule on--the question whether the loyalty board procedure constituted an abridgment of an individual's right to due process of law, i. e., whether the defendant in a loyalty-security case has the right to confront and cross-examine his accusers.

The Court's policy, as expressed by Justice Felix Frankfurter during consideration of the Peters case, was one of reaching constitutional questions "last, not first."

Senate

COMMITTEE--Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 8-18 on S J Res 21, co-sponsored by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and John C. Stennis (D Miss.).

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, head of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division, defended the Eisenhower Administration's personnel security program as "basically sound." He said "such mistakes that may have been made...have been due to occasional errors in administration of the program," but "percentage-wise there have been no more mistakes in this program than in any other."

Tompkins said "the current attack against government witnesses and informants of the FBI has its roots in a Communist effort" bent on "hamstringing...the FBI's informant system."

March 9 -- Wilber M. Brucker, general counsel of the Defense Department (confirmed July 11 as Secretary of Army), said: "Achieving a proper balance between the demands of security for all of the people and the traditional rights of individuals is one of the most difficult problems of our age. There is no panacea. It calls for the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job and presents a challenge which all must strive to meet."

Brucker defended the "framework within which the internal security programs operate as sound." To further the program, he urged enactment of a proposal to bar "subversive individuals" from plants not engaged in defense work, but which in time of war would be.

Fred Ayer, security officer for the Air Force, said many Defense Department employees listed as discharged as "security risks" were not dismissed under the security program's procedures. Brucker said the Defense Department included such persons on its list of security discharges under Civil Service Commission orders.

March 11 -- Scott McLeod, chief security officer of the State Department, said he would hire a person classified as a security risk if he were needed "to get the job done." The final criterion, he said, was "whether a person's employment is clearly consistent with the national interest."

March 16 -- Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission said 2.2 million federal employees had met the security risk standards of the Administration, and the remaining 100,000 were being checked. He said existing regulations had operated "exceedingly well," adding that he saw no need for a special commission to study the program. Young, when asked if applicants for federal jobs were not being prejudged if they were rejected on security grounds without a hearing, said: "I'm more interested in seeing the government operate efficiently and securely."

ORGANIZATION VIEWS

Also testifying at the March hearings were representatives of various private organizations interested in the problems arising from the security program. Following are excerpts from the statements of major witnesses:

Ernest Angell, chairman of the board, American Civil Liberties Union -- "The executive order setting up the security program does not provide for any minimal procedural guaranty, nor does it spell out the criteria to be applied in determining whether a person's retention in employment poses a threat to national security.... We have found in many cases that persons have been suspended who have been accused of the most trivial matters, and are in positions where they could not pose any threat to the national security.... All security determinations today are made by government employees. It is difficult to understand how one can expect a fair and impartial decision to be rendered, one completely free from prejudice, when the person making the decision knows that he himself may be investigated as a security risk or charged with disloyalty should he make a determination which later becomes unpopular."

Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel, CIO -- "The extension of the security program to all government employees reflects, first, a Congressional sentiment that disloyal persons or Communists do not deserve government jobs, and, second, fear by the executive branch that it would be charged, however unjustifiably, with being 'soft' on Communism or indifferent to security. Neither of these reasons relates to the nation's real, as distinguished from its emotional, security needs.... It seems likely that an actual loss in security may be included in the price paid for this wide extension of the security program. When the government tries to watch everyone, it can't watch anyone very well."

Lincoln W. Lauterstein, chairman of commission on national affairs, American Veterans Committee -- "Mr. Tompkins states in his testimony that one of the defects of the Truman program was that, since there was prevalent feeling that loyalty was the basic test for the removal of an employee, there was hesitancy to take any action which would brand an individual as a disloyal person. The motive for a single category of 'security risk' may have been good, but the result has been that persons discharged as security risks are generally in the minds of future employers and of the American public suspected of disloyalty, a suspicion abetted by irresponsible demagogery."

M. Stanley Livingston, chairman, Federation of American Scientists -- "The Security program is based on the assumption that the primary threat to our national security is loss of secrets, through espionage or accident .... The importance of scientific or technical secrets is almost insignificant compared with the value of trained minds and an environment in which imaginative thinking can flourish. With the present emphasis on secrecy, spreading widely into the many fields in which security is not essential, the problem of personnel security and clearance is greatly magnified. If the areas requiring secrecy could be reduced, the number requiring clearance would be much smaller and the problems would be more easily solved."

David A. Rose, chairman of national civil rights commission, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith -- "We interviewed eight Washington law firms which have handled a total of more than 450 security cases under the Truman and Eisenhower directives. The most striking finding developed by the survey is that these lawyers won more than 90 percent of the cases. In other words, in nine cases out of 10 the formal charges brought by the government against an employee proved to be groundless.... It seems clear that security officers have failed to stop a thin or hollow case in its tracks, but have preferred to let the issue go to a hearing board for determination."

ACTION -- S J Res 21, as reported by the full Committee June 17 (S Rept 581), provided that the Commission report by Dec. 31, 1956.

Floor Action

The Senate June 27 passed, by voice vote, the amended joint resolution (S J Res 21) to create a special bipartisan commission to study the federal security system.

DEBATE -- Humphrey -- Passage of S J Res 21 "represents an indispensable first step in...establishing a well-reasoned, effective, orderly, uniform, and consistent security program.... Without experience and without the time to undertake an exhaustive study and definition of the perils we faced, we were forced to adopt stop-gap security measures....The result was an uncoordinated conglomeration of laws, orders, regulations, and practices which do not add up to an effective, efficient, and sound security system."

Stennis -- "Let us recognize...that Democrats and Republicans...the Congress and the executive branch, have all made mistakes in the field of security.... These mistakes have not been caused by evil motivation or inept discharge of public responsibilities, but rather were the necessary and inevitable consequence of the necessity to erect immediate defenses...against the insidious and imminent perils of Communist imperialism. Let us all resolve to wipe the slate clean of past fumbling with security issues, of past recriminations, in order that we may decide as a matter of considered national policy what security is and how a realistic and effective security program should be conducted."

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- "It was...the unanimous opinion of the Subcommittee which considered the measure (S J Res 21) that it would be greatly for the good of the nation to have a commission review, dispassionately and without partisanship, the entire security system...and to recommend...such measures and steps as...would coordinate and solidify it, and make it even more effective than it now is."

Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) -- "There are two compelling reasons for this. First, we cannot in the interest of national security have any but the best security program. Second, we cannot tolerate any abuses being perpetrated upon individuals to whom a program may be applied, either because of its structure or its administration."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Set March 31, 1956, as the date the commission would report. Voice vote.

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary Committee.
HEARINGS -- None.
ACTION -- H J Res 157 which had been introduced by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) was reported June 23 (H Rept 911), amended.

Floor Action

The House passed H J Res 157 on June 29 by voice vote without debate.

The Senate July 20 passed H J Res 157 by voice vote. Although the similar Senate measure, S J Res 21, had been passed on June 27 and in accordance with practice would have been the measure sent to conference, its sponsor, Sen. Humphrey, waived its precedence in favor of the House measure on grounds that Walter had submitted a similar bill in the 83rd Congress.

Conference

REPORT -- As filed July 26, the conference report (H Rept 1407) resolved minor differences in wording and adopted the date fixed by the House for the final report: December 31, 1956.

ACTION -- The House and Senate July 27 agreed to the report by voice votes.

BRIDGE INVESTIGATION

An investigation of the White County Bridge Commission was authorized May 25, 1955, when the House adopted a resolution (H Res 244) introduced by Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.). The resolution provided for creation of a three-member select committee to conduct the investigation. Committee members, named June 7, were Denton, Melvin Price (D Ill.), and Sid Simpson (R Ill.). The Committee late in 1955 held hearings and planned to issue a report early in 1956.

PROVISIONS -- H Res 244 directed the Select Committee to:

Investigate the financial position of the White County Bridge Commission.

Determine when the New Harmony bridge would become free of tolls.

Use subpena power, if necessary to procure witnesses and records.

Background

The White County Bridge Commission was created by Congress in 1941 to buy and operate a toll bridge and ferry over the Wabash River between Indiana and Illinois. The Commission was authorized to issue 25-year bonds and eventually turn over the bridge to Indiana and Illinois. No provision was made for governmental auditing of the Commission's financial records.

House

COMMITTEE -- Rules.
ACTION -- Reported H Res 244 May 24 (H Rept 614).

Floor Action

The House May 25 adopted H Res 244 by a 205-166 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 150.)

DEBATE -- Denton -- Congress did not provide for an accounting of the Commission's financial records by any government agency. The Commission issued bonds for $945,000 and "has collected almost $3.2 million in tolls," and the people of the area want to know why the bridge is not yet toll-free. Adoption of H Res 244 would mean that the General Accounting Office would make a free audit of the Commission's books.

Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.) -- The Commission "has done a splendid job...All bonds will be paid off by July 15, 1955...No investigation...is necessary or justified."

HEARINGS HELD

COMMITTEE -- Select Committee to Investigate and Study the Financial Position of the White County Bridge Commission.
HEARING -- Oct. 5.
TESTIMONY -- Oct. 5 -- The Committee in a closed hearing questioned ex-Rep. Roy Clippinger (R Ill., 1945-49), manager of the Bridge Commission; J. Madison Pomeroy, Commission chairman; and Mrs. Dorothy Brown, Clippinger's secretary.

The Committee Oct. 5 released a transcript of the hearing and a report by the Comptroller General on the Commission's activities. The report said that certain transactions between the Commission and the Carmi (Ill.) "Times" had been of "questionable propriety." The report said Clippinger was president of the Carmi "Times" and that he and two members of the Bridge Commission were stockholders in the publishing company.

VETOES

President Eisenhower vetoed 11 bills in 1955, three of them during the Congressional session. The remaining eight were pocket vetoed after Congress adjourned. Mr. Eisenhower vetoed 42 bills in 1954, 10 in 1953. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 409-11; Vol IX, 1953, pp. 310-11.)

Congress in 1955 for the first time attempted to override a veto by President Eisenhower. But the Senate upheld the veto, which killed a bill (S1) to raise postal workers' salaries an average 8.59 percent. The vote was 54-39, eight votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto.

One bill, a private relief measure (S 432), became law July 5 without President Eisenhower's signature. It went to the President June 23, "and not having been signed by him within the 10-day period prescribed by the Constitution" became law without his approval.

Of the vetoed measures, six originated in the House, five in the Senate. Pocket vetoes killed five House bills, three Senate bills. Four of the bills were private relief measures.

The President pocket vetoes a bill by withholding his approval of it after Congress has adjourned. When Congress is in session, a bill becomes law without the

President's signature if he does not act upon it within 10 days, excluding Sundays, from the time it is received by him. But if Congress adjourns within that 10-day period, the bill dies by pocket veto if the President fails to sign it.

REGULAR VETO -- HOUSE

HR 5188 -- To prohibit publication by the government of any prediction with respect to apple prices. The President said he believed it was a "vital responsibility" of the government to gather and disseminate economic information. "This legislation would reduce or seriously limit the ability of fieldworkers to counteract price rumors detrimental to the farmers' interests," he said. Passed by the House June 7 and by the Senate June 17, the measure was vetoed July 1, 1955.

REGULAR VETOES -- SENATE

S 1 -- To increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department. The Senate passed the bill March 25, the House April 20. The House adopted the conference report May 9, the Senate May 11. President Eisenhower vetoed the bill May 19, and the Senate failed to override the veto May 24. (See "Postal Pay Raise," p. 360.)

S 143 -- To provide for the relief of Kurt Glaser. In vetoing the bill to give Glaser immigration status as a permanent resident, the President recommended enactment "of a clear statutory requirement that exchange personnel return home and remain there for a minimum period before being eligible to re-enter the United States for permanent residence." The Senate passed the bill March 28, the House May 17. It was vetoed June 3.

POCKET VETOES -- HOUSE

HR 1393 -- To provide for the relief of the E. J. Albrecht Co. "There are no circumstances in this case that would serve to distinguish it from others wherein contractors with the United States have suffered losses for which the government was not responsible," Mr. Eisenhower said. The House passed the bill April 19, the Senate July 28. The President refused to sign the bill, and it died Aug. 16.

HR 6232 -- To include as Spanish-American War service under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration certain service rendered by Stephen Swan Ogletree during the Spanish-American War. The President said military records clearly showed that Ogletree was not at any time during the Spanish-American War in the service of the United States. He added that Congress had "determined that cases of this character should be considered by the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records rather than by the legislature itself." The House passed the bill July 5, the Senate July 27. The measure died without the President's signature Aug. 13.

HR 6373 -- Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to extend programs to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals. The president vetoed the bill because he said it would require the purchase of greater quantities of minerals than necessary for defense purposes. (See "Mineral Stockpile," p. 470.) The House passed the bill July 21, the Senate July 29. Both houses agreed to the conference report Aug 1. The bill was pocket vetoed Aug. 17.

HR 6887 -- To safeguard certain bequests to charity from the pyramiding effect of state and federal inheritance taxes; and to extend for one year a portion of the Internal Revenue Code designed to facilitate railroad reorganizations. The President said he was sympathetic with the purposes of the bill, but that it would often increase federal tax liabilities on estates containing charity bequests in certain situations, would benefit other heirs, and would disturb existing well-established relationships between federal and state inheritance and estate tax liabilities. The House passed the bill July 21, the Senate July 28. It was pocket vetoed Aug. 17.

HR 7195 -- To provide for adjustments in the lands or interests therein acquired for reservoir projects in Texas, by the reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to the former owners thereof. The President refused to sign the bill because he said it would "unjustly expose the Secretary (of Army) to a series of burdensome and time-consuming administrative proceedings which are entirely alien to his statutory responsibilities." Mr. Eisenhower said lands no longer needed for project purposes should be turned over to the General Services Administration for disposal. The bill was passed by the House July 29, the Senate Aug. 2. It died Aug. 17.

POCKET VETOES -- SENATE

S 204 -- Provide for the relief of Fred P. Hines. The bill was similar to one vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1953. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 311.) In a statement, the President said no new evidence had been submitted to justify a change in his position. The Senate passed the bill July 22, the House Aug. 1. It was pocket vetoed Aug. 17.

S 1041 -- To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to include certain periods of service rendered to states. The President refused to sign the bill because it would "(1) make improper use of federal funds to pay for services never received by it, (2) result in an unsound shifting of fiscal responsibility from state to federal government, (3) set an undesirable precedent, and (4) constitute an unsound approach to a desirable goal of increased employee mobility." He said he would substitute in 1956 a proposal to bring federal employees under the social security system. The Senate passed the bill June 29, the House July 30. The conference report was agreed to by the Senate Aug. 1, the House Aug. 2. The bill was pocket vetoed Aug. 17.

S 2171 -- To amend the Subversive Activities Control Act to provide that a Board member shall continue to serve after the expiration of his term until his successor is appointed and qualified. The President let the bill die because its provisions were incorporated in another measure (S 2375) signed Aug. 5. The Senate passed the bill June 24, the House July 27. It was pocket votoed Aug. 12.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The first business of the House of Representatives, when the 84th Congress convened Jan. 5, 1955, was to elect a Speaker as presiding officer.

Rep. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, nominated Sam Rayburn (D Texas). Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), head of the Republican Conference, nominated Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), who had held the post in the 83rd Congress. The Rayburn nomination was approved on a roll-call vote in which 228 Democrats voted for Rayburn, and 198 Republicans voted for Martin. Rayburn and Martin voted "present." (For voting, see chart, p. 136.)

BACKGROUND -- Rayburn had been Speaker for more years than any other lawmaker in U.S. history. He was first elected to the office on Sept. 16, 1940 and served until the 80th Congress (1947-48), when Martin became Speaker. Rayburn resumed the post in the 81st Congress and held it until 1953.

D.C. ELECTIONS

HR 191 -- Reported by House District of Columbia Committee (H Rept 606) May 20 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the House May 23.
- Reported by Senate District of Columbia Committee (S Rept 695) June 30.
- Passed by voice vote, amended, by the Senate July 12.
- Conference report (H Rept 1619) agreed to by the Senate Aug. 1 and the House Aug. 2, by voice votes.

P.L. 376 -- Signed into law Aug. 12.

The bill regulated election of District of Columbia delegates to national political conventions. A similar bill was vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1954 because it would have exempted federal employees in the District of Columbia from the Hatch Act, governing political activities. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 410.)

The 1955 legislation set up the first official election machinery for the District in 81 years.

PROVISIONS --- As enacted, HR 191:

Provided for election of party national committeemen, delegates and alternates to national Presidential nominating conventions, and local party committee officials.

Created an independent District Board of Elections with three members, serving staggered three-year terms, to be appointed by the District Commissioners.

Provided for elections in the District on the first Tuesday of May in Presidential election years.

Limited candidates' expenditures to $2,500; independent or party committee receipts or expenditures to $100,000; and individual contributions to $5,000.

Provided maximum penalties of 90 days in jail and a $500 fine for violations of the election rules.

The Senate-House conference report deleted minor Senate provisions relating to a Presidential preferential primary and to absentee ballots. Conferees agreed that consideration of absentee voting should be postponed pending further study of the problems involved.

D.C. HOME RULE

S 669 -- Reported, amended, by Senate District of Columbia Committee (S Rept 253) April 28, 1955.
- Passed, by a 59-15 roll-call vote of the Senate, June 29. (See p. 130.)

The bill would provide an elected mayor, city council, school board, and non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. It was introduced by 17 Democratic and 17 Republican Senators. After Senate passage, the bill was sent to the House District of Columbia Committee, which took no action on it in 1955.

Background

REFERENCE -- "D.C. Delegate, Home Rule." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 363ff.) "D.C. Primary" vetoed (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 410.)

Bills to grant the District of Columbia some measure of home rule have been introduced in each Congress since the 80th, but all have failed to become law.

Home-rule legislation cleared the House District Committee in the 80th Congress, but got no further. The Senate passed a home-rule bill in the 81st Congress, but the House District Committee did not act upon it. Again during the 82nd Congress, the Senate passed home-rule legislation and the House Committee failed to act. In 1953, the Senate passed a bill calling for the election of a delegate to the House, but it was tabled by the House District Committee. The Senate Committee also voted to report a home-rule bill in 1953, but it did not reach the Senate floor.

In 1954, Congress approved a bill to set up primary elections in the District through which residents could elect Party National Committeemen and delegates to the national conventions. It was vetoed by President Eisenhower who said he disapproved of a provision which would have allowed federal employees in the District to engage in partisan political activity, thus amending the Hatch Act. The 84th Congress Aug. 2, 1955, passed a bill (HR 191 -- PL 376) similar to the measure vetoed by the President in 1954. (See story, above.)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- District of Columbia

HEARINGS -- On S 669, Feb. 3, 16, and 22.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 3 -- District Commissioners Renah F. Camalier and Samuel Spencer recommended an amendment to include a provision for adequate federal payment to the city. Enactment of the bill also was favored by 17 other witnesses.

Feb. 16 -- Representatives of organizations both favoring and opposing the bill were heard. Groups favoring S 669 included the American Association of University Women, Progressive Party of D.C., Washington Central Labor Union, and Central Suffrage Conference. Opponents included the Washington Board of Trade and the D.C. Federation of Women's Clubs.

Feb. 22 -- Those supporting S 669 included Sens. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Francis Case (R S.D.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), and Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.).

ACTION -- The Committee April 28 reported S 669, amended, (S Rept 253).

Floor Action

The Senate June 29 passed S 669 by a 59-15 roll-call vote. Eleven of the votes against the bill were cast by southern Senators. (For voting, see chart, p. 130.)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 669, the District of Columbia Charter Act, would:

Set up a five-member Board of Elections, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to conduct elections in October, 1956, for a mayor, a nine-member City Council, school board, and non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives.

Define the functions and powers of the city officials.

Provide for a referendum on Aug. 3, 1956, to determine whether D.C. residents would accept the charter.

DEBATE -- All speakers favored the bill.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- "Unless the people of the District of Columbia are given a voice in their local government, a mockery is made of the protestations of this country that we believe in representative government."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "The privileges granted by the bill are long overdue." But the "greater objective" is to work out constitutional problems so that D.C. citizens may vote for President and have "voting representation in Congress."

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Endorsed home rule but opposed extending D.C. voting rights further.

D.C. TRANSIT STRIKE

S 2576 --	Reported by Senate District of Columbia Committee (S Rept 1152) July 26, 1955.
•	Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, amended, July 30.
HR 7718 --	Reported by House District of Columbia Committee (H Rept 1603) July 30.
S 2576 --	Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote Aug. 2. (For roll-call vote, see p. 160.)
•	Conference report (H Rept 1632) agreed to by voice votes of House and Senate Aug. 2.
P.L. 389 --	Signed into law Aug. 14.

Employees of Washington's Capital Transit Co. struck July 1 for higher pay. Before adjourning, Congress passed legislation designed to give the District of Columbia commissioners authority to intervene in the strike and settle it. Transit employees returned to work Aug. 22.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 2576:

Cancelled the transit company's franchise one year after the bill became law and revoked the company's corporate charter.

Empowered the District commissioners to contract with CTC or some other company for transit service in the District of Columbia.

Authorized the commissioners to enter into agreements with Maryland authorities to continue transit service in nearby sections of Maryland served by CTC.

Permitted CTC to continue operation of a small spur railroad handling freight.

Authorized the commissioners to negotiate with striking CTC employees.

Required the District to pay any loss the transit line might suffer during the year as a result of pay increases.

Prohibited pay raises to company officials.

Permitted the District to increase fares, with the consent of the District Public Utilities Commission.

Required CTC, on termination of its charter and franchise, to remove at its own expense track used in its operation.

Background

REFERENCE -- "D.C. Transportation." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 416.)

Complaints about the service rendered by the private corporation owning Washington's Capital Transit Co. led to a Congressional investigation in 1953, attempts at legislation in 1953 and 1954.

CTC employees struck July 1, 1955, seeking higher wages. The 51-day strike ended Aug. 21. Employees agreed to accept a 15-cent-an-hour pay raise, to be offset by a fare rise.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- District of Columbia Subcommittee on Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety.

HEARINGS -- July 7, 12, 21 on S J Res 87, which proposed to cancel the franchise of Capital Transit Co., and on the employees' strike.

TESTIMONY -- July 7 -- Financier Louis E. Wolfson, Capital Transit board chairman, wired the Subcommittee he would appear before it July 11. Subpenas had been issued for his appearance, but none had been served. A Subcommittee member, Wayne Morse (D Ore.), said Wolfson adopted "seclusive and fugitive tactics" to avoid the subpenas.

Appearing before the Subcommittee were Samuel Spencer, President, and Robert E. McLaughlin, member, of the D.C. Board of Commissioners; J.A.B. Broadwater, CTC president, and Walter J. Bierwagen, president of National Capital Local, Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electrical Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL).

July 12 -- Wolfson disputed contentions by Morse that Wolfson had been ducking a subpena. Wolfson said the company was willing to accept a plan advanced by Reps. John L. McMillan (D S.C.) and Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) to end the strike. Under it, a 120-day cooling off period would be called, the strikers would get a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, and the company would be granted a fare increase.

Wolfson said the company could not afford a wage increase without a fare increase. If other private capital could be found to operate the transit system, Wolfson said, he would be glad to step out.

July 21 -- Testimony was given by Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Lane, engineer commissioner for D.C.; Vernon West, District corporation counsel; and E. Erwin Dollar, Associated Taxicab Operators, Inc.

ACTION -- The Committee July 26 reported a bill (S 2576 -- S Rept 1152) to revoke the CTC franchise and authorize seizure of the company. The vote was 6-1 to report the bill, with Gordon Allott (R Colo.) opposed.

PROVISIONS -- The bill would revoke the 1933 franchise, authorize District Commissioners to seize and operate the transit vehicles, and permit operations in nearby Maryland, subject to that state's approval.

Floor Action

The Senate July 30 passed, by voice vote, S 2576, amended.

DEBATE -- Morse - "What we are really dealing with is a request on the part of the city administration of the District of Columbia to be allowed to exercise the right of home rule in connection with operating a transportation system."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "I do not like the idea of either the federal government or a state government interfering in a strike, at least within five weeks' time. If we get in the habit of having the federal government step in whenever there is a dispute between labor and management, we may well make an end of collective bargaining entirely...."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Allott -- Permit CTC to continue operating a spur railroad known as the East Washington Railway Co. Voice.

J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) -- Permit the commissioners to negotiate with Maryland authorities for the continuation of CTC service. Voice.

Morse -- Permit the commissioners to contract with companies other than CTC to operate the Washington transit system. Voice.

Morse -- Permit CTC to sue for damages or for the use of its property under the due process clause of the Constitution. Voice.

House

COMMITTEE -- District of Columbia.

HEARINGS -- July 25, 26 on various proposals for handling the Washington transit strike.

ACTION -- The Committee July 30 reported an amended bill (HR 7718 -- H Rept 1603) calling for the Capital Transit Co. to surrender its franchise.

PROVISIONS -- As reported, HR 7718 authorized the District of Columbia commissioners to enter into a contract with Capital Transit Co. under which the commissioners would accept relinquishment by the company of all its rights in one year. (The Senate bill called for expiration of all rights in one year).

The Commissioners were authorized to enter into a contract with the company to continue to operate as provided in its franchise.

Floor Action

The House Aug. 1 failed to muster a two-thirds majority to suspend the rules and pass S 2576. The standing vote was 94-75; a subsequent roll-call vote was 215-150. Both were short of the necessary two-thirds majority. (For roll-call vote, see chart, p. 164.)

The House Aug. 2 passed S 2576 by voice vote. The measure was amended by substitution of provisions of HR 7718, passed earlier Aug. 2 by voice vote. The House then vacated passage of HR 7718.

Prior to final action a motion to recommit HR 7718 to the House District of Columbia Committee, offered by Shepard J. Crumpacker (R Ind.), was rejected by a standing vote of 29-130. A move by Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) to strike the enacting clause of HR 7718 was rejected by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Aug. 1 -- John L. McMillan (D S.C.) -- S 2576, amended, "contains no seizure features, and it does not involve the federal government in the transit business..."

Aug 2 -- Hoffman -- "This a strike-breaking measure.... We will either end the strike by granting the (pay) increase to the employees, or the commissioners, being a branch of the federal government, or under the supervision of the federal government, will say to the strikers, 'You are through. You cannot strike against the government. Get back to work.' "

Conference

REPORT -- Conferees Aug. 2 agreed to a report (H Rept 1632) which eliminated provisions of the Senate bill to authorize seizure of the Capital Transit Co.

ACTION -- The House Aug. 2 agreed to H Rept 1632 by a standing vote of 140-60. The Senate agreed to the report by voice vote.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

On signing the bill Aug. 14, President Eisenhower said he opposed any attempt to settle labor disputes through legislation, but the law granting Capital Transit the D.C. franchise established a direct relationship between the company and Congress. He said Congress reserved for itself the power to terminate the franchise, and both Congress and the District commissioners had concluded that the company "has failed to measure up to its responsibilities as a public utility...."

SENATE COMMITTEES

S Res 14 -- Adopted by the Senate Jan. 6, 1955 by voice vote.

S Res 19 -- Adopted by the Senate Jan. 10 by voice vote.

By adopting the two resolutions, the Senate continued for the 84th Congress the apportionment of committee seats agreed upon for the second session of the 83rd Congress (1954).

PROVISIONS -- S Res 14, as corrected by S Res 19:

Allotted the majority party 114 committee seats and the minority 99.

Permitted 16 majority Senators and five minority Senators to serve on three committees provided one or more of their assignments was on the District of Columbia, Government Operations, or Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

PARTY LINE-UP

The line-up of the 84th Congress when it convened Jan. 5, 1955, was 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans and one Independent.

Independent Wayne Morse (Ore.) had announced he would vote with the Democrats on organization matters (selection of Senate officers), thus giving the Democrats a 49-47 margin over the GOP. The Democrats reciprocated by assigning Morse to the influential Foreign Relations and Banking and Currency Committees as well as to the so-called minor District of Columbia Committee. Morse formally became a Democrat Feb. 17.

BACKGROUND -- In 1953, Morse, who had bolted the Republicans in 1952 and become an Independent, was "bumped" by the Senate from posts on the Armed Services and Labor and Public Welfare Committees -- where he had built up seniority as a Republican -- and assigned as

low man to the Public Works and D.C. Committees. By roll-call votes in 1953 and 1954, the Senate turned down attempts to reinstate Morse on the Armed Services and Labor groups. (See CQ Almanacs, Vol. X, 1954, p. 414; Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 312ff.)

When the Senate convened in 1954, it numbered 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans and Morse (just as in 1955). But Morse had said he would vote with the GOP on organizational matters, the Democrats did not attempt to challenge GOP control of the Senate, and the Republicans continued as majority Party, through the 83rd Congress.

D.C. JUDICIAL PAY

S 727 -- Reported by Senate District of Columbia Committee (S Rept 254) April 28, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the Senate May 5.
- Reported by House District of Columbia Committee (H Rept 586) May 12.
- Passed by the House, amended, by a 283-33 roll-call vote May 23. (See p. 150.)
- First conference report (H Rept 635) recommitted May 26 by the House on a 170-165 roll-call vote. (See p. 150.)
- Second conference report (H Rept 920) agreed to by a 197-42 standing vote of the House June 29; by voice vote of the Senate June 30.

P. L. 139 -- Signed into law July 11.

S 727 adjusted the salaries of judges in the District of Columbia, granting annual increases of $4,500 to municipal court of appeals judges and judges of the municipal and tax courts, and $5,700 to the judge of the Juvenile Court.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, S 727 set the following annual salaries:

D.C. municipal court of appeals judges -- $18,500, with $500 more for the chief judge.

D.C. municipal, tax, and juvenile court judges -- $17,500, with $500 more for the municipal court's chief judge.

BACKGROUND -- Earlier in 1955, Congress enacted a bill (HR 3828 -- PL 9) raising federal district court judges' salaries to $22,500, as well as granting Congressmen a pay raise. (See pp. 357ff.)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- District of Columbia.

ACTION -- April 28 reported S 727 (S Rept 254).

Floor Action

The Senate May 5 passed S 727 by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 727 provided the following annual salary increases:

Chief judge, municipal court of appeals -- from $14,500 to $20,000.

Associate judges, municipal court of appeals -- from $14,000 to $19,500.

Chief judge, municipal court -- from $13,500 to $19,000.

Associate judges, municipal court -- from $13,000 to $18,500.

Judge of Juvenile Court -- from $11,800 to $18,500.

Judge of District of Columbia tax court -- from $13,000 to $18,500.

DEBATE -- Alan Bible (D Nev.) -- "In recommending adjustment of the salaries, the Committee...felt that since the judge of the juvenile court and the judge of the tax court are a part of the municipal judiciary, their salaries should be the same as those of the municipal court...The salary increases involve 18 judgeships, and the cost to the District government would be $100,200 annually."

House

COMMITTEE -- District of Columbia.

ACTION -- May 12 reported S 727, (H Rept 586), recommending smaller increases than had the Senate.

Floor Action

The House May 23 passed S 727 by a 283-33 roll-call vote, with Committee amendments. (For voting, see chart, p. 150.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 727 called for:

A $3,000 annual salary increase for judges on the four D.C. courts.

A salary range of from $14,800 a year for the juvenile court judge to $17,500 a year for the chief judge of the appeals court.

DEBATE -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "This proposed salary is fantastic as compared with the salaries of municipal judges in...Iowa or South Carolina."

Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) -- D.C. municipal judges have a jurisdiction much broader than those in the states. Congress, in PL 9, raised federal district judges' salaries by $7,500, to $22,500, and traditionally, D.C. municipal court salaries are "just $2,000 under the federal courts."

Conference

FIRST REPORT

Senate and House conferees May 25 issued a conference report (H Rept 633) calling for the following annual salary increases:

D.C. municipal court of appeals -- $19,000, with $500 more for the chief judge.

D.C. municipal, tax, and juvenile courts -- $18,000, with $500 more for the municipal court's chief judge.

ACTION -- The report was recommitted May 26 by a 170-165 roll-call vote of the House, which instructed its conferees to insist on a $3,000 increase, instead of the $5,000 raise called for in H Rept 633. The recommittal motion was offered by John Bell Williams (D Miss.) (For voting, see chart, p. 150.)

SECOND CONFERENCE

Senate and House conferees June 27 filed a second report (H Rept 920), cleared June 30 for the President.

Action

The House June 29 agreed to the second conference report by a 197-42 standing vote. A recommittal motion by Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.), with instructions to conferees to insist on the salary level set in the House version of the bill, was defeated by a 158-226 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 156.)

DEBATE -- Williams -- House conferees were instructed to stand firm. Yet "after 15 minutes (in the second conference) the House went up $1,500 and the Senate came down $500."

Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.) -- "If this conference report is adopted, these judges will be the highest paid municipal judges in this nation," receiving more than supreme court judges in 41 states.

Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) -- Congress has raised the pay of itself, government employees, servicemen, and federal judges. "Now we come down to the District of Columbia, and the attitude of some is that we are going to push them around."

O'Hara -- "The difference between what the House passed and the conference report is the grand total of $27,000 in annual salaries...I hope we are not going to be niggardly and treat these judges unfairly, because they are doing a marvelous job."

SENATE CONCURRENCE

The Senate June 30 agreed to the second conference report by voice vote, without debate. The action cleared the bill for the President's signature.

CONGRESSMEN IN COURT

A former Republican Representative and a Democratic Member of the House were involved in court actions during 1955. Their names:

- Ex-Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif., 1947-54).
- Rep. John J. Bell (D Texas).

BRAMBLETT CONVICTION

The Supreme Court of the U.S. April 4 reinstated Bramblett's conviction on charges of making false statements in connection with alleged payroll "kickbacks" from an employee in his office.

Bramblett, indicted in 1953 on 18 counts, was convicted on Feb. 9, 1954, on seven counts of making false statements relating to the salary of an employee who did no work. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 384.) A Congressman at the time of his trial, Bramblett asked the U.S. District Court to set aside his conviction; he also appealed his case to the Supreme Court, contending the false statement law did not apply to the legislative branch of the government.

The high court, in a 6-0 decision, held that the false statement law did indeed apply to the legislative branch. Bramblett June 15 was fined $5,000 by the District Court and given a four- to 12-month suspended sentence.

BELL INDICTMENT

Bell was indicted July 8 on a charge of conspiracy to commit theft in a land transaction. A Guadalupe County (Texas) grand jury accused the lawmaker of conspiring with two other persons to steal $154,810 from the state in a veterans' land transaction. The indictment was dismissed Dec. 12 on a technicality.

At a state probe in March, Bell told a legislative investigating committee he had received attorneys' fees calculated to total $28,112 in a series of land transactions. He said he had received $3,500 from T.J. McLarty of Denver, Colo., for legal services in a deal involving 24 veterans. McLarty also was indicted.

When news of the indictment reached Bell in Washington, he said: "I deny any guilt. I'm shocked and surprised. I violated no law." Bell, who helped set up the land program when he was a state legislator, was elected to Congress in 1954 from Texas' 14th District.

In moving to dismiss Bell's indictment Dec. 12, the government conceded that the grand jury had been selected improperly -- a juror had not paid his poll tax. McLarty's indictment was quashed for the same reason.

By July, 319 indictments were returned against 21 persons. The case broke in November, 1954, in a newspaper story by Kenneth Towery of Cuero, Texas. Towery was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for his efforts.

The deal involved 3,701 acres of land for which the state paid $177,530. Under the plan, veterans who wanted to purchase land went through the necessary formalities, then the state bought the land and sold it to them. The veterans obligated themselves to repay the state in extended installments. In some cases, the supposed sellers merely passed around blank application forms to veterans, and then filled in the blanks without their knowledge. Often the land was appraised at excessive amounts.

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

Congressional committees recommended six citations for contempt of Congress in 1955. Five were voted by the Senate or House. The sixth, involving Harvey Matusow, was dropped when Matusow was indicted for perjury by a federal grand jury. As in 1954, when Congress cited 36 individuals for contempt (29 of them on recommendation of the House Un-American Activities Committee), most of the 1955 cases resulted from refusals to testify concerning alleged Communist activities or affiliations. (For 1954 citations, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 364.) Citations in 1955:

Senate

S Res 31 -- Citing Diantha D. Hoag, adopted Feb. 4.
S Res 129 -- Citing Joseph Starobin, adopted July 27.
S Res 130 -- Citing Harry Sacher, adopted July 27.
S Res 135 -- Citing Eugene C. James, adopted July 19.

House

H Res 315 -- Citing John T. Gojack, adopted July 26.

Legal Background

What constitutes contempt of Congress by witnesses? Where do the legal milestones point? Key court decisions and statutes:

POWER TO COMPEL DISCLOSURE

"There is no provision (in the Constitution) expressly investing either house with power to make investigations and exact testimony to the end that it may exercise its legislative function advisedly and effectively.... In actual legislative practice power to secure needed information by such means has long been treated as an attribute of the power to legislate.... (This) view has prevailed and been carried into effect in both houses of Congress and in most of the state legislatures." (McGrain v. Daugherty (1927) 273 U.S. 135, 161.)

LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE PRESUMED

"The only legitimate object the Senate could have in ordering the investigation was to aid it in legislating; and we think the subject matter was such that the presumption should be indulged that this was the real object." (McGrain v. Daugherty, supra.)

SCOPE OF INQUIRY

"A legislative inquiry may be as broad, as searching, and as exhaustive as is necessary to make effective the constitutional powers of Congress.... Within the realm of legislative discretion, the exercise of good taste and good judgment in the examination of witnesses must be entrusted to those who have been vested with authority to conduct such investigations." (Townsend v. U.S. (1938) 95 F 2d 352, 361.)

LAW ON CONTEMPT

"Every person who having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either house of Congress to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter under inquiry before either house, or any joint committee established by a joint or concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress, or any committee of either house of Congress, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 nor less than $100 and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than 12 months." (2 USC 192.)

WHAT IS PERTINENT?

"It may often be proper, justifiable, and ultimately helpful in the accomplishment of its investigative purposes for a Congressional committee to address to witnesses questions which it cannot demonstrate to be pertinent. But in branding a refusal to answer as a misdemeanor, Congress was careful to provide that the question must be 'pertinent to the question under inquiry.' It follows that, when a witness refuses to answer a question and the government undertakes to convict him of a criminal offense for not answering, then pertinency must be established. Presumption or possibility of pertinency will not suffice." (Bowers v. U.S. (1953) 202 F 2d 447, 448.)

PRIVILEGE MAY BE DENIED

"No witness is privileged to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper, respecting which he shall be examined...by any committee of either house, upon the ground that his testimony to such fact or his production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous." (2 USC 193.)

(Source: "Congressional Power of Investigation," S Doc 99, 83rd Congress, Second Session.)

Self-Incrimination

How are witnesses protected against being forced to incriminate themselves? How has Congress dealt with claims of immunity from self-incrimination?

IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION

The Fifth Amendment provides that no person "shall be compelled in a criminal case to be a witness against himself." In 1954, Congress revised the statute relating to immunity from prosecution. Public Law 600 provided that in the course of any investigation relating to national security, witnesses who seek Fifth Amendment protection may be compelled to testify, whether before Congressional committees, grand juries, or the courts, if they are granted immunity from prosecution. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 333.)

"No such witness," says PL 600 "shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is so compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, nor shall testimony so compelled be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding" (except for perjury or contempt committed while giving testimony) "against him in any court."

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

In reporting the bill which became PL 600, the House Judiciary Committee reviewed the history of immunity. Excerpts from the report (H Rept 2606):

"Under court decisions it has been well settled that the privilege against self-incrimination is not limited merely to criminal prosecutions but also investigations and proceedings conducted by various agencies of the government, such as administrative agencies, Congressional committees, and grand juries.... The courts have ruled that a person can properly claim his privilege under the Fifth Amendment if a criminal charge, no matter how remote, may possibly be the aftermath of any testimony he has given....

"The privilege against self-incrimination...has been construed so that one is not a witness against himself if he is immunized against prosecution for crimes about which he is compelled to testify.... But the immunity must be complete, that is to say, it must equate the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination. The mere prohibition against the use of actual testimony in a subsequent criminal proceeding on a matter upon which he has been compelled to testify is not coextensive with the constitutional protection.

"The first immunity statute enacted by the Congress was in 1857 (11 Stat 155) and it immunized witnesses before Congressional committees and banned the use of such testimony in subsequent criminal proceedings. The abuses which occurred under that statute caused Congress in 1862 to repeal that part of the statute which granted the complete constitutional immunity. However, the decision in 1892 in Counselman v. Hitchcock (142 U.S. 547, 12 S Ct 195) ruled that the remaining partial protection did not equate the constitutional privilege and therefore was not a sufficient substitute."

ABSOLUTE IMMUNITY

PL 600 seeks to overcome this inadequacy by providing absolute immunity from prosecution "in any court," while at the same time avoiding the danger of abuses by confining immunity to cases involving the national security and making the grant of immunity

difficult to obtain. Such grants may only be made by U.S. District Courts upon request of Congress or request of the U.S. Attorney acting with the approval of the Attorney General.

As of December, 1955, PL 600 had been invoked only twice. In both cases, grants of immunity were sought and obtained by the Department of Justice, not by Congressional committees. In both cases, the witnesses granted immunity still refused to testify, were tried and convicted of contempt of court, and appealed. Resumes of the two cases:

- William Ludwig Ullmann -- Ordered before grand jury in New York Nov. 3, 1954, where he refused to testify regarding allegation of espionage; Justice Department application for grant of immunity granted by District Court in New York Feb. 2, 1955; Ullmann March 8 again refused to answer questions before grand jury, was convicted of contempt the same day and sentenced to six months in jail; on appeal, the Circuit Court of Appeals April 4 upheld contempt conviction; Supreme Court June 6 granted writ of certiorari, and Dec. 6 heard arguments on the case; Ullmann free on bail pending outcome.
- Edward J. Fitzgerald -- Ordered before grand jury in New York July 20, 1955, where he refused to answer questions regarding allegations of espionage; Justice Department application for grant of immunity granted July 25; Fitzgerald July 29 again refused to answer questions before grand jury; tried and convicted of contempt of court and sentenced Aug. 18 to six months in jail; on appeal to Circuit Court of Appeals and awaiting outcome of Ullmann case; Fitzgerald free on bail.

Legislation in 1955

The House March 15 passed without objection a bill (HR 780) to speed up contempt proceedings against recalcitrant Congressional witnesses. The bill would permit any Congressional committee, by majority vote of its members, to seek a U.S. district court order directing a witness to appear and testify before the committee. Failure to obey such a court order would be punishable as contempt of court. The bill was similar to one passed by the House in 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 332.) Neither measure was acted on by the Senate.

Citations in 1955

Hoag Case

Diantha D. Hoag, a coil winder for the Westinghouse Electric Corp. at Buffalo, N.Y., appeared Aug. 6, 1954 before the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee investigating Communist infiltration of defense plants. After saying she never had been engaged in espionage or sabotage activities, Miss Hoag refused to answer further questions, claiming protection under the First and Fifth Amendments.

The full Committee Jan. 5, 1955, voted to recommend that she be cited for contempt. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), outgoing Chairman, termed it a "very important test case" involving the question of whether a witness, having answered a general question, did or did not waive protection against self-incrimination in refusing to answer specific questions in a related area. McCarthy said as many as 25 other witnesses before his Subcommittee in 1954 had claimed protection in similar fashion.

Miss Hoag was indicted June 21 for contempt of Congress. Trial was fixed for federal District Court, District of Columbia, Feb. 20, 1956.

Starobin Case

Joseph Starobin, writer for the Daily Worker, appeared April 19, 1955, before the Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee, then investigating the activities of Harvey M. Matusow, former Communist and paid government witness. Starobin, asked if he had been a Communist during the preceding 25 years, refused to answer, pleading First and Fifth Amendments. Subcommittee Counsel J.G. Sourwine said Starobin had waived his right to protection, by virtue of his prior sworn testimony in court acknowledging membership in the Communist party. Citation for contempt followed.

Sacher Case

Harry Sacher, New York attorney, also appeared April 19 before the Internal Security Subcommittee. Sacher did not invoke First or Fifth Amendments, but did refuse to answer questions concerning alleged Communist party membership and associations on grounds they were not "relevant and pertinent to some legislative purpose." Citation for contempt followed.

James Case

Eugene C. James, secretary-treasurer of the International Laundry Workers Union (AFL), appeared March 29 before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Pension and Welfare Funds Subcommittee, then investigating the use of union welfare funds. James was asked to explain what had happened to $900,000 turned over by his Union's welfare fund to a New Jersey insurance broker. James invoked the Fifth Amendment. Citation for contempt followed.

Gojack Case

John T. Gojack, one-time official of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (Ind.), appeared Feb. 28 and March 1 before the House Un-American Activities Committee, then investigating Communist activities in the Fort Wayne, Ind., area. Questioned concerning alleged membership in the Communist party, Gojack refused to answer, claiming protection of the First Amendment. Said he: "The Constitution does not give this Committee the right to inquire into any of my beliefs, any of my connections, any ideas I may have." Citation for contempt followed.

Court Actions in 1955

Federal courts ruled on several cases in 1955, involving citations for contempt of Congress in prior years. The major decisions:

The Supreme Court May 23 set aside contempt convictions of Julius Emspak and Thomas Quinn, officials of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (Ind.), and of Philip Bart, general manager of "The Daily Worker." They had been cited for contempt in 1950 after refusing to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee. (See CQ

Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 423ff.) The Court ruled the men had invoked the protection of the Fifth Amendment validly, but did not rule on the applicability of the First Amendment, also invoked by the witnesses.

Federal District Judge Edward Weinfeld July 27 dismissed indictments for contempt of Congress against Corliss Lamont, author and lecturer; Abraham Unger, attorney; and Albert Shadowitz, former government worker. They had been cited for contempt in 1954, after refusing to answer questions before the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, claiming protection of the First Amendment and challenging the Subcommittee's authority. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 364ff.) Dismissal was based on the technical grounds that the indictment was "barren of any allegation or fact from which the authority of the Permanent Subcommittee to conduct an inquiry can be ascertained." The Justice Department said it would appeal the case.

FOUR COUNTS DISMISSED

Federal District Judge Lester L. Cecil Oct. 3 dismissed a four-count indictment for contempt of Congress against Robert M. Metcalf, an Antioch College professor. Appearing before a House Un-American Activities Subcommittee in September, 1954, Metcalf admitted prior membership in the Communist party but refused, on "moral grounds," to give the names of fellow members. The full Committee Nov. 17, 1954, voted to cite him for contempt. As provided in cases arising when Congress is not in session, the Speaker of the House Dec. 7 certified the citation to the U.S. District Attorney. As in the Lamont case, dismissal was based on technical grounds that "the indictment is insufficient by reason of fact that it does not allege all the essential elements of the crime."

Federal District Judge George H. Boldt March 15 dismissed five of six counts in an indictment for contempt against George Tony Starkovich, cited for refusing to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 364ff.) Two of the five counts dismissed alleged that Starkovich had obstructed the inquiry and abused and villified the Committee. Boldt ruled that the personal conduct of a witness could not be considered a basis for contempt charges under existing law.

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

Federal District Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy Nov. 18 fined author Harvey O'Connor $500 and gave him a suspended one-year jail sentence for contempt of Congress. O'Connor had refused to answer questions before the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee during a 1953 inquiry into the State Department's overseas library program. O'Connor, whose books were used in the program, pleaded protection of the First Amendment, saying "my writings, books, and my political opinions are of no legitimate concern to the Subcommittee." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 307.) Judge McGarraghy ruled that Congress had the right to find out whether books used in the information program were written by Communists; hence, "the abridgement of the defendant's rights under the First Amendment" was justified. O'Connor said he would appeal his conviction.

Lawrence Baker Arguimbau was found guilty of contempt by Federal District Judge James W. Morris Nov. 2 and given suspended sentences of one year in jail and a $500 fine. A former Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor, Arguimbau on April 21, 1953 had told the House Un-American Activities Committee he had been a Communist in 1937–50 but refused to name his Party associates. He did not plead the Fifth Amendment but contested the validity of the resolution that created the Un-American Activities Committee. Judge Morris upheld the Committee's right to question Arguimbau.

Bills Acted On

How They Are Listed

Miscellaneous and Administrative bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below, in order of bill number. (For all Bills introduced in this Miscellaneous and Administrative category, including bills not acted on, see page 601. For complete listing of Public Laws, by public law number, see page 104.)

The following summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, and date of action taken or page reference to a detailed legislative history.

In this Miscellaneous and Administrative section, the Bills Acted On are divided into these groupings: Civil Service; Commemorative; Congress; Constitution, Civil Rights; Crimes, Courts, Prisons; District of Columbia; Indian and Territorial Affairs; Land and Land Transfers; Post Office; Presidential Policy; and General. Each grouping is subdivided into those bills on which work was finished -- under the heading "Action Completed" -- and those not finished -- listed under "Unfinished Business."

Civil Service

ACTION COMPLETED

S 67. Public Law 94. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and other Senators. (See story, p. 364.)

S 1041. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 1. House adopted conference report Aug. 2. President vetoed Aug. 12.

S 1094. Public Law 37. Amend section 402 of Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved Sept. 1, 1954, re date of enactment. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 25. Senate passed, April 28. House passed on consent calendar May 2 and tabled HR 3948 in lieu. President signed May 13.

S 1792. Public Law 356. Amend section 10 of Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, authorizing assumption of insurance obligations of any nonprofit association of federal employees with its members. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 28, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

S 1795. Amend section 3 of Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, to provide increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. JACKSON (D Wash.). See S 1580.

S 1849. Public Law 380. Provide for grant of career-conditional and career appointments in competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 17. Senate passed June 29. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 12.

S 2402. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27, amended. Senate indefinitely postponed Aug. 1, when HR 7618 was passed in lieu.

S Res 20. Authorize expenditure of $250,000 by Civil Service Committee for investigations. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office reported Jan. 21, amended. Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 10, amended. Senate adopted Feb. 21, amended.

S Res 33. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to make study and investigation re administration of civil service system by CSC and other government agencies. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 13, amended. Senate Rules and Administration reported April 28, amended. Senate adopted May 11, amended.

HR 3948. Amend section 402 of Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved Sept. 1, 1954, re change of effective date. TUMULTY (D N.J.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 25, amended. Indefinitely postponed when House passed S 1094 in lieu May 2.

HR 6295. Public Law 189. Amend section 3 of Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, to provide increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. FASCELL (D Fla.). (See story, p. 380.)

HR 6590. Public Law 330. Prohibit employment by government of U.S. of persons who are disloyal or who believe in right to strike against government of U.S. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 7618. Public Law 369. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate passed Aug. 1, amended, in lieu of S 2402. House disagreed to Senate amendments Aug. 2. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 2. House adopted conference report Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 11.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 59. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to make April 1, 1948, effective date for survivorship benefits to widowers as have been provided for widows. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27, amended. Senate passed July 19, amended.

S 65. Amend section 1 (d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to include duties of certain investigatory officers and employees in field service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30.

S 912. Amend act of April 23, 1930 re uniform retirement date for authorized retirements of federal personnel. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 14, amended. Senate passed July 28, amended.

S 1580. Regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of federal government. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). (See story, p. 380.)

S 2628. Increase rates of compensation of heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 29, amended.

HR 3255. Amend Classification Act of 1949 re reallocation of positions to lower grades. LESINSKI (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 28. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended.

HR 7619. Adjust rates of compensation of heads of executive departments and of certain other officials of federal government. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27. House passed under suspension of rules July 30.

H Con Res 121. Request President to return S 1094 to Senate to further amend Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act. DOWDY (D Texas). House adopted, May 3.

Commemorative

ACTION COMPLETED

S 463. Public Law 259. Authorize issuance of commemorative medals to certain societies of which Benjamin Franklin was member, founder or sponsor in observance of 250th anniversary of his birth. DUFF (R Pa.), MARTIN (R Pa.). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended. House Banking and Currency reported July 28. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

S 1395. Public Law 358. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish commission for celebration of 200th-anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton" approved Aug. 20, 1954. MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Judiciary reported July 28, amended. Senate passed July 29, amended. House passed July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

S J Res 62. Public Law 107. Dedicate Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery as permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate passed April 1. House Administration reported May 24, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments June 17. President signed June 29.

S J Res 63. Establish commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt. IVES (R N.Y.) Senate Judiciary reported July 7, amended. Senate indefinitely postponed July 11.

S J Res 73. Public Law 372. Establish commission to formulate plans for memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Rules and Administration reported July 20. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22. House Administration reported Aug. 1. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

S Con Res 44. Erect on Capitol grounds memorial bell tower in memory of Robert A. Taft. KNOWLAND (R Calif.) and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported July 21, amended. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 22, amended. House adopted July 25.

HR 6454. Public Law 192. Amend joint resolution approved Aug. 30, 1954, re establishment of Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. HARRISON (D Va.). House Judiciary reported July 12, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 25. Senate passed July 27. President signed July 29.

HR 7244. Public Law 338. Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 120th anniversary of signing of Texas declaration of independence and battles of Alamo, Goliad and San Jacinto in year 1836. THORNBERRY (D Texas). House Banking and Currency reported July 21. House passed July 26. Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 1. Senate passed on call of calendar Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 9.

H J Res 273. Public Law 183. Establish Commission for Celebration of 100th Anniversary of Birth of Theodore Roosevelt. MARTIN (R Mass.). House Judiciary reported June 27. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 11. President signed July 28.

H J Res 278. Public Law 297. Provide that a gold medal be coined and presented to Dr. Jonas E. Salk in honor of his achievements in field of medicine. DAVIDSON (D N.Y.). House Banking and Currency reported July 22. House passed July 26. Senate Banking and Currency reported July 29. Senate passed July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

H Con Res 50. Commemorate 200th anniversary of migration of Acadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana and other areas. WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported April 4. House passed April 18. Senate Judiciary reported July 21. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 25.

H Con Res 193. Commemorate 175th anniversary of establishment of constitution of Commonwealth of Massachusetts. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House adopted July 25. Senate adopted July 26.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S J Res 93. Authorize acceptance of gift from Ericsson Memorial Committee. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Rules and Administration reported July 30, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar Aug. 2, amended.

H J Res 194. Designate General Grant tree (known as Nation's Christmas tree) in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., as national shrine. SISK (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, amended.

H J Res 303. Establish Crazy Horse Memorial Commission to provide for construction of permanent national memorial to North American Indians. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6, amended.

Congress

ACTION COMPLETED

S 913. Public Law 17. Eliminate need for renewal of oaths of office upon change of status of employees of Senate. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 10, amended. Passed Senate Feb. 21, amended. House Administration reported March 16, amended to apply also to House employees. House passed March 16, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments March 22. President signed March 28.

S 1993. Public Law 155. Authorize installation of additional elevators in Senate wing of Capitol. GREEN (D R.I.), CLEMENTS (D Ky.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 17, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 20, amended. House passed July 6. President signed July 12.

S 2346. Establish permanent committee for Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), BRICKER (R Ohio), DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Rules and Administration reported July 21, amended. Senate indefinitely postponed on passage of HR 7029, a similar bill, July 25.

S Con Res 24. Place temporarily in rotunda of Capitol statue of late Edward Douglass White of Louisiana. ELLENDER (D La.), LONG (D La.). Senate Rules and Administration reported April 28, amended. Senate adopted May 5, amended. House Administration reported May 25. House adopted May 25.

S Con Res 57. Provide for sine die adjournment of 1st session of 84th Congress. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate adopted Aug. 2. House adopted Aug. 2.

S Con Res 58. Authorize President of Senate and Speaker of House to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions notwithstanding sine die adjournment of Congress. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate adopted Aug. 2. House adopted Aug. 2.

S Res 23. Authorize expenditure of additional $33,000 by Banking and Currency Committee to investigate problems re economic stabilization and mobilization. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 14. Senate Rules reported Jan. 28, amended. Senate adopted Feb. 4, amended.

S Res 31. Cite for contempt of Senate Diantha D. Hoag. McCARTHY (R WIS.). (See story, p. 393.)

S Res 37. Provide additional funds for study of strategic and critical materials by Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior reported Jan. 21. Senate adopted Feb. 4, amended.

S Res 93. Appoint subcommittee to work toward goal of world disarmament. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Rules and Administration reported July 21, amended. Senate adopted July 25, amended.

S Res 129. Cite Joseph Starobin for contempt of Senate EASTLAND (D Miss.). (See story, p. 393.)

S Res 130. Cite Harry Sacher for contempt of Senate. EASTLAND (D Miss.). (See story, p. 393.)

S Res 135. Cite Eugene C. James for contempt of Senate. DOUGLAS (D Ill.). (See story, p. 393.)

S Res 145. Authorize placing of paintings of former Senators in five unfilled spaces in Senate Reception Room. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate adopted Aug. 2.

S Res 148. Tender thanks of Senate to Vice President for manner in which he has presided over Senate. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate adopted Aug. 2.

S Res 149. Tender thanks of Senate to President pro tempore for manner in which he has presided over Senate. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate adopted Aug. 2.

HR 3828. Public Law 9. Adjust the salaries of judges of U.S. courts, U.S. attorneys, and Members of Congress. WALTER (D Pa.). (See story, p. 357.)

HR 7029. Public Law 246. Establish Permanent Committee for Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise. WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.). House Administration reported July 19. House passed July 19. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 26. President signed Aug. 5.

H J Res 250. Public Law 15. Amend joint resolution of March 25, 1953 re electrical or mechanical office equipment for use of Members, officers, and committees of House of Representatives. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported Marh 16. House passed March 16. Senate passed March 18. President signed March 25.

H J Res 385. Public Law 230. Authorize printing and binding of revised edition of Cannon's Procedure in House of Representatives and provide that same shall be subject to copyright by author. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported July 21. House passed July 21. Senate passed July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

H Con Res 103. Provide that two Houses adjourn Monday, April 4, 1955 until Wednesday, April 13, 1955. RAYBURN (D Texas). House adopted March 29. Senate adopted March 30.

H Con Res 109. Authorize appointment of congressional delegation to attend NATO Parliamentary Conference. RICHARDS (D S.C.). (See story, p. 382.)

H Con Res 196. Request President to return for reenrollment HR 7684, authorizing AEC to pay salary of a commissioner during recess of Senate. ARENDS (R Ill.). House adopted Aug. 2. Senate adopted Aug. 2.

H Res 84. Authorize Committee on Ways and Means and its subcommittees to sit during sessions of 84th Congress. COOPER (D Tenn.). House adopted Jan. 13.

H Res 102. Authorize expenditure of certain funds for expenses of Committee on Un-American Activities. WALTER (D Pa.). House Administration reported Feb. 2, amended. House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 110. Provide for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI (8) incurred by Committee on Government Operations. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Administration reported Feb. 24, amended. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 114. Create select committee to conduct study and investigation re problems of small business. House Rules reported Jan. 26. House adopted Jan. 27.

H Res 118. Authorize Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to conduct studies and investigations re certain matters within its jurisdiction. BONNER (D N.C.). House Rules reported Jan. 31, amended. House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 140. Create position as stenographer to Postmaster. WATTS (D Ky.). House Administration reported Feb. 24, amended. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 151. Amend rules of House of Representatives to provide for code of fair procedure for committees. DOYLE (D Calif.). (See story, p. 382.)

H Res 174. Amend Rules of House of Representatives to increase pay of witnesses to $9 per day. BURLESON (D Texas). House Rules reported March 29. House adopted April 19.

H Res 218. Improve food service facilities in the House of Representatives. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported April 21. House adopted April 21.

H Res 219. Improve food service facilities in House of Representatives. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported April 21. House adopted April 21.

H Res 244. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of financial condition of White County Bridge Commission. DENTON (D Ind.). (See story, p. 387.)

H Res 315. Cite John T. Gojack for contempt of House of Representatives by refusal to answer questions before Committee on Un-American Activities. WALTER (D Pa.). (See story, p. 393.)

H Res 338. Provide for committee to notify President of completion of all business before the Congress. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House adopted Aug. 2.

H Res 339. Make provision re compensation of Parliamentarian and Assistant Parliamentarian of House of Representatives. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House adopted Aug. 2.

H Res 342. Make provision re compensation of disbursing clerk and assistant disbursing clerk of House of Representatives. DEANE (D N.C.). House adopted Aug. 2.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 462. Increase salaries of justices and judges of U.S. courts and Members of Congress. KILGORE (D W. Va.). (See story, p. 357.)

S J Res 104. Increase salaries of certain employees of Senate Press Gallery. CLEMENTS (D Ky.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate adopted Aug. 2.

S Res 17. Amend Rule XXV re committee hearing procedures. JENNER (R Ind.). Senate rules reported Jan. 10.

S Res 28. Extend authority for committee on Armed Services to hold hearings and investigations. BYRD (D Va.). Senate Armed Services reported Jan. 18. Senate Rules reported Jan. 28, amended.

S Res 36. Extend time for study on technical assistance and related programs by Committee on Foreign Relations. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 21. Senate Rules reported Jan. 28, amended.

S Res 38. Provide additional time for report on revision of international peace and security programs. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 21.

S Res 112. Appoint members of Senate to attend NATO Organization Conference in Paris in July 1955. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 14.

S Res 131. Cite Harvey M. Matusow for contempt of Senate. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported July 12.

HR 780. Invoke aid of courts in compelling testimony of congressional witnesses. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 3. House passed on consent calendar March 15.

HR 7440. Equalize and adjust certain salaries in House of Representatives. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported July 19, amended.

Constitution, Civil Rights

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 3406. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of the armed forces and their families to exercise their voting franchise. BURLESON (D Texas). See HR 4048.

HR 4048. Public Law 296. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces, and their families to exercise their voting franchise. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported Feb. 18, amended. House passed Feb. 24, amended. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 17. Senate passed July 20, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 29. Senate insisted on its amendments July 30. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 1. House adopted conference report Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 9.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 636. Revise federal election laws to prevent corrupt practices in federal elections. HENNINGS (D Mo.) and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 22, amended.

S J Res 8. Amend Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in Congress caused by disaster. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 380.)

S J Res 31. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. DANIEL (D Texas) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported May 19.

HR 1603. Terminate prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in construction of reclamation projects. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 3084. Amend certain provisions of laws re prevention of political activities to make them inapplicable to state officers and employees. BEAMER (R Ind.). House Administration reported July 26.

H Con Res 94. Favor waiver of state residence requirements in certain elections. CURTIS (R Mass.). House Administration reported July 5, amended. House adopted on consent calendar July 30.

Crimes, Courts and Prisons

ACTION COMPLETED

S 600. Public Law 95. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported March 16. Senate passed March 28. House passed amended on consent calendar in

lieu of HR 333 June 7. Senate concurred in House amendments June 15. President signed June 28.

S 609. Public Law 165. Provide rewards for information re illegal introduction into U.S., or illegal manufacture or acquisition of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 28, amended. House passed July 6, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 7. President signed July 15.

S 734. Public Law 53. Provide penalties for threats against President-elect and Vice President. KILGORE (D W. Va.). Senate Judiciary reported March 15. Senate passed March 28. House Judiciary reported May 10. House passed May 17. President signed June 1.

S 1512. Public Law 267. Amend section 107 of title 28, U.S.C., to eliminate separate divisions and reduce number of places of holding regular terms of U.S. District Court for District of Nebraska. HRUSKA (R Neb.). Senate Judiciary reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30 in lieu of HR 5130. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2171. Amend Subversive Activities Control Act to provide that, upon expiration of his term of office, a member of Board shall continue to serve until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed June 24. House Un-American Activities reported July 14. House passed July 27. President vetoed Aug. 5.

S 2375. Public Law 254. Provide for 5-year terms of office for members of Subversive Activities Control Board with one of such terms expiring in each calendar year. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported July 18. Senate passed July 20. House Un-American Activities reported July 25. House passed July 27. President signed Aug. 5.

S 2592. Public Law 228. Increase mileage allowance of U.S. marshals and their deputies from 7 cents per mile to 10 cents per mile. CLEMENTS (D Ky.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate passed July 21. House passed July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

S Res 18. Favor continued investigation and combatting of Communist international conspiracy against U.S. DANIEL (D Texas) and 53 other Senators. (See story, p. 381.)

S Res 62. Authorize expenditure of $154,000 by Committee on Judiciary for study of juvenile delinquency in U.S. KILGORE (D W. Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10, amended. Senate adopted March 18.

S Res 67. Authorize expenditure of $30,000 by Committee on Judiciary to make study of narcotics problem in U.S. KILGORE (D W. Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10. Senate adopted March 18.

HR 2972. Public Law 247. Require recordation of scrip, lieu selection and similar rights. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13. House passed on consent calendar June 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, amended. Senate passed July 21, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25. President signed Aug. 5.

HR 3333. Amend title 18, U.S.C. re mailing and transportation of obscene matter. THOMPSON (R Mich.). House Judiciary reported June 1. House passed S 600 in lieu June 7.

HR 4221. Public Law 136. Amend U.S. Code re administering oaths and taking acknowledgments by officials of federal penal and correctional institutions. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 24, amended. House passed April 18 amended. Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed June 24. President signed July 7.

HR 4753. Public Law 173. Amend subsection (e) (1) of section 13 A of Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to change from 2 years to 3 years standard contained therein re past affiliations of individuals conducting management of certain organizations. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported April 14. House passed May 17. Senate Judiciary reported July 18. Senate passed July 20. President signed July 26.

HR 5130. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to eliminate separate divisions within judicial district of Nebraska. CHASE (R Neb.). House Judiciary reported July 25, amended. House passed S 1512 in lieu July 30.

HR 7018. Public Law 362. Authorize subpenas in connection with enforcement of narcotics laws. KING (D Calif.). House Ways and Means reported July 22. House passed July 27. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 599. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate commerce. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported March 16. Senate passed March 28.

S 997. Provide punishment for certain confidence game swindles. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported July 18, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22, amended.

HR 2854. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to increase penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy advocating overthrow of government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of government. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 27. House passed on consent calendar July 5.

HR 3092. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims re claims against U.S. of certain employees of Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 31.

HR 3233. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to make it criminal offense to move or travel in interstate commerce with intent to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction for arson. RADWAN (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 27. House passed on consent calendar June 7.

HR 3702. Amend section 2311, 2312, and 2313 of title 18, U.S.C. to extend punishment for transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce to tractors, commercial truck trailers, and truck semi-trailers. ROGERS (D Colo.). House Judiciary reported June 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended.

HR 3882. Require registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of foreign government or

foreign political party. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended.

HR 4019. Authorize mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile for U.S. marshals and their deputies for travel on official business. LANE (D Mass.). House Judiciary reported July 19, amended.

HR 4792. Amend section 372 of title 28 U.S.C. re retirement of judges who do not voluntarily resign due to disability. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 28. House passed on consent calendar July 5.

HR 5649. Amend section 2254 of title 28 of U.S.C. re applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgment of state court. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 18.

HR 5650. Provide for settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of federal government for damage to, or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of, personal property occuring incident to their service. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9. House recommitted May 17.

HR 6248. Provide for maintenance of roster of retired judges available for special judicial duty and for their assignment to such duty by Chief Justice of U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 28. House passed on consent calendar July 5.

HR 6621. Amend title 18, U.S.C., sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against Vice President-elect and authorize Secret Service protection for Vice President-elect. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 12, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended.

HR 6901. Provide rewards for information concerning illegal introduction into U.S., or illegal manufacture or acquisition in U.S., of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. COLE (R N.Y.). Joint Atomic Energy reported June 23, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended.

H Res 278. Provide that bill HR 5421, and all accompanying papers shall be referred to U.S. Court of Claims. BURDICK (R N.D.). House Judiciary reported June 27.

District of Columbia

ACTION COMPLETED

S 391. Public Law 134. Provide for bonding of certain officers and employees of government of D.C. for payment of premiums on such bonds by D.C. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended. House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27. President signed July 7.

S 666. Public Law 113. Extend period of authorization of appropriations for hospital center and facilities in District of Columbia. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24. House passed June 27. President signed June 30.

S 667. Public Law 222. Exempt meetings of associations of professional hairdressers or cosmetologists from certain provisions of acts of June 7, 1938, (52 Stat. 611) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 622) as amended. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 28, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 20. House passed July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

S 727. Public Law 139. Adjust salaries of judges of municipal court of appeals for D.C. and salaries of judges of municipal court for D.C. NEELY (D W. Va.). (See story, p. 392.)

S 1093. Public Law 243. Fix and regulate salaries of teachers, school officers and other employees of Board of Education of D.C. BEALL (R Md.) and other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported May 26, amended. Senate passed May 31. House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended. House passed July 25, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 26. House insisted on its amendments July 26. House adopted conference report July 29. Senate adopted conference report July 29. President signed Aug. 5.

S 1210. Public Law 269. Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949 to eliminate one-year limitation on period of leases of space for federal agencies in D.C. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Public Works reported July 5, amended. Senate passed July 7, amended. House Public Works reported July 20. House passed on consent calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2176. Public Law 225. Repeal requirement that public utilities engaged in manufacture and sale of electricity in D.C. must submit annual reports to Congress. BIBLE (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24. House District of Columbia reported July 19. House passed July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

S 2177. Public Law 223. Repeal prohibition against declaration of stock dividends by public utilities operating in D.C. BIBLE (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 19. House passed July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

S 2427. Public Law 227. Provide for payment of compensation to officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force and Fire Department of D.C., for duty performed on their days off, when such days off are suspended during emergency. NEELY (D W. Va.), MORSE (D Ore.), McNAMARA (D Mich.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 14, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House passed July 25, in lieu of HR 2601. President signed Aug. 4.

S 2428. Public Law 244. Increase salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of D.C., U.S. Park Police and White House Police. NEELY (D W. Va.), MORSE (D Ore.), McNAMARA (D Mich.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 14, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House passed July 25, in lieu of HR 7159. President signed Aug. 5.

S 2576. Public Law 389. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize merger of street-railway corporations operating in D.C.," approved Jan. 14, 1933. NEELY (D W. Va.) and other Senators. (See story, p. 390.)

HR 191. Public Law 376. Regulate election of delegates representing D.C. to national political conventions. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House District of Columbia

reported May 20. House passed May 23. Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, amended. Senate passed July 12, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 25. Senate insisted on its amendments July 26. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 1. House adopted conference report Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 12.

HR 1825. Public Law 128. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium. MORRISON (D La.). House District of Columbia reported May 3, amended. House passed May 9, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 24. President signed July 1.

HR 2406. Public Law 198. Provide that property transferred exclusively for public or municipal purposes, to U.S. or D.C., or exclusively for charitable, educational, or religious purposes, shall be exempt from D.C. inheritance and estate taxes. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported May 20, amended. House passed May 23. Senate District of Columbia reported July 14. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. President signed Aug. 1.

HR 2601. Provide for payment of compensation to officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force, and Fire Department of D.C., for duty performed on days off when such days off are suspended during emergency. KEARNS (R Pa.). House District of Columbia reported July 19, amended. House passed S 2427 in lieu July 25.

HR 3908. Public Law 320. Fix D.C. street-transit fares for school children at half established fare. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 20. House passed May 23. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 1. Senate passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 6259. Public Law 240. Amend section 8 of act entitled "Act to establish D.C. Armory Board," approved June 4, 1948. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27. Senate District of Columbia reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 26. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 6585. Public Law 313. Amend act entitled "Act to establish code of law for D.C." approved March 3, 1901. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. House passed June 27, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported July 27. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 7159. Increase salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of D.C., U.S. Park Police and White House Police. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported July 19, amended. House passed S 2428 in lieu July 25.

HR 7718. Authorize Capitol Transit Co. under certain conditions to surrender its franchise. McMILLAN (D S.C.). See S 2576.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 48. Provide for disqualifications of certain former officers and employees of D.C. in matters connected with former duties. NEELY (D W. Va.), PAYNE (R Maine). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24.

S 182. Require premarital examination of all applicants for marriage licenses in D.C. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended.

S 184. Make certain changes in regulation of public utilities in D.C. PAYNE (R Maine), BEALL (R Md.), MORSE (D Ore.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 28, amended. Senate passed June 30, amended.

S 669. Provide an elected mayor, city council, school board and nonvoting delegate to House of Representatives for District of Columbia. NEELY (D W. Va.), and other Senators. (See story, p. 389.)

S 938. Provide for payment and collection of wages in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 30, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar Aug. 2, amended.

S 1275. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate employees of District to protect life and property in and on buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of D.C. acquired by U.S. for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools, and other institutions. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended.

S 1289. Establish family court in and for D.C. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 21, amended.

S 1739. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24.

S 1835. Amend District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended, re weekly benefit of individual qualifying thereunder. MORSE (D Ore.) and other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported June 27, amended. Senate passed July 12, amended.

S 2568. Amend title I of act entitled "Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River." CASE (R S.D.) and other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended.

HR 2986. Adjust salaries of judges of municipal court of appeals for D.C. and salaries of judges of municipal court for D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 3, amended. House recommitted to District of Columbia May 9.

HR 5852. Extend period of authorization of appropriations for hospital center and facilities in D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 22.

HR 5853. Amend act entitled "Act to regulate practice of veterinary medicine in District of Columbia," approved Feb. 1, 1907. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27.

HR 5892. Authorize officers and members of Metropolitan Police Force and of Fire Department of D.C. voluntarily to perform certain services on their time off from regularly scheduled tours of duty and to receive compensation therefor. TEAGUE (D Texas).

House District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. House passed June 27, amended.

HR 6063. Amend D.C. Traffic Act of 1925 to exempt certain officers and employees of Senate and House of Representatives from requirements of such act re registration of motor vehicles and licensing of operators when they can prove legal residence in some state. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 12. House passed May 23.

HR 6472. Amend further Public Buildings Act of 1949 to promote redevelopment of southwestern portion of D.C. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 1, amended.

HR 6574. Amend section 2 of title IV of act entitled "Act to provide additional revenue for District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 680), as amended. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27.

HR 6775. Provide for regulation of business of making loans of $600 or less in D.C., to regulate pawnbroking business. KEARNS (R Pa.). House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended. House passed July 25, amended.

HR 7061. Authorize Board of Education of D.C. to borrow motor vehicles for use in motor vehicle driver education and training course in public shools of D.C., and excuse owners of vehicles loaned to public, private or parochial schools for driver training purposes from payment of certain fees and taxes during period of such loan. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported July 19. House passed July 25.

HR 7228. Amend title II of act of Aug. 30, 1954 entitled "An act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River." BROYHILL (R Va.). House District of Columbia reported July 20.

Indian and Territorial Affairs

ACTION COMPLETED

S 33. Make provision re exploration, location and entry of mineral lands within Papago Indian Reservation. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 17. Senate passed May 19. Senate vacated passage May 23 and indefinitely postponed S 33, after passing HR 2682 in lieu.

S 34. Public Law 255. Provide for leasing by Indian owners of restricted Indian lands in state of Arizona for certain purposes. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended, in lieu of HR 7157. Senate disagreed to House amendments July 21. House insisted on its amendments July 25. House adopted conference report July 29. Senate adopted conference report July 29. President signed Aug. 9.

S 456. Public Law 12. Regulate fishing nets in Alaska waters. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 11, amended. Senate passed Feb. 21, amended. House passed March 7. President signed March 16.

S 1633. Public Law 154. Make provision re constitutional convention in Alaska. JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3. Senate passed June 29. House passed July 5 in lieu of HR 5166. President signed July 12.

S 1650. Public Law 56. Authorize territory of Alaska to obtain advances from Federal Unemployment Act. JACKSON (D Wash.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3. Senate passed May 9. House passed May 17, amended, in lieu of HR 5462. Senate concurred in House amendment May 23. President signed June 1.

S 1906. Public Law 276. Authorize Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojaque in New Mexico to sell certain lands to Navaho Tribe. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2039. Public Law 390. Authorize Secretary of Interior to lease any unassigned lands on Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 28, amended. House passed Aug. 1, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 14.

S 2087. Public Law 278. Amend act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, so as to permit per capita payments to individual members of Shoshone Tribe and Arapahoe Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyo., to be made quarterly. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), BARRETT (R Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. Senate passed July 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended, in lieu of HR 6945. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2197. Public Law 281. Authorize Secretary of Interior to distribute equally to members of Kaw tribe of Indians certain moneys to credit of tribe in U.S. Treasury. MONRONEY (D Okla.), KERR (D Okla.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. Senate passed July 28, amended. House passed July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2198. Public Law 348. Extend period of restrictions on lands belonging to Indians of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. MONRONEY (D Okla.), KERR (D Okla.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30 in lieu of HR 7218. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 65. Public Law 201. Amend act of Aug. 23, 1954 (PL 632, 83d Cong.) re registration of judgments in or from District Court of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. President signed Aug. 1.

HR 245. Public Law 158. Amend act approved Jan. 27, 1905, as amended, re construction and maintenance of University of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 2, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 1. Senate passed July 6. President signed July 14.

HR 249. Provide for regulation of nets in Alaska waters. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Merchant Marine

and Fisheries reported March 2, amended. House tabled when S 456 passed in lieu March 7.

HR 605. Public Law 213. Provide for abolition of the 80-rod reserved spaces between claims on shore waters in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22. President signed Aug. 3.

HR 1801. Public Law 188. Authorize purchase, sale and exchange of certain Indian lands on Yakima Indian Reservation. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 22. House passed on consent calendar March 15. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. President signed July 28.

HR 1802. Public Law 187. Authorize leasing of certain lands of Yakima Tribe to Washington for historical and park purposes. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. President signed July 28.

HR 2535. Enable people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form constitution and state government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with original states. ENGLE (D Calif.). (See story, p. 372.)

HR 2682. Public Law 47. Provide for exploration, location, and entry on mineral lands within Papago Indian Reservation. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9. House passed May 17. Senate passed May 23 in lieu of S 33. President signed May 27.

HR 3338. Public Law 232. Amend section of Alaska Railroad Act of March 12, 1914, re leasing period changed from 20 to 50 years. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 10, amended. Passed House March 29, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 7. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 27. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 4046. Public Law 179. Abolish Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 8. House passed on consent calendar March 15. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 7. Senate passed on call of calendar July 11. President signed July 26.

HR 4367. Public Law 202. Provide for distribution of funds belonging to members of Creek Nation of Indians. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 10. House passed on consent calendar March 15. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 19. President signed Aug. 1.

HR 4650. Public Law 105. Amend Canal Zone Code by addition of provisions authorizing regulation of sale and use of fireworks in Canal Zone. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 3. House passed May 17. Senate Armed Services reported June 16. Senate passed on call of calendar June 20. President signed June 28.

HR 5166. Make provision re constitutional convention in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 2. House passed S 1633 in lieu July 5.

HR 5300. Public Law 177. Authorize establishment of City of Refuge National Historical Park in Territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9. House passed May 17. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 7. Senate passed on call of calendar July 11. President signed July 26.

HR 6331. Public Law 199. Authorize territory of Hawaii, through its duly designated officers and boards, to negotiate compromise agreement, exchange wth, sell or lease to owners of certain shorelands, certain tidelands, both in territory of Hawaii, and to make covenants with such owners, in settlement of certain damage claims and for conveyance of littoral rights. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. President signed Aug. 1.

HR 6945. Amend act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, to permit per capita payments to individual members of Shoshone Tribe and Arapahoe Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyo., to be made quarterly. THOMSON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed S 2087 in lieu July 30.

HR 7157. Provide for leasing by Indian owners of restricted Indian lands. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, amended. House passed S 34 in lieu, July 18.

HR 7218. Extend period of restrictions on lands belonging to Indians of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. STEED (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14, amended. House passed S 2198 in lieu July 30.

H Res 30. Authorize Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to make investigations into certain matters within its jurisdiction. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Administration reported Feb. 2, amended. House adopted Feb. 3, amended.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 51. Amend act entitled "To confer jurisdiction on states of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Wisconsin re criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such states." MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Judiciary reported May 17, amended.

S 985. Establish Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 14. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18.

S 1746. Continue Indian Claims Commission to April 10, 1962. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. Senate passed July 20, amended.

S 2556. Provide assistance for certain landless Indians in state of Montana. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. Senate passed July 28.

HR 603. Amend act of Jan. 21, 1929 re land grant for support of University of Alaska. BARTLETT (D

Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 2, amended. House passed May 17, amended.

HR 604. Provide port of entry on Alaska Highway at Alaska-Canadian border. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, amended.

HR 605. Provide for abolition of the 80-rod reserved spaces between claims on shore waters in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, amended.

HR 607. Provide that lands reserved to territory of Alaska for educational purposes may be leased for periods not in excess of 55 years. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. House passed on consent calendar March 15.

HR 4047. Provide for establishment of public recreation facilities in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6. House passed on consent calendar July 18.

HR 4802. Authorize execution of mortgages and deeds of trust on individual Indian trust or restricted land. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24. House passed on consent calendar June 20.

HR 5462. Authorize territory of Alaska to obtain advances from Federal Unemployment Act. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11, amended. House passed S 1650 in lieu, May 17.

HR 5566. Terminate existence of Indian Claims Commission. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 6376. Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. GREEN (D Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, amended.

HR 6461. Amend section 73 (i) of Hawaiian Organic Act re assessment of land in irrigation projects formed by territorial agency. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 6463. Ratify and confirm section 4539, Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, section 1 (b), act 12, Session Laws of Hawaii 1951, and sale of public lands consummated pursuant to terms of said statutes. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 6573. Authorize renewals of lease of Annette Island Airport to U.S. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28. House passed on consent calendar July 5.

HR 6625. Provide for transfer of title to certain land and improvements thereon to Pueblo of San Lorenzo (Pueblo of Picuris) in New Mexico. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 6804. Authorize Secretary of Interior to distribute equally to members of Kaw Tribe of Indians certain moneys to credit of tribe in U.S. Treasury. BELCHER (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, amended.

HR 6807. Authorize amendment of certain patents of government lands containing restriction as to use of such lands in territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 6808. Amend section 73 (1) of Hawaiian Organic Act re sale of land for residence purposes. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 7186. Provide for review and determination of claims for return of lands, in territory of Hawaii, conveyed to government during World War II by organizations composed of persons of Japanese ancestry. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 7433. Provide assistance for certain landless Indians in state of Montana. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29.

Land and Land Transfers

ACTION COMPLETED

S 14. Public law 49. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property located in Austin, Travis County, Texas, to state of Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas), DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Armed Services reported April 25, amended. Senate passed April 28, amended. House passed May 17 in lieu of HR 489. President signed June 1.

S 53. Enable state of Arizona and town of Tempe, Ariz., to convey to Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District, for use by such district a portion of property heretofore transferred under certain restrictions to such state and town by U.S. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28. Senate indefinitely postponed May 5.

S 107. Public Law 142. Provide for conveyance of portion of Fort Devens Military Reservation, Mass., to Commonwealth of Massachusetts. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 2. Senate passed June 6, amended. House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5. President signed July 11.

S 125. Public Law 339. Provide relief for the state of Illinois. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported July 28. Senate passed July 30. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

S 148. Public Law 50. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property in Polk County, Iowa, and described as Camp Dodge, to state of Iowa. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa). Senate Armed Services reported April 25, amended. Senate passed April 28, amended. House passed May 17 in lieu of HR 755. President signed June 1.

S 266. Public Law 77. Authorize Secretary of Interior to transfer certain property of U.S. government (in Wyoming National Guard Camp Guernsey target and maneuver area, Platte County, Wyo.) to state of Wyoming. BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 2, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 26. House passed on consent calendar June 7. President signed June 16.

S 464. Public Law 258. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents for certain lands in Florida bordering

upon Indian River. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30 in lieu of HR 6101. President signed Aug. 9.

S 535. Public Law 261. Provide for conveyance to state of North Dakota for use as state historic site, of land where Chief Sitting Bull was originally buried. YOUNG (R N.D.), LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30 in lieu of HR 7284. President signed Aug. 9.

S 653. Public Law 52. Provide for conveyance of Jackson Barracks, La., to state of Louisiana. LONG (D La.), ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Armed Services reported April 25, amended. Senate passed April 28, amended. House passed May 17 in lieu of HR 5170. President signed June 1.

S 878. Public Law 263. Amend act extending exterior boundary of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in state of Utah to authorize such state to exchange certain mineral lands for other lands mineral in character. WATKINS (R Utah), BENNETT (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30 in lieu of HR 7248. President signed Aug. 9.

S 998. Public Law 81. Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in state of Oklahoma to city of Woodward, Okla. MONRONEY (D Okla.), KERR (D Okla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 20. Senate passed, April 25. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 1762 June 7. President signed June 16.

S 1177. Public Law 226. Provide for relief of desert-land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating waters for reclamation. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 10. Senate passed June 14. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended, in lieu of HR 4308. Senate concurred in House amendments July 21. President signed Aug. 4.

S 1340. Public Law 265. Authorize conveyance by quitclaim deed of certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas), DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Public Works reported May 27. Senate passed May 31. House passed on consent calendar July 30 in lieu of HR 3675. President signed Aug. 9.

S 1878. Public Law 191. Amend act authorizing conveyance of certain lands to Miles City, Mont., to extend for 5 years authority under such act. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 7. Senate passed June 14. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11. House passed on consent calendar July 18. President signed July 29.

S 2097. Public Law 186. Authorize transfer to Department of Agriculture, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in St. Croix, V.I. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6. House passed on consent calendar July 18. President signed July 28.

S 2277. Public Law 282. Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to city of Sioux Falls, S.D., for park and recreational purposes, for amount equal to cost to U.S. of acquiring such land from city. CASE (R S.D.), MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Government Operations reported July 19, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22, amended. House Government Operations reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2351. Public Law 284. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to city of Norfolk, Va. ROBERTSON (D Va.), BYRD (D Va.). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. House passed July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2514. Public Law 289. Declare portion of waterway at West Haven and New Haven, Conn., known as West River, a nonnavigable stream. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2630. Public Law 221. Facilitate establishment of local self-government at communities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., and provide for disposal of federally owned properties of such communities. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported July 25. Senate passed July 29, amended. House passed July 30. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 46. Public Law 293. Authorize conveyance to city of Anniston, Ala., of certain real property within Fort McClellan, Ala. ROBERTS (D Ala.). House Armed Services reported June 15, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 593. Public Law 307. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to state of Texas. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 19. House passed July 26. Senate Public Works reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 727. Public Law 252. Authorize conveyance of certain land to Pecwan Union School District for use as site of school. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. President signed Aug. 5.

HR 1599. Public Law 300. Provide for adjustments in lands or interests acquired for Jim Woodruff Reservoir, Ga., by reconveyance of certain lands or interests to former owners. PILCHER (D Ga.). House Public Works reported July 12, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Public Works reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 1602. Public Law 36. Enable Arizona and Tempe, Ariz., to convey to Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District property transferred under restrictions to such state and town by U.S. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 25. House passed on consent calendar May 2. Senate passed May 5. President signed May 13.

HR 1762. Convey lands by U.S. to city of Woodward Okla. BELCHER (R Okla.). House Agriculture

reported May 11, amended. House passed S 998 in lieu June 7.

HR 2973. Public Law 116. Provide for conveyance of all right, title and interest of U.S. in certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga. to Georgia State Board of Education. FORRESTER (D Ga.). House Agriculture reported May 17, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15. Senate passed June 27. President signed June 30.

HR 3235. Public Law 312. Provide for adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for Demopolis lock and dam, Alabama, by reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to former owners thereof. SELDEN (D Ala.). House Public Works reported July 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 3675. Authorize conveyance by quitclaim deed of certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Texas. KILGORE (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 14. House passed S 1340 in lieu July 30.

HR 3825. Public Law 72. Make retrocession to Commonwealth of Massachusetts of jurisdiction over certain land in vicinity of Fort Devens, Mass. PHILBIN (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported May 3. House passed May 17. Senate Armed Services reported June 2. Senate passed June 6. President signed June 15.

HR 4001. Public Law 215. Provide for management and disposition of certain public domain lands in state of Oklahoma. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, amended. Senate passed July 20, amended. House agreed to Senate amendment, July 21. President signed Aug. 3.

HR 4225. Public Law 207. Authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of North Little Rock, Ark. HAYS (D Ark.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 12. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. President signed Aug. 1.

HR 4280. Public Law 237. Direct Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of U.S. conditions in two deeds conveying certain submarginal lands to Clemson Agricultural College of S.C. to permit such college, subject to certain conditions, to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of such lands. DORN (D S.C.). House Agriculture reported June 16. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20. Senate passed July 22. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 4359. Public Law 93. Amend act of Sept. 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1096) to provide for conveyance of certain real property to city of Richmond, Calif. BALDWIN (R Calif.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 3. House passed May 17. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8. Senate passed June 14. President signed June 22.

HR 4436. Public Law 23. Make provision re sale of water from Clark Hill Reservoir to city of McCormick, S.C. DORN (D S.C.). House Public Works reported March 30, amended. Passed House March 30, amended. Passed Senate April 1. President signed April 11.

HR 4717. Public Law 234. Authorize Secretary of Army to quitclaim all right, title, and interest of U.S. to certain lands, to village of Sag Harbor, N.Y. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.). House Armed Services reported June 20, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 4747. Public Law 241. Provide that reversionary interests of U.S. in certain lands formerly conveyed to city of Chandler, Okla. shall be quitclaimed to such city. STEED (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13. House passed on consent calendar June 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18. Senate passed July 22. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 5177. Public Law 85. Authorize reconveyance to Richland County, S.C. portion of the Veterans Administration hospital reservation, Columbia, S.C. RILEY (D S.C.). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24. House passed April 18. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6. Senate passed June 8. President signed June 16.

HR 5512. Public Law 235. Provide for conveyance of certain property under jurisdiction of Housing and Home Finance Administrator to state of Louisiana. LONG (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Banking and Currency reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 26. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 5891. Public Law 167. Provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. ROGERS (D Texas). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 6, amended. House passed June 20, amended. Senate passed June 28, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 29. Senate insisted on its amendment July 9. Senate adopted conference report July 11. House adopted conference report July 12. President signed July 23.

HR 6101. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents for certain lands in Florida bordering upon Indian River. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, amended. House passed S 464 in lieu July 30.

HR 6634. Public Law 332. Provide for conveyance of certain land within Grapevine Dam and Reservoir project to city of Grapevine, Texas, for sewage disposal purposes. WRIGHT (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 26. House passed July 29. Senate Public Works reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 6727. Public Law 315. Authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 6976. Public Law 205. Provide for conveyance to city of Clarksburg, W.Va., of certain property which was donated for use in connection with veterans hospital, and which is not being so used. BAILEY (D W.Va.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 12. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 19. President signed Aug. 1.

HR 6980. Public Law 217. Provide for conveyance of Old Colony project to Boston Housing Authority. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House passed June 28, amended. Senate Banking and Currency reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25. President signed Aug. 3.

HR 6994. Public Law 357. Provide for entry and location, on discovery of valuable source material, upon public lands of U.S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 7195. Provide for reconveyance of lands in certain reservoir projects in Texas to former owners of such lands. WRIGHT (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate Public Works reported July 30. Senate passed on call of calendar Aug. 2. President vetoed Aug. 12.

HR 7248. Amend act extending exterior boundary of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in state of Utah to authorize such state to exchange certain mineral lands for other lands mineral in character. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed S 878 in lieu July 30.

HR 7284. Provide for conveyance to state of North Dakota, for use as state historic site, of land where Chief Sitting Bull was originally buried. KRUEGER (R N.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. House passed S 535 in lieu July 30.

H J Res 107. Public Law 30. Permit U.S. to release rights in tract of land to Vineland School District, Kern County, Calif. HAGEN (D Calif.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 8. House passed on consent calendar March 15. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 25. Senate passed April 28. President signed May 5.

H J Res 276. Public Law 291. Authorize Texas Hill Country Development Foundation to convey certain land to Kerr County, Texas and such county to convey a portion thereof to state of Texas. FISHER (D Texas). House Government Operations reported June 30, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 55. Authorize payment for interest in lands within Coconino and Sitgreaves National Forests, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 23, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended.

S 514. Provide for disposal of certain federal property in Boulder City area to provide assistance in establishment of municipality incorporated under laws of Nevada. MALONE (R Nev.), BIBLE (D Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 22, amended. Senate passed July 27, amended.

S 598. Provide for adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for Albeni Falls Reservoir project, Idaho, by reconveyance of certain lands to former owners. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 10. Senate passed June 14.

S 637. Provide for conveyance of Camp Livingston, Camp Beauregard, and Esler Field, La., to state of Louisiana. LONG (D La.), ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Armed Services reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended.

S 748. Prohibit U.S. from acquiring mineral interests in lands acquired by it except when necessary to serve purpose for which such lands are acquired. LONG (D La.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28. Senate passed May 9.

S 824. Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands erroneously conveyed to U.S. JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3, amended. Senate passed May 9, amended.

S 1079. Provide for sale of certain lands in the national forests. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 20, amended. Senate passed April 25, amended.

S 1261. Authorize conveyance of certain lands within Caven Point terminal and ammunition loading pier, New Jersey, to N.J. Turnpike Authority. SMITH (R N.J.), CASE (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended.

S 1397. Provide for conveyance to St. Mary's Mission of certain lands on Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 7, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended.

S 1529. Revise boundaries of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in state of North Dakota. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended.

S 1585. Provide for return to town of Hartford, Vt., of certain land which was donated by such town to U.S. as site for veterans' hospital and which is no longer needed for such purpose. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Government Operations reported June 20. Senate passed June 23.

S 1818. Limit amount of land on federal irrigation projects which may be exchanged under act of Aug. 13, 1953. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28, amended.

S 1959. Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey 6.89-acre tract of land out of a 199.959 acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Houston, Harris County, Texas, to state of Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas), DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Armed Services

reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended.

S 2182. Provide for relief of city of Elkins, W. Va. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate Judiciary reported July 28, amended. Senate passed July 30, amended.

S 2513. Authorize sale of Welles Village war housing project in Glastonbury, Conn., to housing authority of town of Glastonbury. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended.

S 2624. Amend act entitled "Act to provide for sale of Port Newark Army Base to city of Newark, N.J.," approved June 20, 1936, as amended. SMITH (R N.J.), CASE (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30.

HR 426. Provide for establishment of townsites. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Agriculture reported July 13, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 489. Authorize transfer of a portion of Camp Mabry militia rifle range tract in city of Austin, Texas to state of Texas. THORNBERRY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported April 28, amended. House passed S 14 in lieu, May 17.

HR 585. Authorize conveyance to Lake County, Calif., of Lower Lake Rancheria. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 622. Provide for release by U.S. of its rights and interests in land located in Saginaw County, Mich. BENTLEY (R Mich.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended.

HR 755. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property located in Polk County, Iowa and described as Camp Dodge, to state of Iowa. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa). House Armed Services reported April 28, amended. House passed S 148 in lieu, May 17.

HR 1459. Provide for conveyance of tract of land in Orange County, N.Y., to village of Highland Falls, N.Y. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.). House Armed Services reported June 15. House passed July 5. Senate Armed Services reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended.

HR 1768. Provide relief of Jefferson and Plaquemines Drainage District and persons whose properties abut on federal government's right-of-way for Harvey Canal in Louisiana. BOGGS (D La.). House Judiciary reported May 9, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended.

HR 1843. Authorize Secretary of Interior to transfer certain property of U.S. Government in Platte County, Wyo., to Wyoming. THOMSON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 26, amended.

HR 2430. Release certain restrictions on certain real property heretofore granted to city of Charleston, S.C., by U.S.A. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported July 26, amended. House passed Aug. 1, amended.

HR 2889. Provide for conveyance of certain land in Necedah, Wis. to village of Necedah. WITHROW (R Wis.). House Government Operations reported June 30, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 28. Senate passed July 30, amended.

HR 4096. Provide for disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended.

HR 4308. Provide for relief of desert land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating waters for reclamation. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 7, amended. House passed S 1177 in lieu, July 18.

HR 5170. Provide for conveyance of Jackson Barracks, La. to state of Louisiana. HEBERT (D La.). House Armed Services reported April 28. House passed S 653 in lieu, May 17.

HR 5280. Authorize land exchanges for purposes of Colonial National Historical Park in state of Virginia. ROBESON (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 5522. Provide for relief of Florida State Hospital. SIKES (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported June 27. House passed on consent calendar July 5.

HR 5787. Authorize settlement of claims for residential structure heretofore erected at expense of patients on grounds of Public Health Service hospital, Carville, La. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9. House passed May 17.

HR 5806. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Ariz. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, amended.

HR 5889. Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to town of Savannah Beach, Tybee Island, Ga. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 14. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 6334. Provide for conveyance of 1.8 acres of land more or less within Grapevine Dam and Reservoir project to city of Grapevine, Texas, for sewage-disposal purposes. WRIGHT (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 26.

HR 6857. Authorize Administrator of General Services Administration to convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.). House Government Operations reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Government Operations reported Aug. 1.

HR 7073. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to city of Norfolk, Va. HARDY (D Va.). House Banking and Currency reported July 21.

HR 7097. Provide for reconveyance of oil and gas and mineral interests in portion of lands acquired for Demopolis lock and dam project, to former owners thereof. SELDEN (D Ala.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 7156. Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Fla. ROGERS (D Fla.). House Government Operations reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 7471. Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to Board of Commissioners of St. Johns County, Fla. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Merchant Marine

and Fisheries reported July 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended.

HR 7540. Provide for sale of government-owned housing project to city of Hooks, Texas. PATMAN (D Texas). House Banking and Currency reported July 28.

HR 7576. Facilitate establishment of local self-government at communities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., and provide for disposal of federally owned properties of such communities. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported July 25.

HR 7596. Provide for disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways. BLATNIK (D Minn.). House Public Works reported July 29.

H J Res 112. Release reversionary right to improvements on a 3-acre tract in Orangeburg County, S.C. RILEY (D S.C.). House Agriculture reported July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

Post Office

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and other Senators. (See story, p. 360.)

S 35. Public Law 108. Permit transportation in mails of live scorpions. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 1. Senate passed April 14. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 7, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments June 22. President signed June 29.

S 2061. Public Law 68. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), and other Senators. (See story, p. 360.)

S 2403. Public Law 286. Authorize dual employment of custodial employees in post-office buildings operated by General Services Administration. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 13. Senate passed on call of calendar July 18. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 4585. Public Law 170. Amend act of Aug. 24, 1912 to simplify procedures for governing mailings of certain publications of churches and church organizations. WRIGHT (D Texas). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 2. House passed on consent calendar June 20. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12. Senate passed July 13. President signed July 26.

HR 4644. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors and employees in postal field service and eliminate certain salary inequities. MURRAY (D Tenn.) (See story, p. 360.)

HR 4659. Public Law 90. Amend section 16 of act entitled "An act to adjust salaries of postmasters, supervisors and employees in field service of Post Office Department," approved Oct. 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 632; 39 U.S.C. 876c). DAVIS (D Ga.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 26, amended. House passed, amended, on consent calendar May 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 14. President signed June 21.

HR 4778. Public Law 323. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover postmasters, officers and employees of Post Office Department, contractors with Post Office Department and mail clerks of armed forces. ALEXANDER (D N.C.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 26, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12, amended. Senate passed July 13, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 25. Senate insisted on its amendments July 26. Senate adopted conference report July 29. House adopted conference report July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 4808. Public Law 238. Provide for transmission through mails of keys and identification cards. KILGORE (D Texas). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20, amended. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 14, amended. Senate passed July 27. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 4817. Public Law 65. Make provision re payment of money orders. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 26, amended. House passed, amended, on consent calendar May 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 27. Senate passed May 31. President signed June 8.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 63. Provide for appointment of heads of regional and district offices of Post Office Department by President by and with consent of Senate. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 17.

S 1292. Readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 14, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended.

S 1488. Make provision re payment of money orders. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 2, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended.

HR 692. Authorize Postmaster General to provide in first and second-class post offices a special canceling stamp bearing words "Pray for Peace." RABAUT (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 7, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20.

HR 4569. Provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes. GUBSER (R Calif.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 5417. Amend section 1721, title 18, U.S.C. re sale or pledge of postage stamps. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, amended. House passed May 17, amended.

HR 5856. Repeal requirement for heads of departments and agencies to report to Postmaster General number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at close of each fiscal year. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18.

HR 6622. Provide for relief of certain rural carriers. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 26. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

Presidential Policy

ACTION COMPLETED

S 539. Amend act of July 10, 1953 which created Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). See HR 2010.

S 613. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949 to extend time for reorganization plans from April 1, 1955 to April 1, 1957. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). See HR 25 5.

S 614. Public Law 200. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize Administrator of General Services to donate certain property to American National Red Cross. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported May 5. Senate passed May 9. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended, in lieu of HR 3757. Senate concurred in House amendments July 19. President signed Aug. 1.

S 987. Public Law 342. Authorize Secretary of Commerce, acting through Coast and Geodetic Survey to assist states of Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed on call of calendar, June 30, amended. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

S 1007. Public Law 148. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Administrator to receive and preserve authenticated copies of compacts between states. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported May 5. Senate passed May 9. House passed on consent calendar July 5 in lieu of HR 3758. President signed July 12.

S 1077. Public Law 378. Provide for settlement of claims for damages resulting from disaster which occurred at Texas City, Texas, on April 16 and 17, 1947. DANIEL (D Texas), JOHNSON (D Texas). Senate Judiciary reported June 27. Senate passed June 29. House Judiciary reported July 21. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 1. House adopted conference report Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 12.

S 1727. Public Law 57. Authorize certain administrative expenses in Treasury Department. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported May 5. Senate passed May 9, amended. House passed May 19. President signed June 1.

S 1763. Public Law 41. Make provision re extension and final liquidation of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Government Operations reported April 25. Senate passed April 26. House Government Operations reported May 4. House passed May 16. President signed May 23.

S 2237. Public Law 250. Amend act of May 26, 1949, to strengthen and improve organization of Department of State. GEORGE (DGa.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 14. Senate passed June 17. House Foreign Affairs reported July 19, amended. House passed Aug. 1, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 5.

S 2671. Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to pay salary of commissioner during recess of Senate. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported July 28. Senate indefinitely postponed July 30, when HR 7684 was passed in lieu.

S J Res 4. Public Law 2. Provide for continuation in office of certain members of Commission on Governmental Operations. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Passed Senate Jan. 6. Passed House Jan. 17. President signed Jan. 20.

S J Res 18. Public Law 59. Provide for reappointment of Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker as Citizen Regent of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution. ANDERSON (D N.M.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Rules and Administration reported April 28. Senate passed May 5. House Administration reported May 25. House passed May 25. President signed June 3.

S J Res 21. Establish Commission on Government Security. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), STENNIS (D Miss.). (See story, p. 383.)

HR 2010. Public Law 5. Amend act of July 10, 1953 which created Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. HAYS (D Ark.). (See story, p. 378.)

HR 2576. Public Law 16. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949 to provide that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress at any time before April 1, 1953. DAWSON (D Ill.). (See story, p. 367.)

HR 3322. Public Law 61. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Government Operations reported March 14, amended. House passed March 17, amended. Senate Government Operations reported May 17, amended. Senate passed May 19, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments May 23. President signed June 3.

HR 3757. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Administrator of General Services to donate certain property to American National Red Cross. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Government Operations reported June 30, amended. House passed S 614 in lieu, July 18.

HR 3758. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re interstate compacts. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Government Operations reported May 18. House passed S 1007 in lieu July 5.

HR 4218. Public Law 236. Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Girl Scouts of U.S.A. for use at Girl Scout Senior Roundup Encampment. WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 15, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Armed Services reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 4426. Public Law 103. Amend section 7 of act approved Sept. 22, 1922, as amended, re prohibition of expenditure of public money for telephone services installed in private residences. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 4. House passed April 18. Senate Public Works reported June 14. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 5398. Public Law 89. Increase efficiency of Coast and Geodetic Survey. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 3. House passed May 17. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8. Senate passed June 14. President signed June 21.

HR 6871. Public Law 125. Continue effectiveness of act of Dec. 2, 1942, as amended, and act of July 28, 1945, as amended, re war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1956. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 27. House passed June 28. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 30. Senate passed June 30. President signed June 30.

HR 7034. Public Law 365. Provide permanent authority for relief of certain disbursing officers. KILGORE (D Texas). House Government Operations reported June 29. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Government Operations reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 7035. Public Law 334. Amend section 1 of act entitled "Act to authorize relief of accountable officers of government," approved Aug. 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 720). KILGORE (D Texas). House Government Operations reported June 29. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Government Operations reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 7684. Public Law 337. Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to pay salary of commissioner during recess of Senate. DURHAM (D N.C.). Joint Atomic Energy reported July 28. House passed July 29. Senate passed July 30 in lieu of S 2671. President signed Aug. 9.

H J Res 157. Public Law 304. Establish Commission on Government Security. WALTER (D Pa.). (See story, p. 383.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1516. Provide retirement, clerical assistance, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of U.S. PASTORE (D R.I.) and other Senators. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 20, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended.

S 1644. Prescribe policy and procedure re construction contracts made by executive agencies. KILGORE (D W. Va.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported June 21, amended. Senate passed July 27, amended.

S 1805. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of government of U.S. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported May 17. Senate passed May 19.

S 1915. Provide for further effectuating act of May 15, 1862 through exchange of employees of U.S. Department of Agriculture and employees of state political subdivisions or educational institutions. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20. Senate passed July 21.

S 2060. Amend act of March 3, 1901, (31 Stat 1449), as amended, to incorporate in Organic Act of National Bureau of Standards authority to use working capital fund, and permit certain improvements in fiscal practices. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 27, amended. Senate passed July 28, amended.

S 2364. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re conduct of records management programs by federal agencies, and transfer of certain records to national archives. KENNEDY (D Mass.). Senate Government Operations reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30.

S 2569. Provide certain basic authority for Department of State. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 27. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28, amended.

S 2591. Amend section 602 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re utilization and disposal of excess and surplus property under control of executive agencies. KENNEDY (D Mass.), MARTIN (R Iowa). Senate Government Operations reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended.

HR 4093. Authorize Secretary of Commerce, acting through Coast and Geodetic Survey to assist states of Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary. MILLER (R Md.). House Judiciary reported July 18, amended.

HR 5877. Authorize certain administrative expenses in Treasury Department. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported May 9.

HR 6043. Amend section 216 (b) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for maintenance of Merchant Marine Academy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 11. House passed May 17. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 22.

HR 7227. Amend further Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil-defense purposes, and provide that certain federal surplus property be disposed of to state and local civil-defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to state law. BROOKS (D Texas). House Government Operations reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended.

HR 7500. Establish Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 25.

HR 7855. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1956, period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House passed Aug. 2.

H J Res 261. Authorize Secretary of Army to make such donations as may be available to The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported July 25, amended. House passed July 30, amended on consent calendar.

General

ACTION COMPLETED

S 732. Public Law 341. Promote public cooperation in rehabilitation and preservation of nation's important historic properties in New York City area. IVES (R N.Y.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28. Senate passed May 5. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

S 1254. Create federal commission to study copyright laws and make recommendations for their revision. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate indefinitely postponed March 8.

S 1413. Public Law 45. Amend act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate

Rules and Administration reported March 24. Senate passed April 13, amended. House passed May 17. President signed May 25.

S 1747. Public Law 127. Increase public benefits from national park system by facilittating management of museum properties. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, in lieu of HR 5597, June 7. Senate agreed to House amendments, June 21. President signed July 1.

S 2049. Public Law 287. Provide recognition of 50th anniversary of Devils Tower National Monument, Wyo., first national monument established by President of U.S. pursuant to Antiquities Act of 1906; authorize addition of certain land to monument and permit land exchanges. BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 19. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

S J Res 6. Public Law 75. Provide for investigating feasibility of establishing coordinated local, state, and federal program in city of Boston, Mass. for preserving historic properties, objects and buildings in that area. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, in lieu of H J Res 207. President signed June 16.

S J Res 14. Public Law 6. Extend invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold 1960 Olympic Games at Detroit, Mich. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 8. Senate passed Feb 9. House passed Feb. 10. President signed Feb. 15.

S J Res 51. Public Law 69. Extend invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold 1960 winter Olympic games at Squaw Valley, Calif. BIBLE (D Nev.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Foreign Relations reported May 9. Senate passed May 13. House passed on consent calendar June 7 in lieu of H J Res 296. President signed June 13.

S J Res 58. Designate the first day of May 1955 as Loyalty Day. DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Judiciary reported April 18. Senate indefinitely postponed, April 20, after passing H J Res 184, a similar bill.

S J Res 92. Public Law 260. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 27, amended. Senate passed July 29, amended. House passed July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

S Con Res 40. Request President to issue proclamation designating period beginning Sept. 17 and ending Sept. 23, 1955, as Constitution Week. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Judiciary reported July 21. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 25. House adopted July 26.

S Res 138. Express sorrow of Senate on death of former Senator and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. GORE (D Tenn.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate adopted July 25.

S Res 139. Pay tribute to Sir Winston Churchill on his contributions in behalf of freedom and world peace. SMATHERS (D Fla.) and other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 27. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 28.

HR 473. Public Law 214. Authorize an investigation and report on advisability of a national monument in Brooklyn, N.Y. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 15, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22. President signed Aug. 3.

HR 3786. Public Law 224. Authorize incorporation of Army and Navy Legion of Valor of U.S.A. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Judiciary reported May 10. House passed May 17. Senate Judiciary reported July 18, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

HR 5469. Public Law 298. Extend authority of Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission. CHATHAM (D N.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 14. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate passed Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 5597. Increase public benefits from national park system by facilitating management of museum properties relating thereto. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, amended. House passed S 1747 in lieu June 7.

HR 6102. Public Law 329. Change name of Garza-Little Elm Dam located in Denton County, Texas to Lewisville Dam. IKARD (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 25. House passed July 29. Senate Public Works reported July 30. Senate passed on call of calendar Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 9.

H J Res 184. Public Law 26. Designate May 1, 1955 as Loyalty Day. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 10. House passed March 29. Senate passed April 20. President signed April 27.

H J Res 207. Provide for investigating feasibility of establishing coordinated local, state and federal program in city of Boston, Mass. and general vicinity thereof for preserving historic properties, objects and buildings in that area. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, amended. House passed S J Res 6 in lieu June 7.

H J Res 232. Public Law 109. Authorize erection of memorial gift from government of Venezuela. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported May 24. House passed on consent calendar June 7. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 17. Senate passed June 21. President signed June 29.

H J Res 296. Extend invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold winter Olympic games in U.S. at Squaw Valley, Calif. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 17. House passed S J Res 51 in lieu June 7.

H J Res 330. Public Law 373. Provide for acceptance and maintenance of Presidential libraries. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Government Operations reported June 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 5, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 12.

H J Res 359. Public Law 220. Authorize designation of Oct. 22, 1955, as National Olympic Day. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House passed June 29. Senate Judiciary reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25. President signed Aug. 4.

H Con Res 61. Extend Congressional felicitations to Michigan State College on one hundredth anniversary of its founding. HAYWORTH (D Mich.). House adopted Feb. 3. Senate adopted Feb. 4.

H Res 165. Express felicitations of House of Representatives on occasion of 100th anniversary of incorporation of city of Hoboken, N.J. TUMULTY (D N.J.). House adopted March 21.

H Res 201. Extend felicitations of House of Representatives to Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, on celebration of its sesquicentennial. McGREGOR (R Ohio). House adopted March 30.

H Res 262. Authorize Subcommittee on Printing to make studies and inquiries re unnecessary government printing and paper work. HAYS (D Ohio). House Rules reported June 28, amended. House adopted July 5.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 2029. Change name of Hulah Dam and Hulah Reservoir, located on Caney River, a tributary of Verdigris River, to Lake O' the Osages Dam and Lake O' the Osages, respectively. MONRONEY (D OKLA.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported July 19, amended. Senate passed July 21, amended.

S Con Res 39. Recognize efforts of Miss Helen Keller, on occasion of her 75th birthday June 27, 1955, in behalf of physically handicapped persons throughout world. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed June 24.

HR 2128. Authorize extensions of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in armed forces or by production controls. FISHER (D Texas). House Judiciary reported July 20, amended.

HR 3120. Promote public cooperation in rehabilitation and preservation of nation's important historic properties in New York City area. KLEIN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13.

HR 4391. Abolish Castle Pinckney National Monument in state of South Carolina. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 4534. Amend act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts. THOMPSON (D N.J.). House Administration reported March 16. House passed May 17. Passage subsequently vacated and S 1413 passed in lieu, May 17.

HR 4729. Designate lake created by Fall River Reservoir in state of Kansas as Lake Meyer. GEORGE (R Kan.). House Public Works reported July 6. House passed on consent calendar July 18.

HR 5876. Amend copyright law to permit, in certain classes of works, deposit of photographs or other identifying reproductions in lieu of copies of published works. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended.

HR 6961. Designate lake created by Buford Dam in state of Georgia as "Lake Sidney Lanier." LANDRUM (D Ga.). House Public Works reported July 25. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

HR 7416. Fix fees payable to Patent Office. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 18.

H J Res 317. Designate last week in October of each year as National Farm City Week. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Judiciary reported July 28, amended.

H J Res 380. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. MILLER (D Calif.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 30, amended.

TAXES and ECONOMIC POLICY

Major Actions

Corporate, Excise Taxes

Customs Revision

Highway Proposals

Natural Gas

Upper Colorado Project

Trinity River

Atomic Peace Ship

Defense Production



Taxes and Economic Policy

Roll-Call Votes

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House

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CORPORATE, EXCISE TAXES

HR 4259 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 69) Feb. 22, 1955.

- Passed by the House Feb. 25 by a 242-175 roll-call vote. (See p. 140.)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 36) March 1.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, March 15 by voice vote. (For roll-call votes, see p. 119.)
- Conference report (H Rept 305) approved by voice vote of the Senate March 25; by a 387-8 roll-call vote in the House March 30. (See p. 144.)

P.L. 18 -- Signed into law March 30.

Congress in 1955 extended for one year the existing rates on corporation and certain excise taxes, but not until a Democratic effort to cut personal income taxes was narrowly defeated.

The House approved a $20 income tax credit for each person entitled to a personal exemption, but the Senate turned it down. The Senate also defeated -- by a six-vote margin -- an attempt to couple a smaller income tax cut with a longer extension of corporation and excise rates and with repeal of several tax benefits included in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Later the House agreed to drop its income tax credit. Excise and corporation rates were due to decrease on April 1 unless Congress enacted a law extending them. Faced with the prospect of heavy federal revenue losses if HR 4259 were not enacted by March 31, Democratic leaders gave up the fight and agreed to the bill requested by the Administration.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, the Revenue Act of 1955 extended until April 1, 1956:

The 52 percent corporate tax rate (scheduled to drop to 47 percent).

Existing excise tax rates on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, gasoline, automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, buses, truck trailers, auto parts and accessories, and diesel and special motor fuels. (For rates, see adjoining chart.)

In July, Congress enacted a bill (HR 5647 -- PL 379) removing the excise tax from motorcycles.

Background

REFERENCES -- See "Excise Taxes" and "Revision of Internal Revenue Laws." (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 495-97 and 476-89.)

More than $7 billion in tax cuts took effect during the first two years of the Eisenhower Administration. Most of the tax cuts were automatic -- scheduled under 1950 and 1951 Revenue Acts. About $1.4 billion in tax reductions were enacted by Congress, at the specific request of President Eisenhower, in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

The tax reductions which became effective automatically were:

A 10 percent drop in individual income taxes, effective Jan. 1, 1954, as scheduled under the 1951 Revenue Act. Revenue loss: About $3 billion a year.

The excess-profits tax, scheduled to expire June 30, 1953, under the 1950 Revenue Act, was extended for six months at the request of President Eisenhower. It finally expired Jan. 1, 1954. Revenue loss: About $2 billion annually.

In addition, Congress in 1954 cut certain excise taxes -- over the objections of the Administration -- for an annual $1 billion revenue loss. Other excise tax reductions scheduled for April 1, 1954, under the 1951 Revenue Act were postponed for one year at the request of President Eisenhower.

In an attempt to place the defense program on a more nearly pay-as-we-go basis, Congress in 1951 approved the Revenue Act of 1951 (PL 183, 82nd Congress), which increased taxes by $5.7 billion annually. President Harry S. Truman first asked for a $16 billion increase, later reduced his request to $10 billion. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1951, p. 409.) The Act increased personal income and corporate taxes, and increased and extended excise taxes to March 31, 1954.

Another excise tax bill (HR 8224, PL 324, 83rd Congress) was passed in 1954. The measure was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee on March 4, and by March 31 had been passed by both chambers and signed by the President as the Excise Reduction Act of

Excise Tax Rates

This chart shows how the final version of a bill (HR 4259) to extend existing excise tax rates for one year, to March 31, 1956, would affect federal revenues.

Col. 1 -- Unit of tax
Col. 2 -- Existing rates, as increased by the Revenue Act of 1951 and extended to April 1, 1955, to be continued by HR 4259.
Col. 3 -- Old rates, to become effective after extension of existing rates expires.
Col. 4 -- Increased collections, in millions of dollars, due to continuation of existing rates for one year.

	1	2	3	4
Liquor Taxes				
Distilled spirits	Proof Gallon	$10.50	$9.	$127
Beer	Barrel	$ 9.	$8.	85
Still wine				
Contain less than 14% alcohol	Wine Gallon	$ 0.17	$0.15	10
Contain 14-21% alcohol	"	$ 0.67	$0.60	
Contain 21-24% alcohol	"	$ 2.25	$2.	
Contain over 24% alcohol	"	$10.50	$9.	
Sparkling wine, liqueurs, cordials				
Champagne or sparkling wine	"	$ 3.40	$3.	
Liqueurs, cordials	"	$ 1.92	$1.60	
Artificially carbonated wine	"	$ 2.40	$2.	
Tobacco				
Cigarettes	1,000	$ 4.	$3.50	185
Manufacturer's Excises				
Gasoline	Gallon	$ 0.02	$0.01[1]	250
Passenger cars and motorcycles	Sale price	10%	7%	300
Trucks, buses, truck trailers	"	8%	5%	60
Auto parts and accessories	"	8%	5%	56
Retailer's Excises				
Diesel and special motor fuel	Gallon	$ 0.02	$0.01½	7
TOTAL EXCISES				$1,080

(SOURCE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION)

1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 495ff.) The Act eliminated some excise taxes, reduced others, and extended excise taxes until April 1, 1955.

1954 BILLS

The Act extended for one year excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, vehicle fuels, and vehicles, including automotive parts and accessories. The Act reduced to 10 percent, effective April 1, 1954, the 20 percent excise tax on furs, jewelry and luggage; toilet preparations; electric light bulbs and tubes; cameras, lenses and film; leases of safe deposit boxes; and most general admission tickets exceeding 50 cents. It also reduced to 10 percent the 15 percent tax on sporting goods, mechanical pencils and lighters, transportation, local telephone and telegraph messages; and the 25 percent tax on long distance telephone calls. The act reduced to 5 percent, effective April 1, 1954, the 10 percent excise tax on home appliances such as refrigerators and freezers.

The measure retained the 20 percent excise tax on admissions to horse and dog races and cabarets and on club dues and initiations. The 11 percent excise tax on firearms, shells and cartridges was also retained.

Admissions costing 50 cents or less, admissions to school athletics (excluding post-season games), admissions to amateur civic theater performances, and admissions to non-profit museums and planetariums were exempted from excise taxes.

In the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, Congress enacted wholesale revisions of United States tax laws. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 476ff.) The law granted tax relief for both individuals and business firms, but Democratic attempts to increase taxpayers' individual exemptions were defeated. The Administration's proposal to cut taxes on dividend income received by individual stockholders was adopted in modified form. A provision permitting accelerated depreciation allowances on business and farm equipment was upheld in a Senate vote.

In both the House and Senate, Democrats lost in attempts to increase personal tax exemptions by $100 and delete dividend credits. The House vote March 18 was 204-210 on the Democrats' motion. The Senate voted June 30, 46-49, to reject a similar amendment offered by Walter F. George (D Ga.). An amendment by Wayne Morse (I Ore.) to delete the accelerated depreciation allowance was defeated, 20-60, July 1. (For voting, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 570-71, 568.)

PRESIDENT'S POSITION

In two messages early in 1955, President Eisenhower urged extension of corporation and excise tax rates due to drop April 1 and opposed any move to reduce taxes in 1955. He held out hope however, for a tax cut in 1956. In the messages, he told Congress:

"Last year we had a large tax cut and, for the first time in 75 years, a basic revision of federal tax laws. It is now clear that defense and other essential government costs must remain at a level precluding further tax reductions this year. Although excise and corporation income taxes must, therefore, be continued at their present rates, further tax cuts will be possible when justified by lower expenditures and by revenue increases arising from the nation's economic growth. I am hopeful that such reductions can be made next year." State of the Union Message, Jan. 6, 1955.

"However, further tax reduction remains a firm goal of this Administration, and our policy is directed to achieving both the savings in expenditures and the economic growth that will make such reductions possible.

"I hope that tax reductions will be so justified next year. If so, I shall recommend a reduction in taxes to spread the relief fairly among all taxpayers in a way which will be the most effective to relieve individual tax burdens and to increase incentive for effort and investment." Budget Message, Jan. 17, 1955.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- None. Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) introduced Feb. 18 a bill (HR 4200) to extend existing corporation and excise tax rates for one year.

On Feb. 19 Democratic members of the Committee, with the approval of Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), voted to attach to the bill a provision granting, as of 1956, a $20 income tax reduction for every person entitled to a personal exemption.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- At a closed meeting, Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey opposed the income tax cut, saying it would reduce federal revenues about $2.3 billion over a full year. He said the tax cut proposal "is not responsible financial management" and accused the Democrats of "playing fast and loose with the welfare" of the nation.

ACTION -- The Committee voted, 16-9, Feb. 22 to report favorably a "clean bill" (HR 4259) that included the income tax provision (H Rept 69).

Fifteen Democrats and one Republican, Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.), supported the measure; nine Republicans opposed it.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS

President Eisenhower, at his Feb. 23 news conference labeled as some kind of a height in fiscal irresponsibility the Democratic proposal to cut income taxes. The President declined to say whether he would veto the pending revenue measure if the tax cut was tied to it. He also declined to give a flat answer when asked if taxes could be cut in 1956, but again expressed the hope they could be.

Floor Action

After two days of debate the House voted Feb. 25, on a 242-175 roll call, to pass the bill as reported by the Committee. (For voting, see chart, p. 140.)

Passage followed rejection of an amendment by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) to strike out the income tax portion and defeat of a motion by Reed to recommit HR 4259 with specific instructions to delete the income tax cut.

Reed's amendment was defeated by a standing vote of 192-197; the motion to recommit was defeated on a roll-call vote of 205-210. Sixteen Democrats and 189 Republicans voted for recommittal; 205 Democrats and five Republicans voted for the income tax cut.

Debate began under a resolution (H Res 153), adopted by voice vote, that permitted only one amendment to the bill -- to strike out the income tax provision.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 4259 would have:

Granted a $20 income tax credit for each $600 personal exemption, effective Jan. 1, 1956.

Extended to April 1, 1956 the 52 percent corporation tax rate.

Extended until April 1, 1956 existing excise tax rates on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, gasoline, automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, buses, truck trailers, auto parts and accessories, and diesel and special motor fuels.

DISPUTE OVER DEBT

DEBATE -- Feb. 24 -- Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- "What we are proposing (by the income tax cut) is to borrow money to be paid by future generations for the purposes of reducing taxes for the present generation and I might say...to reduce the taxes for the present generation of voting age. ...we are actually...retaining the corporate and excise taxes for only one year with a retention of ...$2.8 billion; but you are reducing taxes and reducing the revenues of this country permanently by ...$2.3 billion a year."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- "We are undertaking now to rectify the injustice of the Republican tax reduction bill of 1954 when only a small percentage of the $3 billion in reductions -- and nobody knows what it will be from the long-range angle -- goes to a small percentage of the taxpayers and in the main to the large corporations."

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- "If the majority are honest and sincere in their belief in individual income tax reduction, why do they not propose such a cut to take effect now? The answer is...even the Democrats realize that present defense and other budget needs make such an immediate reduction unwise and irresponsible...what crystal ball permits them now to foresee the budget cuts which will justify a $2.3 billion tax reduction next January?"

John D. Dingell (D Mich.) -- "The $20 tax credit ...will help to offset the preferential tax treatment granted by the Republicans. It is a source of satisfaction to me... that five million families will be relieved from income tax liability...that 65 percent of the tax reduction benefits... will be realized by families having adjusted gross income under $5,000."

Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R Pa.) -- "It is my conclusion, which I think is supported by evidence, that (the tax cut) is the gimmick they (the Democrats) thought of in the hope that they could buy the votes of the American people at 20 bucks a head."

INCONSISTENCY CHARGED

Feb. 25 -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- "Last year, when the deficit in the Treasury was about double what it is now, tax relief of about double the amount proposed here was advocated and urged by the Administration."

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) -- "...the present Administration believes in action, not in a lot of unfulfilled promises. We are actually arriving at a balanced budget. That ...irritates the Democratic side of this House and that is why they want to reduce our revenues..."

Harold D. Donohue (D Mass.) -- "The $20 tax credit will extend to the taxpayers...the relief which (the President) said he hoped and planned to give them. ...this relief will expand private spending and tend to offset the depression in our economy of contracting government expenditures...this tax credit...is urgently needed to sustain an expanding economy."

Robert Hale (R Maine) -- "This measure ... would take 5 million taxpayers off the tax rolls. With the federal budget still far out of balance and the country in danger as never before, I can see no reason why 5 million people should be exempted from the necessity of paying any income taxes."

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Reed -- Eliminate the $20 income tax credit. Standing, 192-197.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 28 and March 1 on HR 4259.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said the proposed tax cut passed by the House "can start us right back on the reckless road of inflation, with all its cruel thievery...Let us always remember that it is not the rich who need protection from inflation. It is the little folks who suffer the most when inflation takes hold." He said that "to vote a tax cut now--before we know we can afford it next year and without any indication of where the money is coming from --is nothing but an irresponsible gesture."

March 1 -- Dr. Leon H. Keyserling, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers in the Truman Administration, called it "utterly indefensible" to contend the tax cut would be inflationary. He asserted the tax cut proposal "is not large enough nor fast enough to respond adequately to the rising threat of unemployment and national economic deficits." The best way to gain a balanced budget, he said, is to expand the economy so strongly that "reasonable levels of taxation" will bring far more revenue.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO research director, testified for the $20 income tax cut.

ACTION -- The Committee voted March 1 to delete the income tax credit and report the bill with the tax extensions requested by the Administration (S Rept 36).

The tax credit deletion was agreed to by a 9-6 vote, with Democratic Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Committee Chairman, and Walter F. George (Ga.) joining seven Republicans to strike out the cut.

Also defeated in Committee were plans to:

Make the $20 reduction effective July 1, 1956, instead of Jan. 1, 1956, and continue the corporation rate levy to July 1, 1956, instead of April 1, 1956.

Increase personal exemptions to $650 in 1956 and to $700 in 1957.

Continue the 52 percent corporation levy indefinitely.

Provide a $10 tax cut in 1956, $15 in 1957, and $20 in 1958.

In submitting minority views on the report, the six Committee Democrats who had favored the $20 credit outlined a new proposal to cut income taxes, extend excise and corporate tax rates, and repeal three provisions of

the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in order to boost federal revenue. Their proposal was to:

Grant a $20 tax cut for the head of each household and a $10 deduction for each dependent, except for the taxpayer's wife or husband. Couples who benefited by more than $20 by using a joint return would not get an additional $20 credit.

Extend existing corporate and excise tax rates to July 1, 1957.

Repeal the accelerated depreciation provision of the 1954 tax bill, effective March 9.

Repeal the dividend credit and dividend exclusion provision of the 1954 tax bill, effective July 1.

Repeal a provision in the 1954 bill which permitted companies to establish reserves for future business expenses and charge them off against current income.

The minority report estimated that adoption of the proposal would result in a net gain to the government up to July 1, 1957, of $357 million in revenue. Repeal of the dividend and depreciation provision, the report said, would raise revenue slightly more than $1.6 billion while the income tax cut would decrease revenue by slightly more than $1.2 billion.

In addition, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), one of the six Senators signing the report, said repeal of the reserve provision in the 1954 bill would save the Treasury about $1 billion in 1955.

Secretary Humphrey commented on the Democratic proposal March 10, when he testified before the House Ways and Means Committee in favor of a bill (HR 4725) to repeal the 1954 provision on future business expenses.

He called the Senate Democratic tax proposal "bad from every point of view" and "just as political" as the House-passed $20 exemption. In addition, he said the Senate proposal would repeal sections of the 1954 tax law which Humphrey credited with a major role in bringing an economic upturn (the dividend and depreciation provisions).

The proposed extension of corporate and income tax rates to July 1, 1957, and the argument that this would produce needed revenue, were termed by Humphrey "just as silly and misleading as anything I can think of."

Floor Action

On March 15, after debating the Democratic substitute proposal for four days, the Senate turned it down by a 44-50 roll-call vote. Five Democrats joined 45 Republicans to defeat the substitute. One Republican voted with 43 Democrats in favor of it. (For voting, see chart, p. 119.)

An amendment sponsored by a majority of the Senate Finance Committee, to drop from the bill a straight $20 tax deduction approved by the House, was agreed to by a 61-32 roll-call vote. The bill was passed by voice vote March 15 and sent to conference with the House the next day.

DEBATE -- Proponents of the substitute measure contended that tax relief for individuals was needed to encourage consumer spending. The cost of the measure, they said, would be more than offset by greater revenue from repeal of the dividend and depreciation items. Opponents said the tax cut would be inflationary, and disputed arguments that the substitute would help balance the budget.

No opposition was expressed to extending corporation and excise rates, nor to repealing a 1954 provision that Democrats referred to as Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey's "blooper." Finance Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) pledged that his Committee would act swiftly on separate legislation to repeal the provision, which dealt with reserves for future business expenses. (See story, p. 423.)

Several GOP Senators contended that repeal of the accelerated depreciation allowance would injure farmers in paying off farm machinery. Democrats said the 1954 provision chiefly aided corporations.

RELIEVE THE POOR TAXPAYER

March 10 -- Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- "It is our purpose to offer...relief...to the taxpayer in the low income group in lieu of the relief now available in the form of accelerated depreciation and dividend exemption."

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "...every dollar of tax reduction proposed...can be paid for only by borrowing the money. Expenses have not been cut sufficiently to offset the loss in revenue...we cannot continue down the road of deficit financing."

March 11 -- Russell B. Long (D La.) -- People "in the middle- and lower-income brackets are entitled to tax reduction as a matter of simple justice. They have been ignored thus far by the Eisenhower Administration."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "The whole purpose of the Democratic tax proposal is to give a little extra to the consumer, to...increase spending in the market place, to generate new business. What is really bothering the Administration is not so much what we are proposing (but) the fact that the Democrats are proposing it...They would like to be able to make this proposal next year."

1954 LAW PRAISED

March 14 -- Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- The Administration's 1954 tax program "was carefully balanced to bring some measure of relief to every part of our economy. It was patterned for overall economic benefit -- not partisan political advantage." To risk the "confidence generated by the Administration's program" by adopting the Democratic substitute "would be the height of fiscal irresponsibility."

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- "The national debt hangs over our heads as a constant threat to the stability and security of our nation." Every effort should be made to balance the budget, rather than reduce taxes.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "Before the substitute proposal was drawn up," he asked "for assurance from the Administration...that if we had no tax cut this year there would be none next year," unless the budget was balanced. Getting no such assurance, he concluded that the Administration had in mind "a little shot in the arm to help business to some extent next year. If we can do that for business next year, we can do it for all the people this year."

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- "The real choice of the Senate is between tax reduction for the economically privileged few...or for the economically hard-pressed many...Unfortunately, the Senate is not faced with a choice between balancing the budget and voting tax relief." The 1954 provision on dividend income provides "a tax preference for income from corporation stock over earned income and all other income."

Byrd -- The substitute proposal "is a five-barreled blast loaded with complex legislation which has not been considered by any Congressional committee...Instead of balancing the budget and wiping out the deficit...(it) would over a period of time, add nearly $600 million to the existing deficit."

DEFICIT SPENDING

March 15 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- By enacting the 1954 tax law when the budget was unbalanced, the Administration and Congress "endorsed deficit spending as a useful tool, if properly used."

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Adoption of the substitute proposal would set "a trend for inflation. We would be acting when no one knows whether or not we shall be engaged in a war before the passage of another year."

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) -- Discussing claims that "the present tax law treats with brutality those in the lower income-tax brackets," he cited 22 provisions of the 1954 law that benefited individuals.

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) -- A cut of "$ 1 billion in taxes for the average man" would encourage buying and employment.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The substitute was a "hoax," would not benefit wage earners, and would be "a deliberate slap at every farmer."

Two proposed amendments were ruled out of order under terms of a debate limitation agreement that specified all amendments except the Johnson substitute must be germane to the bill. An amendment by Gore would have repealed the dividend provisions of the 1954 tax code; William Langer (R N.D.) proposed raising personal income tax exemptions to $800 in 1955 and $1,000 thereafter.

Three other amendments were withdrawn at the request of Byrd. He told Milton R. Young (R N.D.), who wished to refund the excise tax on gasoline used for farming purposes, that the Finance Committee would consider the matter as a separate bill. Also withdrawn were amendments by Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), to raise the gasoline tax to 3 cents, and Francis Case (R S.D.), to revive the Renegotiation Act. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) said he would not press his amendment to let the excise tax on cars drop to 7 percent.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

March 15 -- Johnson (Texas) and five other Democrats -- Grant $20 tax cut for heads of households and $10 cut for dependents, excluding spouses; extend existing corporate and excise tax rates to July 1, 1957; repeal accelerated depreciation, dividend credit provisions, and section dealing with reserves for future business expenses, of 1954 tax code. Roll call, 44-50.

Conference

The Senate-House Conference Committee on HR 4259 recommended March 25 (H Rept 305) that the $20 tax credit approved by the House be dropped from the bill.

ACTION -- The Senate March 25, by voice vote and without debate, agreed to the conference report.

The House agreed to the report March 30 by a 387-8 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 144.)

DEBATE -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- The Senate conferees were unwilling to compromise even on a modified proposal for a $10 income tax cut. Because of the government's need for revenue from the corporate and excise taxes, he "very reluctantly agreed to the Senate amendment" striking the tax credit.

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) -- The Republicans "have always stood for tax reduction when the fiscal security of the nation permits. When the time is ripe for a further tax cut, the Republican Party will propose one."

Group Stands

Although the tax bill represented a major issue for lobbying organizations, the bill reached a House vote before they had a chance to marshal their forces.

With no time to organize letter-writing campaigns and other grass roots pressures, these groups had to skip preliminaries and rely on direct lobbying -- usually saved for late phases of a legislative struggle. They scurried to Capitol Hill to press their views on individual Congressmen, and inspired a brief rain of telegrams.

Both sides concentrated most of their activity on the Senate. Advocates of the income tax reduction -- led in the pressure sphere by Americans for Democratic Action and the Congress of Industrial Organizations -- conceded that they would have a harder time pushing the measure through the Senate than the House. Opponents of the cut -- led by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the National Association of Manufacturers -- counted on the Senate to block the proposal.

The Senate Democrats' "package" proposal was endorsed by James Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, while an American Farm Bureau Federation spokesman opposed "any reduction in personal income tax at this time."

Although the NAM, Chamber, ADA and CIO were on record as opposed to the existing excise tax structure, they did not actively oppose a one-year extension of the rates. Spokesmen for individual industries engaged in perfunctory lobbying for reduction of excises, but realized they had little chance for success.

TAX CODE REVISION

HR 4725 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 293) March 22, 1955.
- Passed by the House by voice vote March 24.
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 372) May 23.
- Passed, with amendment, by voice vote of the Senate May 26.
- House agreed to Senate amendments by unanimous consent June 6.

P.L. 74 -- Signed into law June 15.

Congress in 1955 repealed sections 452 and 462 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The two sections had permitted business firms to defer tax payments on income received for services to be performed in future years and to take a deduction for funds put into a reserve to meet certain types of estimated future expenses.

Democrats claimed that the sections allowed a "loophole" that would cause a loss of revenue in excess of $1 billion. Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, though stating the reports of the estimated revenue loss were exaggerated, advised repeal of the sections.

PROVISIONS -- Repealed by HR 4725 were:

Section 452, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, deferring tax payments on income received for services to be performed in future years.

Section 462, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, deducting from taxable income money set aside to meet expenses expected in future years.

The bill also:

Made the repeal effective for taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1953.

Allowed taxpayers until Dec. 15, 1955, to make up tax deficiencies caused by repeal of the two sections.

Background

The two sections were minor provisions of the omnibus tax law enacted in 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 476ff.)

On Feb. 4, 1955, Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D N.Y.), during debate on the Revenue Act of 1955 above, stated that a "windfall" given to business firms by section 462 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 would mean a loss of "$5 billions" to the government. He introduced a bill (HR 4434) to repeal the provision.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) March 2 called for an investigation into reports of a huge "windfall" for some firms under the revised code.

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey March 3 wrote the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), that his Department was investigating several provisions of the 1954 tax code and would make recommendations for Congressional action when the studies were completed. He also stated that reports of the revenue loss involved were excessive.

On March 8, Humphrey, in another letter to Cooper, urged immediate repeal of sections 452 and 462, retroactive to their effective date. He said Treasury studies indicated many taxpayers were planning to use the sections to defer income and create deductions far in excess of anything contemplated at the time they were proposed. The objective of the sections, Humphrey stated, was to conform tax bookkeeping to business bookkeeping.

Chairman Cooper and Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the Committee introduced bills (HR 4725, HR 4726) to repeal the provisions.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- March 10, 11, 17, and 18, on HR 4725, 4726.

TESTIMONY -- March 10 -- Secretary Humphrey said the two provisions of the 1954 tax code were a serious mistake which would cost the government much money if not repealed. The estimate of anticipated revenue loss made by Rep. Zelenko, Humphrey said, was "grossly exaggerated." Humphrey estimated the loss would be in excess of $47 million.

March 11 -- Zelenko said he had been "very moderate" in estimating a $5 billion revenue loss to the government and recommended immediate repeal of the sections he claimed allowed the loss.

March 17 -- Paul D. Seghers, chairman, Committee on Federal Tax Legislation of the Federal Tax Forum, Inc., urged retention of the sections. He stated "the charge that these provisions are 'loopholes' in the law is patently false." Also requesting that the sections be kept in effect were spokesmen of the National Association of Manufacturers, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, and the National Alliance of Television and Electronic Service Associations.

Rep. Walter M. Mumma (R Pa.) testified in favor of retaining the sections, stating they encouraged good bookkeeping practices and aided businesses during short term hardships.

March 18 -- Rep. Fred Schwengel (R Iowa) asked for consideration of an exemption of insurance companies from the effect of possible repeal of the tax provisions.

Opposed to outright repeal of the sections were representatives of the Controllers Institute of America, Association of American Railroads, Machinery and Allied Products Institute, American Automobile Association, Magazine Publishers Association, Associated Business Publishers, Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers' Association, and the Holland Furnace Co.

The American Trucking Associations, Inc. March 22 filed a statement asking retention of the section that provided for a tax deduction for estimated reserves.

ACTION -- The Committee unanimously reported HR 4725 (H Rept 293), with technical amendments, March 22.

Floor Action

The House March 24 passed the bill by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- Repealed by HR 4725, effective Jan. 1, 1954, would be:

Section 452 -- Deferring tax payments on income received for services to be performed in future years.

Section 462 -- Deducting from taxable income money set aside to meet expenses expected in future years.

A Committee amendment allowed taxpayers until Sept. 15, 1955, to pay the required taxes without penalty.

DEBATE -- Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- Explained provisions of HR 4725.

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Section 462 would give "a windfall of several billion dollars" to "big corporations."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- May 11 and 12 on HR 4725.

TESTIMONY -- May 11 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey renewed his recommendations for outright repeal of the sections. He said revenue losses under the two sections might run as high as $1 billion, 20 times more than first estimated.

J.S. Seidman of the American Institute of Accountants urged modification rather than outright repeal of the sections. He said a recent study by his group indicated the revenue loss would not exceed $500 million. This could be softened sharply if the deductions were spread over a 10-year period, he said.

Jacquin D. Bierman, representing 370 magazines, asked the Committee to retain the provision allowing a taxpayer to put off paying income taxes on income received in one year for services to be performed in the future. Those publishers who were not permitted to defer tax payments on pre-paid subscriptions would be hard hit by repeal, he said.

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) asked the Committee to recommend repeal of a special $50 tax relief given stock-

holders on dividend income in the 1954 Internal Revenue Act.

May 12 -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said the "windfall" provisions of the 1954 law would cause the government to lose $4.7 billion.

William H. Danne of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. urged the Committee not to make a final decision to repeal the two sections without considering the inequities "which would be suffered by taxpayers who in good faith and justifiable reliance on those sections... have taken irrevocable steps." He said that Section 452 on prepaid income had no long-range effect on revenue since "it merely permits the deferral" of taxation.

ACTION -- HR 4725 was reported May 23 (S Rept 372) after the Committee rejected Sen. Gore's proposal to eliminate the $50 deduction on dividend income. The Committee amended the House-passed bill to give corporations three additional months, until Dec. 15, 1955, to make up tax deficiencies caused by taking advantage of the two sections.

Floor Action

The Senate May 26 passed HR 4725, with the Committee amendment, by voice vote and returned it to the House.

DEBATE -- Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Offered an amendment to repeal provisions of the 1954 tax code granting a $50 deduction on income from stock dividends, which he said "discriminate against income received from investment in noncorporate enterprise." He withdrew his proposal after Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee assured him the changes would be considered when a general review of tax legislation was undertaken.

FINAL ACTION

On June 6, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill by voice vote and sent HR 4725 to the President.

FURTHER REVISION PROPOSED

Chairman Cooper of the House Ways and Means Committee May 6 released a letter from Secretary of Treasury Humphrey that listed some 70 errors in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Humphrey described them as "wholly uncontroversial...and purely clerical in nature." Cooper said the Committee would take them up at a later date.

On May 20 Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) said that another "highly dangerous loophole" existed in the 1954 tax law. Section 1032, which exempts corporations from taxation on profits from sale of their own stock, should be reviewed by the Treasury Department, Mills said, because of the possibility of a large revenue loss to the government. Later, Mills made public, in a July 29 speech before the House, the Secretary of Treasury's reply that stated "...the new rules adopted in 1954 are better than the old law." The letter also said, "There are relatively few instances where corporations deal in their own stock for profit and loss." Mills said that section encouraged corporations to speculate in their own stocks and renewed his request for a review of the workings of section 1032.

CUSTOMS REVISION

HR 6040 -- Reported by the House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 858) June 18, 1955.

- Passed by voice vote of the House June 22. (For roll-call vote, see p. 154.)

The Administration's measure, intended to improve methods of valuation of customs and to simplify other customs procedures, met with complaints by some Congressmen that "back-door" tariff cuts would result. The House passed the bill (HR 6040) but at the conclusion of Senate hearings, further action was postponed until 1956.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 6040 would:

Make "export value" the preferred standard for valuation of imports, eliminating the existing alternative of "foreign value" (the wholesale price for consumption in the foreign country involved.)

Define "export value" and other standards to be used when export value could not be determined.

Require that any tariff reductions resulting from enactment of the bill be considered in "peril point" and "escape clause" proceedings.

Simplify the conversion of foreign currencies for customs valuation purposes by permitting use of the N.Y. Federal Reserve Bank's quarterly exchange rate certification if it did not vary by 5 percent or more from the daily rate.

Declare that no modification of the Antidumping Act was intended in the bill and direct the Secretary of Treasury to review the Act and recommend any amendment needed to aid enforcement of it.

Repeal some 30 obsolete provisions of customs law.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Customs Study." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 521ff.) Also see "Reciprocal Trade Agreements Extension," p. 289.)

Congress passed Customs Simplification Acts in 1953 and 1954, but neither of these provided the basic revision of customs law sought by foreign exporters and U.S. importers.

The 1954 Act directed the Tariff Commission to make a study of tariff classifications for the purpose of revising them, and to make a report within two years, or by Sept. 1, 1956. The Commission was also directed to file an interim report by March 15, 1955.

In his Jan. 10, 1955, foreign trade message, President Eisenhower called for further action to simplify customs, but added that the interim report of the Tariff Commission "should enable the Congress to determine whether legislative steps should then be taken or should await submission of the final report."

The President said "the uncertainties and confusion arising from the complex system of valuation on imported articles cause unwarranted delays in the determination of customs duties."

No recommendations were included in the Tariff Commission's March 15 report, which was confined to a statement of the principles and procedures to be followed by the Commission in making its over-all study. On May 5, certain changes in the method of determining the value of imports were proposed in identical bills

(HR 6040, 6041) introduced by two members of the Ways and Means Committee, Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) and Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio).

The Cooper-Jenkins proposal would make the foreign export value of merchandise imported into the U.S. the principal base for determining duties to be paid.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- On HR 6040, May 23-24.

TESTIMONY -- May 23 -- Assistant Secretary of Treasury H. Chapman Rose urged enactment of the bill in order to try to speed the international exchange of goods. Under existing procedures, he said, a foreign exporter often cannot tell in advance whether his product will be classified under a high-tariff category or a medium-tariff category. He attributed a six-month backlog of tariff cases to complex customs procedures.

May 24 -- O.R. Strackbein of the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy opposed the proposal. He contended it would be "an invitation to use the United States as the dumping ground of the world."

Lewis R. Parker of the Albany (N.Y.) Felt Co. said the bill would automatically reduce tariffs in his industry by 10 percent. The Manufacturing Chemists Association said the bill would cut tariffs on chemicals and would work unnecessary hardship on the industry.

Support for the measure came from spokesmen for the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Committee for a National Trade Policy, and the American Association of Port Authorities.

ACTION -- The Committee June 18 reported HR 6040, which would amend provisions of the Tariff Act and repeal certain obsolete provisions of the customs laws (H Rept 858).

Floor Action

The House June 22 passed the bill by voice vote. A motion to recommit it and delete import valuation provisions was rejected by a 143-232 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 154.)

A closed rule (H Res 282) prohibiting all amendments except those offered by the Ways and Means Committee was adopted by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- "Elimination of 'foreign value' and the substitution of 'export value' as the primary basis for customs valuation is expected to greatly expedite appraising imported merchandise and to considerably reduce costs of administration." The charge that the change "substantially reduces protection for domestic producers...is not so." Of total imports in 1954 of $10.5 billion, only $1.4 billion (ad valorem imports) would be affected by the bill. The average decrease in valuation on those would be 2.5 percent, or $5 million less than customs duties collected in 1954.

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- "I stand second to none in this House in my concern that American industry receive adequate tariff protection....(But) there is no tariff aspect in this bill." It will "bring greater efficiency and economy into" customs procedures.

William E. Miller (R N.Y.) -- "This is a larger tariff-reduction bill than HR 1," the reciprocal trade law. "We are automatically and arbitrarily reducing our tariffs by from 10 to 20 percent with no reciprocity involved at all."

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) -- "I...believe in providing protection to our domestic producers against unfair competition from imports, but...protection ought not to be on the basis of complicating customs procedures so that everything that comes in gets tied up in red tape." Imports "which we need, and on which there is no competition...have to bear this handicap (which) is passed on to the American consumers."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- July 6-8, on HR 6040.

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- Support for the bill came from spokesmen for the Treasury Department, National Council of American Importers, Inc., American Farm Bureau Federation, U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, and the Detroit Board of Commerce.

July 7 -- The American Tariff League, Inc., opposed HR 6040 "because there is just one major fault in the bill -- it uses the avenue of customs simplification to effect tariff reduction.... Under the circumstances, American producers and workers can only assume that the worst will happen to them...that duties on individual items might be cut 25 percent or more." The Tariff League's stand was explained by Richard H. Anthony, executive secretary.

Richard B. Tucker, appearing for the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Plate Glass Co., said that while HR 6040 "may achieve some administrative simplification...it will result in giving broad arbitrary power to customs appraising officers, and the net immediate effect will be to reduce the amount of duties collected on a broad range of products."

July 8 -- George L. Bell of the Committee for a National Trade Policy supported the bill. Opposition came from spokesmen for cotton, wool, and synthetic fabric interests. A representative of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation also opposed the bill.

ACTION -- At the conclusion of hearings, the Committee postponed further action on the bill until 1956.

DEBT LIMIT

HR 6992 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 914) June 27, 1955.

- Passed by the House, by a roll-call vote of 267-56, June 27. (See page 156.)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 688) June 29.
- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, June 30.

P.L. 124 -- Signed into law June 30.

By enacting HR 6992, Congress:

Extended until June 30, 1956, the existing $6 billion temporary increase in the statutory debt limit of $275 billion.

Background

REFERENCE -- See "Debt Limit" (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 498) for a summary of all debt-limit legislation since the first ceiling was set in 1917.

In 1954 the President asked for a $15 billion increase in the $275 billion permanent debt limit. Congress granted a temporary increase of $6 billion, scheduled to expire on June 30, 1955.

Changes in the actual national debt during the second half of the fiscal year 1955 were:

Date	Total debt in billions *	Per Capita debt
Dec. 31, 1954	$278.8	$1,700
March 31, 1955	274.	1,671
June 15, 1955	277.	1,679

*Includes some funds not subject to the debt limit.

President Eisenhower, in his Economic Report to Congress on Jan. 20, 1955, said: "While no changes in taxation are now recommended, there is a need for greater flexibility in the management of federal finances, and this requires an increase in the present statutory debt limit...large enough to provide the Treasury with the latitude to do its job."

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARING -- June 27 on HR 6992.

TESTIMONY -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, supporting HR 6992, said the government would "try to live within" the temporary $281 billion ceiling set by the bill. However, he added, "if the least thing goes wrong," it might be necessary to request an additional increase.

ACTION -- HR 6992 was reported June 27 (H Rept 914).

Floor Action

The House June 27 passed the bill by a roll-call vote of 267-56. (For voting, see chart, p. 156.)

DEBATE -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- "...we are faced with the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury... states that he needs the temporary $6 billion increase in the debt ceiling continued for another year. I am just as reluctant to increase...the ceiling on the public debt as any Member of the House, but under present circumstances, I do not feel that we have any choice other than to comply with the request...."

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- "All this does in effect is to give the Treasury a reasonable leeway in dealing with periodic fluctuations in government income and outgo. It is anticipated that the permanent debt will be approximately the same at the termination of the proposed extension as it is today."

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "...this procedure is the sure road to fiscal irresponsibility and folly.... The answer to financial stability on the part of the federal government is reducted spending, not steadily increasing debt."

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- "The debt is approximately $274.6 billion, with the permanent ceiling at $275 billion. In order to conduct the business of the government, this increase on a temporary basis is necessary."

(See Congressional Record, June 27.)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARING -- June 29.

TESTIMONY -- Secretary of Treasury Humphrey and W. Randolph Burgess, deputy to the Secretary, appeared in a closed session to support HR 6992.

ACTION -- The Committee June 29 reported the bill (S Rept 688) by a 14-1 vote. Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) cast the "nay" vote.

Floor Action

The Senate June 30 passed HR 6992 by voice vote, clearing the temporary $281 billion debt measure for the President to sign later that day.

DEBATE -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- "I recognize, with reluctance, the necessity for...immediate enactment...for the simple reason...that (HR 6992) provides for a minimum necessary to maintain the integrity of...the United States. But I suggest that this additional temporary extension should be regarded by the Administration as an indication of Congressional notice that it should not be repeated again."

(See Congressional Record, June 30.)

RENEGOTIATION ACT

HR 4904 --
- Reported by the House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 450) April 27, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the House April 28.
- Reported by the Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 582) June 20, with amendments.
- Passed by the Senate, amended by voice vote, June 21.
- Conference report (H Rept 1188) agreed to by the Senate July 18, and the House July 21, by voice votes.

P. L. 216 -- Signed into law Aug. 3.

As requested by President Eisenhower, Congress in 1955 revived the Renegotiation Act (covering defense contracts), which had expired on Dec. 31, 1954.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 4904:

Extended the Renegotiation Act until Dec. 31, 1956.

Exempted from renegotiation contracts and subcontracts for standard commercial articles and services.

Exempted construction contracts let by competitive bid after Dec. 31, 1954, except for military housing contracts financed under the National Housing Act.

Extended exemption to persons selling new, durable productive equipment for incorporation in mechanisms sold to the government.

Directed the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to report, by May 31, 1956, whether the Act should be extended again or limited to specific items.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Renegotiation Act." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 525.)

The Renegotiation Act of 1951, as extended in 1954 by Public Law 764, was to expire on Dec. 31, 1954. A number of exemptions were granted in the 1954 law.

President Eisenhower on March 4, 1955, sent Congress a special message urging renewal of the Act until Dec. 31, 1956. The President said that, despite

improvements in contracting, there remained "an area in which only renegotiation can be effective to assure that the United States gets what it needs for defense at fair prices."

House

COMMITTEE-- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- April 27 reported HR 4904 (H Rept 450), which would extend the Act through 1956.

The Committee amended HR 4904 to provide that profit limitation under the Vinson-Trammel Act, dealing with Navy shipbuilding, and the Merchant Marine Act would not apply to any contract subject to the Renegotiation Act. This provision was made effective on amounts received by contractors after Dec. 31, 1953.

Floor Action

The House April 28, by voice vote and without debate, passed HR 4904, as amended by the Committee.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- June 7, 8.

TESTIMONY -- June 7 -- Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott urged approval of HR 4904. Ross Nichols, speaking for the National Association of Manufacturers, said renegotiation destroyed incentives to maximum productive efficiency and was unprofitable for the government.

June 8 -- Theron J. Rice, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said there was "overwhelming evidence that renegotiation not only is unnecessary but is undesirable under current economic conditions." Others who opposed the bill included spokesmen for the Illinois Manufacturing Association and the Machinery and Allied Products Institute.

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), an author of the renegotiation law used during World War II, said extension "is clearly indicated." He submitted several cases of abnormally high profits which he said the government had been able to recover in part through renegotiation.

ACTION -- The Committee reported the bill June 20, with amendments (S Rept 582).

The Committee added a provision to exempt from the Act contracts awarded by competitive bids for construction of new military buildings, defense plants, or additions to existing facilities. Military family housing projects, however, would remain subject to renegotiation.

The House provision to exempt from profit limitations in other laws maritime articles subject to the Renegotiation Act was deleted by the Senate Committee.

Floor Action

The Senate June 21 passed HR 4904 by voice vote. Committee amendments and one floor amendment were accepted.

PROVISIONS -- As amended by the Senate, HR 4904 would:

Extend the Renegotiation Act through Dec. 31, 1956.

Exempt from renegotiation contractors and subcontractors of standard commercial services (textile finishing, heat treating, etc.).

Exempt construction contracts made by competitive bid, except for military housing contracts financed under the National Housing Act.

Extend exemption to persons selling new durable productive equipment for incorporation in equipment sold to the government.

Permit the Renegotiation Board to review renegotiated contracts in which inequities had occurred and to consider the profits and losses of the contractor over a period of years.

Direct the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to report, by May 31, 1956, whether the Act should be extended further, or limited to specific items.

DEBATE -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- The proposed report by the Internal Revenue Committee "is vitally important.... I hope the study will...determine whether competitive bidding is a sufficient safeguard in the awarding of government contracts."

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Although companies doing less than $500,000 business annually with the government are exempt from renegotiation, the Act nevertheless penalizes small contractors, as compared to large producers of commercial articles (automobiles, tires, etc.) who are exempted.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Won acceptance of an amendment permitting the Renegotiation Board to review inequitable contract renegotiations. Offered, and later withdrew, at Byrd's request, an amendment to provide higher court review of Tax Court decisions on renegotiation cases.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- It "is very unfair" to exempt contractors "who build roads, highways, and houses" and not exempt small manufacturers.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Morse -- Permit the Renegotiation Board to review inequitable renegotiated contracts and consider the profits and losses of the contractor over a period of years. Voice vote.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee July 14 reported (H Rept 1188) a compromise version of HR 4904. Conferees agreed on the Senate version except for the provision authorizing the Renegotiation Board to review contracts renegotiated previously.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate July 18 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Opposed conferees' agreement to drop his amendment. "We are dealing here with a group of businessmen who entered into arrangements with the government for war contracts...over....say, four years. In one of those years they made a profit. In the other three years they lost money. The government is forcing renegotiation of the contract for the year in which they made money... The Renegotiation Board says there would have to be new legislation to correct what the...Board admits is an injustice...." Should the government "be allowed to do an injustice to businessmen?"

HOUSE ACTION

The House July 21 agreed to the conference report on HR 4904 by voice vote, without debate.

RUBBER PLANTS SALE

H Res 170, 171 -- Reported unfavorably by House Armed Services Committee (H Repts 225, 227) March 17, 1955.

H Res 170 -- Rejected by the House March 22 on a 132-283 roll-call vote. (See p. 142.)

H Res 171 -- Rejected by the House March 23 on a 137-276 roll call.

S Res 76, 78, 79 -- Reported unfavorably by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Repts 117, 118) March 22.

S Res 76 -- Rejected by the Senate March 23 by a 31-56 roll-call vote. (See p. 120.)

S Res 78, 79 -- Rejected by the Senate March 23 on a 39-48 roll call.

The sale to private enterprise of 24 government-owned synthetic rubber plants, after approval by Congress, took effect on March 26, 1955. Terms of the sale were worked out by a Presidential commission, operating under a law enacted in 1953.

The Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953 specified that sales approved by the Disposal Commission would go into effect unless disapproved by either the House or Senate within 60 days after the proposed sales were submitted to Congress. Democrats led the 1955 opposition to the Commission's proposals but were unable to gain the support of a majority of either house.

PROVISIONS -- Under contracts negotiated by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, 24 of 27 government-owned synthetic rubber plants were sold for a base price of $259,829,000. Improvements to the plants, raw materials, spare parts, and stock-in-hand, when sold, would bring the total return to the government to $310,565,000, the Commission estimated.

The successful bidders, and the number of plants sold to each, were:

Shell Chemical Corporation (3)
Standard Oil of California (1)
U.S. Rubber Co. (2)
American Synthetic Rubber Corporation (1)
Copolymer Corporation (2)
Esso Standard Oil Co. (1)
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (2)
Petroleum Chemicals, Inc. (1)
Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Corporation (2)
Koppers Co. (1)
Humble Oil & Refining Co. (2)
Phillips Chemical Co. (2)
Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation (1)
Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc. (1½)
Texas-United States Chemical Co. (1½)

Background

REFERENCE -- "Sale of Federal Rubber Plants," CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 423-25.

Presidents Harry S. Truman, in 1950 and 1952, and Dwight D. Eisenhower, in 1953, recommended sale of the government's rubber plants, which had been built to supply rubber during World War II. In 1953 Congress passed the disposal law (PL 205), which authorized a commission to negotiate for sale of the plants under specified conditions.

COMMISSION NAMED

President Eisenhower named Holman D. Pettibone, chairman, and Leslie A. Rounds and Everett R. Cook, members of the Disposal Commission.

The Commission reported to Congress on Jan. 24, 1955, recommending the sale of 24 of the government's plants. There were no bids for two plants that were already out of operation, the Commission said, and the only bid for the remaining plant -- at Baytown, Texas -- had been rejected.

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

HEARINGS -- March 10, 11, 14 and 15 on H Res 170, to disapprove the entire sale proposal; H Res 171, to block the "package" sale of three California plants to Shell Chemical Corporation; and HR 2882, to re-open negotiations for the sale of a copolymer plant at Baytown, Texas.

TESTIMONY -- March 10 -- Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) praised the disposal plan and said it would give taxpayers "full, fair value" for their money.

Appearing in opposition to the plan, on grounds it might promote monopoly, were Reps. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) and Wright Patman (D Texas), who had introduced H Res 170. Patman said he had been authorized by a majority of the members of the House Small Business Committee to oppose the disposal plan on their behalf.

Reps. Albert Thomas and Jack B. Brooks (both, D Texas) testified for HR 2882.

March 11 -- Yates and Patman contended that the Disposal Commission had not observed safeguards that would protect small rubber fabricators.

March 14 -- Witnesses challenged the legality of the "package" sale to Shell. Representing unsuccessful bidders for one of the three plants, the witnesses were John L. Connolly of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. and its subsidiary, Midland Rubber Corp., and Jack B. Blalock, attorney for oilman Edwin W. Pauley.

March 15 -- Representatives of Esso Standard Oil, Phillips petroleum, and Shell Chemical Corp., and Holman D. Pettibone of the Rubber Disposal Commission testified. Rep. Clyde Doyle (D Calif.) spoke for H Res 171.

ACTION -- The Committee March 16 voted, 3-27, against H Res 170, which would express House opposition to the entire proposed plan; and, 4-28, against H Res 171, which would block sale of three Los Angeles plants.

In reporting the resolutions unfavorably to the House (H Repts 225, 227), the Committee expressed approval of the sales as promoting the nation's security and protecting the interests of small business.

Floor Action

H Res 170 was voted down by the House, on a 132-283 roll call, March 22. Its companion resolution (H Res 171) was rejected March 23 by a 137-276 record vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 142.)

DEBATE -- March 22 -- Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- The Rubber Commission "has done a truly remarkable job in

recovering...the full fair value of these facilities...Small business could not possibly operate these plants, except by joining together...for the purchase of one or more. And that is exactly what two of the purchasers have done."

Wright Patman (D Texas) -- The proposed sale would not protect the public against monopoly. It would give four rubber companies, which "control and distribute 80 percent of rubber tires," the "opportunity to get the remaining 20 percent."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- "I cannot share the apprehension...about corruption by big business...It is big business that has made us the greatest nation on earth."

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- The sale price "is drastically inadequate." It "is a 'sucker' deal."

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- The Commission should be commended for a plan that "meets every criteria."

Paul Cunningham (R Iowa) -- "The basic issue is: Should a major industry remain nationalized when there is a profitable opportunity to get the government out of it?"

March 23 -- Debate on H Res 171 centered on the legality of the "package" sale to Shell. Reps. Clyde Doyle, George P. Miller, B. F. Sisk, Chet Holifield (all California Democrats) and Melvin Price (D Ill.) contended it was illegal. Chairman Vinson and other members of the Armed Services Committee upheld the contract.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency Production and Stabilization Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 8-10 on the proposal to sell the rubber plants to private industry, and on a bill (S 691) to reopen negotiations for the disposal of a plant at Baytown, Texas.

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson and Price Daniel (both, D Texas) urged approval of S 691, saying that local citizens were prepared to bid for the Baytown plant, which otherwise would go into mothballs.

Commission Chairman Holman T. Pettibone and Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said enactment of S 691 might jeopardize sale of the other 24 plants unless their prospective buyers signed waivers that would permit new negotiations on the Baytown plant.

March 9 -- John L. Connolly of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. and its subsidiary, Midland Rubber Corp., and Jack B. Blalock, attorney for Edwin W. Pauley, protested the plan to sell three Los Angeles plants to Shell Chemical Corp.

Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes said the Justice Department saw no conflict with antitrust law in the Rubber Commission's recommendations. Owen Kane of the General Accounting Office also approved the proposals. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said several companies that would get the plants had been defendants in antitrust cases.

March 10 -- Witnesses represented companies that successfully bid for some of the 24 plants: Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals; Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Corp.; Esso Standard Oil's Chemical Product Operations; and U.S. Rubber Co.

DISAPPROVAL URGED

On March 11 Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who said the Commission's disposal plan needed more study, introduced S Res 76, to express Senate disapproval of the plan. On March 15 Sens. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) introduced S Res 78 and 79, to block sale of the three California plants to Shell.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee March 17 voted:

4-1, to report S Res 76 unfavorably to the full Committee.

3-2, against a motion to reject S Res 78 and 79.

Unanimously to report S 691 "favorably in principle" to the Committee.

The full Committee voted March 21, 10-5, to report unfavorably on S Res 76, 78 and 79 (S Repts 117, 118) and to report favorably S 691, with amendments. The five dissenters, all Democrats, filed minority views to the Committee reports.

Floor Action

The Senate March 23 rejected S Res 76 by a 31-56 roll-call vote and S Res 78 and 79 by a 39-48 roll call. (For voting, see chart, p. 120.) S 691 was passed by voice vote and sent to the House.

PROVISIONS -- As passed with Committee amendments, S 691 would:

Authorize, for 30 days after enactment of the bill, bids for purchase of a copolymer plant at Baytown, Texas, and permit 60 days for negotiations.

Impose terms and conditions for the sale as set by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953 (PL 205, 83rd Congress).

DEBATE -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Under the Rubber Commission's proposals, 88 percent of the copolymer and butyl capacity would be sold "to four large rubber companies and three large oil companies. In my dictionary, that spells monopoly."

J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.) -- The Commission "complied substantially" with the law and met the criteria spelled out by Congress.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Shell Chemical Corporation's lump sum bid for three plants should be set aside because the law "specifically states that bids shall be on individual plants."

Frear -- Shell bid $30 million, whereas the highest separate bids came to $28 million. The Comptroller General ruled the Shell bid legal.

HOUSE CONCURRENCE

On March 24 the House passed S 691 by voice vote, without debate, and sent it to the President. Mr. Eisenhower signed it into law (PL 19) March 31. The Baytown plant was sold July 15 to the United Rubber and Chemical Co., a subsidiary of United Carbon Co.

Sale of the other 24 synthetic rubber plants became effective March 26.

SALE OF WEST VIRGINIA PLANT

In July, Congress passed a bill (HR 7301 -- PL 336) authorizing the Rubber Commission to re-offer for sale a synthetic rubber facility at Institute, W.Va. for which no bid had been received in the original period. A similar provision had been inserted, by Senate amendment, in the bill (S 2391) extending the Defense Production Act. (See p. 472.)

Six bids for the Institute plant, which had not operated since September, 1953, were received in October. The Commission's recommendation for sale of the plant would be sent to Congress in January, 1956.

HIGHWAY PROPOSALS

S 1048 -- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 350) May 13, 1955.

- Passed by the Senate, amended, on a voice vote May 25. (For roll-call votes, see p. 125.)

HR 7474 -- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 1336) July 21.

- Rejected by the House, on a 123-292 roll-call vote, July 27. (See p. 160.)

Despite wide agreement on the need for a large-scale highway program, Congress in 1955 failed to pass any highway legislation.

President Eisenhower Feb. 22, in a special highway message to Congress, proposed a federal bond issue -- instead of direct appropriations from revenues -- to finance highway improvements. The bond issue would be outside the public debt. This proposal was voted down by both the Senate and House.

S 1048 followed the lines of past federal-aid highway acts, but increased funds to be allocated. The bill would have authorized $900 million for primary and secondary roads in each of fiscal years 1957-61. Federal aid for the National System of Interstate Highways would have totaled $1 billion for fiscal 1957; $1,250 million for fiscal 1958; $1,500 million for fiscal 1959; and $2 billion for each of fiscal years 1960-61.

In its bill, the Senate did not spell out any method of providing special funds for the highway expansion program. The Constitution assigns to the House responsibility for initiating any revenue-producing legislation. Thus, had S 1048 become law in the form passed by the Senate, money to carry out the program would have come from the general fund of the Treasury.

HR 7474 was a "pay-as-you-drive" proposal which would have authorized $24 billion over 13 years for improving the National System of Interstate Highways, plus nearly $12 billion for primary and secondary roads. The federal share of the program would have been financed through a 16-year levy of additional taxes on trucks, buses, fuel, tires, and inner tubes. The states would have provided another $13 billion.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Federal Aid for Highways." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, P. 284.) "Federal Aid to Highways" (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 602-606). "Highway Aid" (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 486). "Federal Aid to Roads" (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 331). "Highways" (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 430). "Federal Highway Aid" (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 499ff.)

The prospect of the growing number of vehicles turning the nation's roads into a vast traffic jam prompted 1955 attempts to expand and modernize the highway system. Studies showed enough motor vehicles in 1955 to cover every traffic lane in the United States with trucks, autos, and buses at 700 foot intervals.

In addition, the highway system had become vital to peacetime economy and wartime safety. The problem was to find a program that state governments, business organizations, and individual taxpayers would support and could afford.

For precedent, Congressmen could examine an ever-broadening program of federal aid for state roads dating back to 1806, when the federal government improved the National Pike between Cumberland, Md., and Wheeling, W. Va.

LEGISLATIVE GUIDEPOSTS

Other significant developments in the federal highway program which formed part of the backdrop for the 1955 proposals:

1893 -- Congress created the Office of Road Inquiry to study methods of road making, publish material on the subject, and build short "example" roads throughout the country.

1912 -- The first federal aid for highways was authorized; $500 million was approved for an experimental program of rural road construction.

1916 -- The Federal-Aid Road Act was enacted, foundation for the federal-state highway programs. The Act provided federal grants for approved roads. The states were required to supervise construction of the roads and maintain them through highway departments. The Act authorized $5 million in federal aid for the fiscal year 1917.

1921 -- The Federal Highway Act required state highway departments, in cooperation with the federal government, to designate a system of principal interstate and intercounty roads. Use of federal-aid funds was restricted to this system. States were required to match federal aid with 50 percent of the construction cost of any approved project.

1932 -- The federal government was authorized to loan money to the states for use in matching federal-aid highway funds.

1934 -- Congress granted permission for use of 1.5 percent of regular federal-aid funds for surveys, plans, and engineering investigations.

1940-41 -- The federal government was permitted to finance entire engineering cost and 75 percent of construction cost of roads needed for national defense.

1944 -- The Federal-Aid Act, for the first time authorized specific funds for city road improvements. Prior emphasis had been on surfacing rural roads. The Act also authorized the National System of Interstate Highways, a special network of roads not to exceed 40,000 miles. The Act stipulated the roads would be located so as "to connect by routes, as direct as practicable, the principal metropolitan areas, cities and industrial centers, to serve the national defense, and to connect at suitable border points with routes of continental importance in the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico."

1946 -- The regular federal-aid program was resumed on a larger scale. Federal-aid authorization reached $500 million.

1952 -- For the first time, a specific allocation was made for the National System of Interstate Highways.

The amount of federal aid authorized for roads between 1948 and 1954:*

System	1948	1950	1952	1954
	(In millions of dollars)			
Primary	$202.5	$225	$247.5	$315
Secondary	135	150	165	210
Urban	112.5	125	137.5	175
Subtotal	$450.0	$500	$550.0	$700
Interstate	0	0	25.0	175
TOTAL	$450.0	$500	$575.0	$875

(Source: S Rept 350, First Session, 84th Congress.)

In the Interstate System, federal participation is limited to 60 percent of cost of construction. In public land states this can be increased by four-tenths of the percentage of the area of the state that is public land. All other participation is limited to 50 percent of cost of construction. In public land states, this can be increased by one-half of the percentage of the area of the state that is public land.

For the Primary System, allotments are made in proportion to area, population, and mileage of post roads, each being given equal weight. For the Interstate System, one-half of funds are apportioned as in the Primary System and one-half on the basis of total population. For the Secondary System, apportionments are made as in the Primary System, with rural population replacing total population. For Urban Projects, allotments are in proportion to population in municipalities of 5,000 persons or more.

The Federal-Aid Highway Acts, 1948-54, were for two-year periods. In the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1954, approved May 6, Congress directed the Secretary of Commerce to "make a comprehensive study of all phases of highway financing, including a study of the costs of completing the several systems of highways in the several states..."

On July 12, 1954, President Eisenhower, through Vice President Richard M. Nixon, proposed a $50 billion joint federal-state modernization of the nation's highways designed to give the United States, by 1970, adequate roads for an estimated population of 200 million persons.

Speaking from the President's notes at the 46th annual Conference of Governors at Bolton Landing, N.Y., Nixon outlined a four-point program for the nation's "obsolete highway net" to cut down accidents and "meet the needs" of any future atomic war. The President, in State College, Pa., to attend the funeral of Mrs. Milton Eisenhower, wife of his brother, had proposed:

"1. A grand plan for a properly articulated system that solves the problems of speedy, safe transcontinental travel; inter-city communication; access highways and farm-to-market movements; metropolitan area congestion....

"2. A financing proposal based on self-liquidation of each project where that is possible -- through tolls or the assured increase in gas tax revenues; or federal help where the national interest demands it....

"3. A cooperative alliance between the federal government and the states so that local government -- the most efficient sort of government in the administration of funds -- will be the manager of its own area....

"4. Very probably, a program initiated by the federal government with state cooperation for the planning and construction of a modern interstate highway system; empowered, for example, to advance funds or guarantee the obligations of localities or states which undertake to construct new or modernize existing highways."

The President also asked the conference to recommend a program to meet highway needs. The governors named a special highway committee to carry out the request.

On Sept. 7, 1954, President Eisenhower appointed his own national highway advisory committee under the chairmanship of Gen. Lucius D. Clay (ret.). The governors' highway committee began its study about the same time.

GOVERNORS' REPORT

Gov. Robert F. Kennon (D La.) Dec. 3, 1954, presented the President with the governors' recommendations:

- Spend $101 billion -- $30 billion to come from federal funds -- over a 10-year period for an expanded highway system.
- Divide the federal contribution of $30 billion into $22.5 billion for the National System of Interstate Highways, $5.5 billion for other highways normally getting federal funds, and "an undetermined amount" for urban-acess roads.
- Retain existing formulas for determining state and federal shares of highway projects except for the National System of Interstate Highways to be improved almost entirely at government expense.
- Retain existing federal taxes on motor fuels and lubricating oils; no new taxes on highway user items.
- Permit "due credit" to states that constructed roads within the interstate system of their own accord.
- Provide for conference among state and federal officials to determine which roads should be constructed as limited acess facilities and which rights-of-way should be obtained first.

President Eisenhower Jan. 1, 1955, in his State of the Union message, again called for a highway program:

"A modern, efficient highway system is essential to meet the needs of our growing population, our expanding economy, and our national security. We are accelerating our highway improvement program as rapidly as possible under existing state and federal laws and authorizations. However, this effort will not in itself assure our people of an adequate highway system. On my recommendation, this problem has been carefully considered by the Conference of State Governors and by a special Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program, composed of leading private citizens. I have received the recommendations of the Governors' Conference and will shortly receive the views of the special Advisory Committee. Aided by their findings, I shall submit on Jan. 27 detailed recommendations which will meet our most pressing national highway needs."

Advisory Committee Report

The Clay committee submitted its report to President Eisenhower Jan. 11, 1955. The report repeated the governors' contention that the necessary highway program for the next 10 years would cost $101 billion. The Clay committee study was made in cooperation with a special

committee from the Conference and with the Inter-agency Committee of the Federal Agencies.

BOND PROPOSAL

The Clay committee recommended creation of a Federal Highway Corporation to issue $20 billion worth of 3 percent bonds for the National System of Interstate Highways. The bonds would not count as part of the federal debt.

Full cost of the $20 billion in bonds would reach nearly $32 billion, including interest. The Clay committee estimated federal gasoline and lubricating oil taxes -- at current per-gallon rates -- would feed nearly $56 billion into the Treasury during the 30-year term of the bond issues. Subtracting nearly $19 billion -- the cost of the continuing $623 million a year program -- the committee found that $37 billion would remain. That would pay off the bonds and cover the $5 billion not raised through bonds.

Ordinarily, less is spent on highways than is collected from motor fuel and oil taxes. The committee's proposal would channel into highways money that normally would be spent on other federal programs.

There had been frequent suggestions that revenue from gasoline and oil taxes be reserved for highway expenditures, but the committee rejected such formal earmarking. The proposed corporation would pay off its bonds from regular Congressional appropriations. The committee noted the close relationship between costs and tax revenue merely as evidence that the project could be self-liquidating.

NEED FOR HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Highway expansion would more than pay for itself indirectly, the committee contended. Proposed improvements, it said, would cut transportation costs about one cent a mile. And modern transportation would help the economy grow. Aside from dollars and cents, the committee said, modern highways would reduce the accident toll and help place the nation on a sound defense footing. Others had emphasized the anti-depression value of a big road program as a pump-primer.

Although the highway program would be the biggest single construction project on record, the committee said expenditures would not be out of line with the expanding economy. Highway spending would total about 2.3 percent of the gross national product during the 10-year program, compared with 0.9 percent in 1953 and a high point of 1.8 percent in 1931.

The committee made no specific suggestions on how states could pay their increased share, except that federal assumption of the interstate-highway burden would release state funds. Limited use of toll roads was approved. The committee said it was "confident" the states would "step up to this challenge."

FINANCING PLANS

The Clay committee suggested the following plan for financing the federal government's proposed $25 billion share of the $27 billion program for modernizing the interstate highway system:

- Construction expenditures would start at $1 billion in 1956, rise to $2.9 billion annually in 1960-63, and dip to $2.5 billion in 1965.

HIGHWAYS

• Mileage in United States

• Federal Aid for Fiscal 1956

Col. 1 Total rural and municipal mileage, 1953.
Col. 2 Total mileage of federal-aid primary system, 1954.
Col. 3 Total mileage of federal-aid secondary system, 1954.
Col. 4 How federal highway funds were apportioned in fiscal 1956, under the 1954 law.

	1	2	3	4
Ala.	67,778	5,195	12,202	$ 17,763,655
Ariz.	30,372	2,537	3,022	10,579,681
Ark.	71,280	3,481	13,489	12,932,618
Calif.	137,652	7,264	9,616	47,108,037
Colo.	74,364	4,045	3,736	13,219,591
Conn.	15,277	1,093	1,118	8,086,262
Del.	4,415	541	1,287	4,008,462
Fla.	55,225	4,326	10,511	14,516,667
Ga.	92,466	7,403	12,647	20,349,497
Idaho	42,381	3,132	4,141	8,697,775
Ill.	123,023	10,346	9,143	38,994,956
Ind.	97,454	4,872	15,611	21,021,328
Iowa	112,173	9,729	32,420	18,807,070
Kan.	133,019	7,757	22,216	17,825,668
Ky.	63,509	3,896	14,851	15,666,480
La.	46,581	2,653	5,652	13,843,085
Maine	20,562	1,637	2,261	6,656,262
Md.	19,675	2,009	5,646	9,450,621
Mass.	24,506	2,050	2,200	16,356,341
Mich.	107,073	6,537	19,993	30,012,851
Minn.	122,523	7,426	17,306	20,687,898
Miss.	66,278	4,599	9,164	14,060,046
Mo.	111,158	8,103	16,038	24,400,954
Mont.	71,520	5,862	3,597	13,531,734
Neb.	105,341	5,350	11,264	13,974,282
Nev.	26,123	2,198	2,186	8,719,541
N. H.	13,654	1,223	1,372	4,165,996
N. J.	28,841	1,725	1,919	16,783,499
N. M.	62,568	4,114	4,607	11,309,801
N. Y.	103,327	10,556	19,330	56,075,099
N. C.	75,490	6,853	21,878	21,112,832
N. D.	116,735	3,350	11,090	10,126,701
Ohio	98,491	7,653	12,402	35,090,777
Okla.	99,253	7,381	10,936	16,580,881
Ore.	59,268	4,002	4,925	12,889,469
Pa.	104,960	7,266	13,146	42,001,396
R. I.	4,069	471	359	4,890,360
S. C.	52,522	4,677	11,294	11,294,468
S. D.	91,945	4,189	12,209	10,814,995
Tenn.	69,767	5,354	9,292	18,368,480
Texas	224,937	16,029	24,942	52,378,101
Utah	31,050	2,270	2,987	8,426,904
Vt.	13,785	1,247	1,787	3,923,036
Va.	54,240	5,021	16,974	16,825,904
Wash.	59,042	3,710	7,116	14,061,986
W. Va.	36,199	2,425	10,985	9,613,044
Wisc.	95,930	6,145	18,433	19,992,478
Wyo.	27,200	3,443	2,013	8,541,426
D. C.	1,189	148	59	5,148,203
Hawaii	**	538	579	3,160,794
P. R.	**	576	1,021	4,839,501
TOTAL	3,366,190	234,407	482,972	875,000,000*

* *Statute authorization. Col. total is less since 3.75 percent can be used for administration.*

** *No figures available.*

(SOURCE: PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON A NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM AND BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.)

- Bond issues, totaling $20,235,000,000 would start at $500 million in 1956, rise to $2.5 billion in 1963, and dip to $2,135,000,000 by 1965.
- In each of the 10 years 1956-65, the difference between construction expenditures and bond proceeds would be made up by appropriations from general revenues. These appropriations, totaling $4,765,000,000, would start at $500 million, rise to $600 million in 1958, and dip to $365 million by 1965.
- Interest, totaling $11,548,000,000 would be paid annually in 1957-87. Principal would be paid off in 10 installments during 1967-87. The biggest payment of interest plus principal would be made in 1979, when the total would be $2,824,000,000.

HIGHWAY NEEDS

Total construction needs of the U.S. highway system for the next 10 years (1955-64), as outlined by the Clay committee:

Highway System	Amount
Interstate - rural	$13,052,000,000
Interstate - urban	10,862,000,000
Other federal-aid primary - rural	19,887,000,000
Other federal-aid primary - urban	10,035,000,000
Federal-aid secondary	14,876,000,000
Other rural roads	17,073,000,000
Other city streets	15,580,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	$101,365,000,000

PLAN ATTACKED

Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Senate Finance Committee, Jan 15 said the Clay program would "violate financing principles, defy budgetary control, and evade federal debt law." He dismissed as "legerdemain" the advisors' key plan for financing the federal share of the program through bonds.

Byrd outlined a plan which emphasized states' rights. The federal government would cut its gasoline tax from two cents to one-half cent a gallon, permitting states to raise their taxes and build more highways with less control by Washington. Acceptance of the Federal Highway Corporation plan, Byrd predicted, would lead to "endless outlays" for other programs.

The American Automobile Association Jan. 24 told President Eisenhower the 10-year development program proposed by the Clay committee "has a pork-barrel and political potential of serious dimensions." In a letter to the President, AAA President Andrew J. Sordoni said the organization favored a large-scale nighway program but vigorously opposed some aspects of the advisory committee report.

EISENHOWER MESSAGE

President Eisenhower Feb. 22 asked Congress for "comprehensive and quick" action to improve the nation's "inadequate" highway network.

The President did not specifically endorse the recommendations of his Advisory Committee on a National Highway program, but asked Congress to consider that report, as well as a Bureau of Public Roads' study on highway financing ordered in 1954.

Mr. Eisenhower said the two reports "show that a 10-year construction program to modernize all our roads and streets will require expenditure of $101 billion by all levels of government." The studies constituted, he said, an "exhaustive examination of the national highway system, its problems and their remedies."

He listed four reasons for improving the nation's highways: reduce accidents, lower the cost of vehicle operation, make possible quick evacuation of cities in case of atomic attack, and alleviate existing and prospective traffic congestion.

QUESTION OF FINANCING

As to the financing of the program, the President did not mention his Advisory Committee's controversial proposal that a federal corporation issue over $20 billion in interest-bearing bonds. But he said he was "inclined to the view" that special bond issues would be sounder than straight appropriations from the Treasury. (White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the language constituted endorsement of the advisory group's proposal.)

Although the Advisory group opposed earmarking receipts from federal gasoline and oil taxes as payment for the federal share of the highway program, the President said financing should be based on "revenues from present gas and diesel oil taxes, augmented in limited instances with tolls." The tax receipts could be "pledged" for repayment of highway bonds, Mr. Eisenhower added.

The President met with Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders Feb. 21 to discuss his highway program. On Feb. 22 Sen. Francis Case (R. S.D.) introduced a bill (S 1160), co-sponsored by the ranking members of the Public Works Committee, Sens. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) and Edward Martin (R Pa.), to carry on the program. Chavez said, however, he did not agree with all provisions of the bill.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 21 to April 15, intermittently, on S 1048, introduced by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and S 1160, the administration-backed program. S 1048 proposed expanding the existing federal-aid system and the National System of Interstate Highways.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- Francis V. duPont, consultant on highways to the Secretary of Commerce, and C.D. Curtiss, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Roads, outlined the need for an expanded highway program.

Feb. 23 -- Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation opposed any increase in federal contributions to highway construction. Lloyd C. Halvorson of the National Grange approved the increase for primary, secondary, and urban roads provided in S 1048, and favored the fuller federal payment for interstate network roads called for in S 1160.

George D. Riley of the AFL said S 1048 would make "a substantial contribution" toward meeting highway needs.

A provision in the Administration bill that would utilize for 30 years any gasoline tax revenues over $622.5 million annually for payment on highway bonds was criticized by Gore and Case, who said he introduced S 1160 without reading it.

Feb. 25 -- George T. McCoy of California, president, and Rex Whitton of Missouri and R. H. Baldock of Oregon, directors, Association of State Highway Officials, asked for additional money for roads and suggested combining features of both bills. Increased federal funds in S 1048 were needed for primary, farm, and urban road systems, while S 1160 offered the better plan for interstate highways, they said. John A. Baker of the National Farmers Union called the President's plan a "windfall to financiers."

GOVERNORS' VIEWS

March 2 -- Gov. Robert F. Kennon (D La.), representing the Governors' Conference, said there was "a crying need" for a highway program, but declined to take a position on either of the bills. Gov. Lane Dwinell (R N.H.) said it would be "wise to examine the boldest and most courageous plan of all -- that of doing the job on as close to a pay-as-you-go basis as possible."

Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R Wis.) supported the President's program. He said the Governors' Conference thought states should be reimbursed for money spent on toll roads that become part of an interstate network. All three said the government should assure most of the expense of the projected interstate system.

Ex-Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, (D Colo., 1937-55), currently Colorado's governor, urged enactment of S 1048 or adoption of an expanded program under existing law. The President's proposal for a federal corporation to issue bonds for highway building was assailed by Johnson as "just bad business." He said "we should face the issue and go right out and raise taxes."

Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.), ranking minority Committee member, suggested increasing the federal gasoline tax by 1-1½ cents a gallon to finance new roads.

March 4 -- C. A. Stoldt of the Oklahoma State Highway Department said he favored S 1048, but wanted a greater federal share in interstate roads. Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), a member of the Subcommittee, called the Administration highway plan a "bonanza" for bankers. Neuberger supported a proposal to raise federal gasoline taxes to finance an expanded highway program.

"PIECEMEAL" BILL OPPOSED

March 10 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said S 1048 was a piecemeal plan and that a highway project "of this magnitude cannot be undertaken successfully on a piecemeal basis anymore." Weeks called S 1160 a "constructive and realistic" proposal. Chairman Gore said S 1160 emphasized high-speed cross-country roads, but involved "de-emphasis" of all other highways.

March 11 -- Chairman Clay of the President's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program called it "economic folly" not to go ahead with an expanded highway program. He said the Administration program was aimed at giving the nation highway standards of 1975 in a building program to be finished in 1965.

March 14 -- James L. Bossemeyer of the National Association of Travel Organizations saw benefits in both bills. S.E. Wiseman of the American Toll Ways Authority recommended a nationwide system of toll roads. Irving Reed, an Alaskan highway engineer, urged that Alaska be included in any federal program.

March 16 -- James J. Nance of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association urged enactment of the Administration program.

Weeks submitted a table of Administration estimates on how much highway building would be accomplished under the conflicting proposals: He said under S 1160, the interstate system would be 100 percent finished in 10 years, compared to 31 percent under S 1048. S 1160 would finish 25 percent of primary road needs and 27 percent of secondary roads, compared to 49 and 41 percent of the primary and secondary road requirements to be completed under S 1048.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO PROPOSAL

March 18 -- Sen. Byrd said the Administration program was "perfectly unjust" and provided "windfalls" to favored states. Byrd said enactment of S 1160 would "destroy sound budgetary procedure and take the longest step yet toward concentrating power in the federal government." He supported a pay-as-you-go highway plan, suggested repeal of the federal 2-cent gasoline tax so that states could reimpose it, advocated continuation of federal aid to primary, secondary, and urban road systems. John Harper of the National Oil Jobbers Council also opposed S 1160.

March 22 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said he would not object to Congress raising the federal gasoline tax in order to finance the program on a pay-as-you-go basis. Humphrey favored S 1160 in principle, said provision was made in it for keeping possible inflationary effects of the program under control.

March 23 -- Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) criticized both bills for not providing for civil defense needs. They said the measures overlooked the need for rapid evacuation of target areas. Kefauver offered amendments to provide evacuation routes. Maj. Gen. Paul F. Yount, chief of Army transportation, endorsed S 1160 on behalf of the Department of Defense.

March 24 -- Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson urged consideration of civil defense needs in any highway legislation approved. He said he could not present specific proposals, but asked for "broad language recognizing civil defense needs."

March 28 -- Comptroller General Joseph Campbell opposed the Administration program because of what he termed "objectionable" methods of financing through bond issues. Campbell said he supported the position of the General Accounting Office that money borrowed by the government under the Administration program should be part of the public debt.

March 29 -- Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., supported S 1160, said that the "goodwill and sense of responsibility" of Congress would guarantee payment of bonds issued under the proposed plan. Brownell said "comparatively minor amendments" would meet objections to the issuance of bonds for interstate highway construction.

ROADBUILDERS FOR CLAY PLAN

March 31 -- An official of the American Road Builders Association, J.N. Robertson, said road builders could handle the Administration's $101 billion program with "economy and dispatch" even though the task would be one that "staggers the imagination."

April 1 -- Carl E. Fritts of the Automotive Safety Foundation said a modern road system could save 3,500 lives a year. He testified that the death rate on modern, controlled, limited-access highways had been less than half that on parallel roads not as modern.

Sidney J. Williams of the National Safety Council said that if traffic increased 50 percent in the next 10 years as had been estimated, accidents would take about 55,000 lives a year if roads were not improved. Traffic accidents in 1954 claimed about 36,300 persons.

H.A. Thomson of the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors said his group did not favor any of the financing provisions in the bills under study, added that local roads were as necessary as interstate highways.

April 13 -- Members of Congress from Colorado and Utah, and Gov. Johnson (Colo.) urged that the highway between Denver and Salt Lake City be placed in the federal interstate highway system as proposed April 13 in a bill (S 1668) introduced by Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) and seven other Senators.

April 14 -- Representatives of public utility groups and the American Trucking Association testified.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee April 29 voted to report to the full Committee an amended version of S 1048 providing $12,250,000,000 in federal funds for a five-year highway program. The bill would also raise the federal gasoline tax 1 cent a gallon (to 3 cents a gallon) and limit truck weights.

Subcommittee Chairman Gore said the final version of the bill was a compromise between the original version of S 1048 and the Administration bill (S1160), and was approved by a 6-3 vote. He described the bill as "the first five-year installment" of a long-range program. The Subcommittee rejected an Administration provision to finance the road program through a new federal borrowing agency.

The full Committee May 6 rejected, by a 4-8 vote, the Administration's 10-year plan. On May 13 it reported S 1048 (S Rept 350) by an 8-5 vote. The proposed increase in the federal gasoline tax was dropped from the bill. Included was a provision requiring workers on interstate highways to be paid the "prevailing wage" as provided in the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931.

MINORITY VIEWS

Sens. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), and Martin, in a minority report, said they objected to S 1048 because:

"It will not build within 10 years, or any other given period, the National System of Interstate Highways essential in peacetime to the growth of our prosperity and in time of war vital to survival.

"It offers no plan to finance construction of the Interstate System except through higher taxes and increased general debt.

"It creates an illusion of roads which will not be there.

"It places burdensome and expensive federal controls over highway construction and operation which heretofore have been left exclusively to the states.

"It discriminates against states which have had the initiative to go forward with highways, both free and toll, serving the interstate system."

The minority trio contended S 1048 "scatters billions of politically-guided federal dollars over the country for the next five years as though they were shot from a blunderbuss. These widely scattered dollars will not build those roads having the greatest national interest. They will not bring about the completion of the National System of Interstate Highways so vitally needed."

Floor Action

The Senate May 25, by voice vote, passed S 1048, amended, after four days of debate. A recommittal motion by Prescott Bush (R Conn.) was defeated by a roll-call vote of 39-50. (For voting, see chart, p. 125.)

The Senate rejected, by a 31-60 roll-call vote, an amendment by Martin to substitute the provisions of the Administration-backed bill (S 1160) for those of S 1048. The provision in S 1048 requiring payment of "prevailing" wages to interstate highway workers was eliminated by voice vote.

PRIMARY, SECONDARY ROADS

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate, S 1048 would have:

Authorized appropriation of $900 million annually for fiscal years 1957-61 to be distributed as follows: $400 million for projects on the federal-aid primary highway system; $300 million for the federal-aid secondary system; and $200 million for the federal-aid primary highways in urban areas and for approved urban extensions of the secondary system.

Apportioned the money to states according to the following formula: one-third in the ratio of a state's area to total U.S. area; one-third in the ratio of a state's rural population to the total U.S. rural population, as shown by the 1940 census; and one-third in the ratio of the mileage of a state's rural delivery and star routes to total such mileage in the U.S.

Provided that sums given any state would be available for expenditure in that state for two years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were authorized, but then would lapse.

INTERSTATE SYSTEM

Authorized the following amounts for construction and improvement of the National System of Interstate Highways, including extension through urban areas: $1 billion for fiscal 1957; $1,250,000,000 for fiscal 1958; $1,500,000,000 for fiscal 1959; and $2 billion for each of fiscal years 1960 and 1961.

Increased the mileage limitation on the National System of Interstate Highways from 40,000 miles to 42,500 miles.

Apportioned one-half of the funds for interstate highways in the ratio of a state's population to total U.S. population, but provided no state would receive less than .75 percent of the total interstate appropriation. The other half would be apportioned according to the formula for distribution of total highway funds.

Provided that the government would pay 90 percent of the total cost of interstate highways; in addition, the government would pay part, but not more than one-half, of the remaining 10 percent in any state containing unreserved lands and nontaxable Indian lands.

Prescribed weights and dimensions of vehicles used on the National System of Interstate Highways.

Allowed the continued operation of all vehicles which could lawfully operate on July 1, 1955, despite the new weight-dimension standards.

Permitted states, if the governor, state highway department, and Secretary of Commerce approved, to shift 20 percent of each of their federal-aid primary, secondary, and primary-urban funds to one of the other funds.

Permitted the Secretary of Commerce to acquire lands, including control of access from adjoining lands, required for construction of projects in the National System of Interstate Highways, with costs of acquiring the land to be paid from state highway construction and improvement funds.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to submit to the House and Senate Public Works Committees by Feb. 1, 1956, recommendations for the best utilization of the National System of Interstate Highways in civil defense target areas.

FEDERAL ROADS

Other provisions of the bill would have:

Granted the Secretary of Commerce authority to spend not more than $100 million for fiscal 1956 to acquire rights-of-way for federal-aid highway projects.

Authorized appropriations of $22.5 million for forest highways and $24 million for forest development trails and roads for each fiscal year 1958-61.

Authorized $12.5 million for each fiscal year 1958-61 for construction and improvement of roads and trails in national parks.

Authorized $11 million for each fiscal year 1958-61 for highway construction and improvement within Indian reservations.

Authorized $2 million for each fiscal year 1956-61 for completing sections of federal-aid highways lying entirely within the public domain.

Granted authority to the appropriate Cabinet Secretary to obligate funds, approve projects, and enter into contracts for forest highways and trails, parkways, and Indian roads one year in advance of the year for which funds would be authorized.

Repealed fiscal 1957 authorizations for the federal-aid highway systems included in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to reimburse, from federal funds, up to 50 percent of the cost of relocation of utilities caused by construction of federal highway projects.

Required approval by the Secretary of Commerce of a certified statement by state highway departments that design and construction of projects were in accord with procedures approved in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 602ff.)

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to report not later than Feb. 1, 1959, on the success of the program and to make recommendations in regard to its extension.

Continued existing laws with respect to bypassing cities and towns with federal-aid highway projects.

Required that agreements between the Secretary of Commerce and a state highway department provide that the state would not add additional entrances or exits to a highway without approval by the Secretary.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to encourage states to consider multiple-state compacts for construction and operation of toll roads as a supplement to the federal-aid highway systems.

Granted the consent of Congress to states wishing to negotiate interstate compacts providing for construction and operation of interstate toll roads.

Required that such compacts be ratified by state legislatures and approved by Congress before becoming binding on the states.

Required states which plan to accept funds under the federal-aid highway program to submit a plan for carrying out the purposes of the act.

Made the act effective upon its enactment.

NEW CONCEPT DESCRIBED

DEBATE -- May 20 -- Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- S 1048, as reported, would authorize a program "whose magnitude has perhaps been unequaled in our history, with the exception of programs for the prosecution of war and measures for the preservation of the national security." The bill would chart "a new federal policy and an entirely new concept of highway construction." It would "permit maximum flexibility to meet the varying needs of the states" and would "insure proper integration of our highway network and the maintenance of adequate standards of construction."

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- "The pay-as-you-use plan, based on federal gasoline and special fuel tax revenues, offers a sound basis for complete liquidation of the indebtedness, which cannot be avoided if we are to go forward without delay on a highway program...The most careful consideration must be given to the method of financing...without imposing new and heavier taxes."

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- "When the time comes, very few states will fail to find the means...to match the federal funds in the committee bill. But...if they do it, many states will...tie up so many of their resources that they will feel the pinch in every last state activity, including public education."

May 23 -- Martin -- The strong feature of the Administration bill (S 1160) was that it would complete roads "in 10 years for a need of 20 years from now, and they will be paid for in 30 years."

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- "The Gore bill (S 1048)...does far more justice and equity to the majority of the states...than does the Administration bill...(which would) concentrate so vast a proportion of additional highway revenues on the interstate system that rural and secondary road improvements would be virtually abandoned." The board or corporation created under the Administration bill to administer highway funds "would be subjected to the most intense political pressure...with the result that many of the smaller states...might be discriminated against..."

Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- A provision, which he opposed, to give the government control of advertising within 500 feet of the interstate highways looked "very strongly toward federal control of what I think are matters which ought to remain within the jurisdiction of the states...The bill will not be passed if it contains this provision."

May 24 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- The provision prescribing truck weights and dimensions "would work grave injustices to the trucking industry and to all operators of large trucks and combinations."

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- If the Administration substitute was adopted, "Congress will have lost control of our road-building program and the expenditure of the taxpayers' funds. If bonds are issued, Congress will have

no control whatsoever over the manner in which the proceeds are spent."

May 25 -- Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- The financing method in S 1048 had not been "clearly thought out... Funds would be allocated to states which would not have available to them money with which to match the federal amounts...The moneys would simply be resting in the fund year after year..."

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- "The Gore bill would give Michigan only $278 million -- less than half the amount which is required. The substitute bill...would give us an interstate highway system which is considered adequate."

Martin -- S 1048 represents "an unrealistic approach to the problem of prompt completion of the interstate system...The authorization of S 1048 is...less than 30 percent of the estimated cost of the system. This amount will not build the roads and, being inadequate to do the whole job, will result in greatly increased costs."

(See Congressional Record, May 20, 23, 24, 25.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 23 -- Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Eliminate language giving the government exclusive right to control advertising "on lands adjoining and not exceeding 500 feet from the right-of-way" of interstate highways. Voice.

May 25 -- Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Eliminate section providing that workers on interstate highways would be paid the "prevailing wage" in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. Standing.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Modified amendment to specify that funds could not be refused any state which allowed continued operation on its public highways of any vehicle which could be legally operated on July 1, 1955. Voice.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Delete provision which would have reserved the right of federal reimbursement to states of their costs in relocating certain public utilities facilities. Voice.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Delete section providing that no more than 2 percent of any state's federal-aid highway funds could be used for relocation of certain utilities. Voice.

Kerr -- Require reimbursement to be decided according to the laws, but not the "practice," of states. Voice.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to report to the House and Senate Public Works Committees by Feb. 1, 1956, recommendations for the best utilization of interstate highways in civil-defense target areas. Voice.

Two amendments to the Martin substitute were accepted but, as the substitute itself was later rejected, these amendments had no effect on the bill:

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Authorize an increase of 2,500 miles in the National System of Interstate Highways as provided in S 1160. Voice.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Eliminate language in S 1160 allowing a state credit for an existing toll highway if it met certain standards. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Substitute the provisions of the Administration bill (S 1160) for the provisions of S 1048. Roll-call, 31-60.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Require autos and trucks using the National System of Interstate Highways to buy special annual license stamps costing from $4 to $200 according to weight. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Make additions to certain highways effective only upon proclamation by the President that at least 30,000 miles of the National System of Interstate Highways had been constructed or improved so as to be adequate. Voice.

Holland -- Delete amendment which would refuse highway funds to states not conforming with prescribed weights and dimensions for vehicles on such highways. Standing.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HEARINGS -- Began April 18 on HR 4260, HR 4261, HR 4364, HR 4518, HR 7072, and S 1048---all proposals for improving the nation's highway program. The hearings on all but the financing phase of the bills ended June 3.

TESTIMONY -- April 18 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, supporting HR 4260, said the necessity for an interstate express highway system "justifies unusual procedures and credit financing." He backed a provision calling for the issuance of federal bonds by a federal highway corporation which would be outside the national debt limit.

Rep. Brady Gentry (D Texas) said the plan overlooked additional highway needs during the 30-year period of the program as it would earmark gasoline tax revenues to pay off the bonds. Weeks said the highways to be built were expected to last 30 years, adding that "the basic issue...is the need to obtain in 10 years an interstate system adequate for the next 20 or 30 years."

April 19 -- Public Roads Commissioner C.D. Curtiss and Francis V. duPont, a Commerce Department highway consultant, supported HR 4260.

April 20 -- Presidential highway advisor Lucius D. Clay backed HR 4560. He said other programs would not provide a national highway system "within a reasonable length of time."

April 21 -- Maj. Gen. Paul F. Yount, Army chief of transportation, generally supported HR 4560 and discussed military transportation needs.

CLAY DEFENDS BONDS

April 22 -- Clay said the proposal in HR 4260 to finance highway building through a federal highway corporation outside the national debt limit was the "most conservative way of handling the program."

Rep. Gentry told Clay he had done a good job as head of the advisory commission but hadn't been bold enough. Gentry said the only way to solve the road problem was to put through a sizable increase in the federal gasoline tax.

April 26 -- Keith L. Seegmiller of the National Association of County Officials urged greater attention to secondary roads. "It is of small consolation to us in the county courthouses," he said, "to know that a fine highway has been built over the mountain, perhaps some 30 miles away. Our immediate concern is how to get over the mountain..."

Seegmiller and William C. MacDougall of the County Supervisors Association of California generally supported the Administration plan for greater aid.

April 27 -- Representatives of the Private Truck Council of America, Inc. and the Truck Trailer Manufacturing Association endorsed the objectives of HR 4260.

April 28 -- John Harper of the National Oil Jobbers Council opposed provisions of HR 4260 which would encourage toll roads.

GOVERNORS DIFFER ON PROGRAMS

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- The President's proposed highway program was backed by three Democratic and three Republican governors from New England states meeting at the Governors' Conference May 2 and 3. They said the Administration program would give New England more roads faster and at less cost than any other highway proposal.

But Govs. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.) and George M. Leader (D Pa.) favored the "pay-as-you-go" highway plan of Sen. Gore. Govs. Orville L. Freeman (D Minn.) and Hugh L. White (D Miss.) criticized the Administration proposal, on grounds it might lead to "political favoritism" among the states. Gov. Allan Shivers (D Texas) and Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.) protested the federal government's gasoline tax, which would be continued under both plans.

Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. May 2, Lester L. Colbert, president of the Chrysler Corp., said anything smaller than Mr. Eisenhower's proposed 10-year, $101 billion program would be "less than enough to fill the country's needs."

FEDERAL ENCROACHMENT SEEN

May 3 -- As hearings resumed, Matt Triggs of the American Farm Bureau Federation said the Administration program would mean further federal "encroachment" on states' rights.

May 4 -- Governors of Wisconsin, Louisiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Kansas, Washington, and Nebraska spoke in favor of the Administration program.

May 5 -- Officials of the State Highway Commission of New Mexico and George Koss, president of the Associated General Contractors of American, Inc., favored HR 4260.

May 9 -- Mayor Roy Hofheinz of Houston, Texas, representing the Conference of Mayors, favored the Administration highway program. Also testifying was Robert Moses, New York coordinator for public works construction.

May 10, 11 -- Representatives of the American Association of State Highway Officials urged Congress to authorize an expanded road building program. The group did not suggest how the program should be financed.

May 12 -- Representatives of the National Grange and the American Trucking Association generally favored the Administration program.

May 16 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey upheld the Administration program and said gasoline taxes rather than a direct federal appropriation should be used to finance it. He said he wanted the aid to be kept outside the federal debt through a highway corporation because "where you have an earning asset like the new highway system, I think it is appropriate to use the installment buying system."

May 17 -- Comptroller General Joseph Campbell said the Administration's financing plan "is inadvisable because...the borrowings would not be included in the public debt obligations" of the U.S. He said he favored other aspects of the Administration program and recommended their financing through direct appropriations.

May 18 -- Mayors representing the American Municipal Association endorsed the Administration's revenue bond system of financing. They also stressed the need for quick improvement of roads to be used in evacuating cities in case of enemy attack.

May 19 -- Spokesmen for the National Safety Council and the Automotive Safety Foundation urged an extended highway program because, they said, it would help cut traffic accidents and lead to greater highway safety.

May 23 -- Spokesmen for Illinois and California generally supported the Administration bill.

May 24 -- James J. Nance, president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association and of the Studebaker-Packard Corp., said the Interstate highway system was the key to future expansion of traffic in the United States. "Unless emergency action is taken," Nance said, "the system will never catch up with growing traffic demands."

May 25 -- Generally favoring HR 4260 were representatives of highway and road builders' associations.

May 26 -- Representatives of the Association of American Railroads submitted a statement with several suggestions about the highway program.

Sen. Gore, sponsor of S 1048, urged enactment of the Senate-passed measure.

A meeting in Denver, Colo., June 1, of the governors of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado resulted in a resolution urging Congress "to proceed expeditiously with the enactment of the pending road program" and the House to "bring the Senate bill (S 1048) more in harmony with the governors' highway proposal which was worked out by the Clay Committee."

SPECIAL HEARINGS

The House Public Works Committee, with members of the House Ways and Means Committee sitting in, devoted July 11-12 to hearings on tax increases on gasoline and other highway user items as recommended in HR 7072, introduced June 28 by Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.), chairman of the Roads Subcommittee. The tax revenue anticipated over a 15-year period under the measure was $11.8 billion.

The tax increases proposed, effective for fiscal 1956-70, were:

Gasoline -- 3 cents a gallon (from 2 cents).

Diesel fuel -- 5 cents a gallon (from 2 cents).

Large tires -- 15 cents a pound (from 5 cents).

Large inner tubes -- 15 cents a pound (from 9 cents.)

Excise tax on trucks, buses, and trailers -- 10 percent (from 8 percent).

Camelback (for retreaded tires) -- 15 cents a pound (new tax).

TESTIMONY -- July 11 -- The American Trucking Associations said they'd rather have no highway bill at all than one financed by the proposed tax increases. The American Farm Bureau Federation said a higher gasoline tax would be "discriminatory" to farmers. The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers also opposed the proposed tax increases.

July 12 -- Secretary of Treasury Humphrey said the Administration special bonding plan "still offers the best method" of financing new highway construction. But, he said, he was willing to accept the Subcommittee's pay-as-you-go plan.

The tax plan was endorsed by the American Automobile Association and the American Association of Highway Officials. The National Grange and tire manufacturers opposed it.

ACTION -- July 13 -- The Committee rejected by a 14-19 vote the Administration's proposal to finance the program by issuing bonds. All Republicans except Bruce Alger (Texas) supported the Administration plan, all Democrats were against it. Also rejected, by a 4-27 vote, was a motion to cut proposed federal aid funds for urban roads.

The Committee approved a 12-year building program which called for $24 billion in federal funds for the interstate system.

July 14 -- The Committee tentatively approved the tax increases on gasoline and other highway user items described above.

July 15 -- Generally approved HR 7072.

July 18 -- Adopted a motion by Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) to reconsider the highway measure.

July 19 -- Mack attempted to kill the camelback tax, but instead the Committee made it applicable to large tires only. On the motion of John J. Dempsey (D N.M.), the Committee reduced the proposed tax increase on diesel fuel, setting it at 4 cents a gallon. The Committee then extended the new tax rates for an additional year, into mid-1971.

BILL REPORTED

July 21 -- Reported a "clean bill" (HR 7474 -- H Rept 1336) calling for a $48.5 billion road-building program over the next 13 years. HR 7474 authorized federal outlays of $35.5 billion, with the states to construct the highways and pay the remaining $13 billion. Increases in gasoline and highway use taxes were voted to bring in $12.4 billion in revenue for the federal share of the program.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House floor, major sections of HR 7474 would have:

Authorized the following taxes to run until mid-1971:

Gasoline -- 3 cents a gallon.
Diesel fuel -- 4 cents a gallon.
Large tires -- 15 cents a pound.
Large inner tubes -- 15 cents a pound.
Excise tax on buses, trucks, and trailers -- 10 percent.
Camelback -- 15 cents a pound on the compound used for retreading tires, but only for large passenger car tires and truck tires.

Exempted from the new taxes farmers and transit companies who could show that 75 percent of their business was done within city limits.

Provided for a 40,000-mile interstate highway system for which the federal government would pay $24 billion, the states $2.5 billion, through fiscal 1969.

Provided $725 million in federal funds for other federal-state roads in fiscal 1957, expressed an intent to make 12 more $25 million increases annually.

Provided $1.1 billion for roads in national parks and forests, paid for entirely by the federal government.

Required payment of prevailing wages in construction of interstate highways.

Authorized federal payments for half the cost of relocating utility lines.

Provided that sums given to states would be available for expenditure for two years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were authorized.

Prescribed weights and dimensions of vehicles allowed on the national interstate highway system.

Allowed the continued operation of all vehicles which could legally operate as of March 1, 1956, despite the new standards.

MINORITY VIEWS

Committee Members Robert E. Jones Jr. (D. Ala.), Frank E. Smith (D Miss.), T.A. Thompson (D La.), and Iris Faircloth Blitch (D Ga.) took exception to HR 7474.

"We feel that the tax features of the bill have been considered too hurriedly to be acted on by the Congress at the present time," they said.

They endorsed the rejection of the Clay committee proposal, however, declaring: "The Clay plan would cost the taxpayers of the country some $12 billion in interest that would build no roads....

"HR 7474 proposes to expend $24 billion in federal funds on a system of roads that totals only 40,000 miles (National System of Interstate Highways), by contrast with a total of 720,000 miles on the entire federal-aid system...If HR 7474 becomes law, more than two-thirds of all federal highway expenditures will be devoted to highways serving only one-seventh of the country's traffic."

UTILITY, WAGE PROVISIONS CRITICIZED

Additional minority views appeared in a separate opinion by Reps. Jones, Blitch, W. R. Hull, Jr. (D Mo.), Brady Gentry (D Texas), and Bruce Alger (R Texas).

They objected to a provision which would have authorized payment, for relocating utility lines, of "almost $1 billion during the next 13 years out of funds sorely needed for highway construction." They contended it might "become a permanent charge upon the highway users for service rendered not for them, but for others... The utilities will not pay one cent of it but they expect to occupy it, free of any charge."

Alger and Gentry, in another opinion, criticized a provision authorizing the Secretary of Labor to prescribe the prevailing wage for interstate highway construction workers. They said it was a matter "already being done by the state to the extent which local conditions require the state to take part."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- John V. Lawrence, managing director of American Trucking Associations, July 20 criticized "assertions" that the truck industry was "lobbying...to defeat the program (HR 7474) for a national defense highway system." Lawrence said "nothing could be further from the truth." He added that ATA "not only was one of the (program's) earliest, most vigorous and consistent supporters...but...was the first taxpaying group to testify publicly as to its willingness to accept additional federal taxes, if necessary, to make the program an actuality."

On July 22 ATA wired Congressmen that ATA's objections were directed at provisions of HR 7474 calling for higher taxes on diesel fuel and truck tires than on gasoline and automobile tires. Said ATA: "The same rate of tax for cars and trucks produces enormously greater tax payments per truck than per car."

Floor Action

The House July 27 rejected proposed highway legislation, defeating HR 7474 by a 123-292 roll-call vote. The Administration's proposed highway plan was rejected by a 193-221 roll call. The vote came on a motion to recommit HR 7474 and substitute the bond proposal. (For voting, see chart, p. 160.)

On July 26 the House adopted, on a 274-129 roll call, a rule (H Res 314) prohibiting amendments to the tax proposals included in HR 7474 but leaving the rest of the bill open to amendment.

President Eisenhower July 28 appealed to the House to "reconsider" highway legislation before adjourning. Emphasizing the nation's need for more highway construction, he said differences over financing methods "should not be permitted to deny our people these critically needed roads."

A possible compromise was offered in the House July 27 by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) but was ruled out of order. It would have kept the tax increases proposed by Democrats and added to the bill provisions setting up a corporation empowered to issue $15 billion in bonds, to mature in 20 years.

FARMERS, TRUCKERS PENALIZED

DEBATE -- July 26 -- Earl Wilson (R Ind.) -- The bill is "one of the largest tax bills ever" debated, but under the rule, it "cannot be remedied. You are ramming it down the throats of all farmers and truck drivers and a lot of business enterprises."

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- The President's program for a 10-year, $31,225,000,000 highway program financed by bonds "will not raise taxes; it will not increase the federal debt;" it is supported by "the majority of the nation's governors and mayors."

George H. Fallon (D Md.) -- The Senate, "because of the huge interest cost of $11.5 billion and the mortgage on the highways of America for 30 years, voted down" the Administration plan. "We were told...that if we brought... a straight authorization bill" (similar to the Senate's) to the House floor, "the President would not sign it," because it would increase the national debt. "So we were faced with only one alternative,...the unpopular course of bringing a bill in here that will finance this program and build it in a period of 12 years and pay for it in a period of 15 years" by raising taxes.

Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) -- Opposed HR 7474 and supported the Administration plan because "the automobile and truck owners of America are now paying more than their fair share of the taxes."

Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) -- The Administration plan is based on "financial legerdemain" which would try to "conceal an addition to the national debt." The substitute proposed by T. Ashton Thompson (D La.) for a smaller highway program "is the most conservative and soundest approach" to the problem.

Gardner R. Withrow (R Wis.) -- "I have been literally deluged with telegrams and other communications from the people back home, asking me to spare them the added burden of this proposed increase in the federal gasoline tax."

William H. Ayres (R Ohio) -- "Coming from the rubber capital of the world and the largest trucking center in the U.S. (Akron)...I perhaps am responsible for bringing" those interests to Washington. "The railroads were lobbying behind the scenes" for HR 7474, asking for "a 50-cent-per-pound increase in tire taxes...I told my boys, 'You better come...' I do not think it is right for Congress to enact discriminatory legislation that will put the trucking industry at a disadvantage and give a competitor an advantage."

July 27 -- D. R. Matthews (D Fla.) -- The Democratic bill "is the proposal of fiscal responsibility, pay as you go, call an ace an ace and a spade a spade."

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- The President, Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, his fiscal advisers and most of the governors say the Administration plan "is financially sound and workable."

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- The Administration's plan "merely offers a vehicle for a group of New York bankers to enrich themselves at the expense of the taxpayers. On a pay as you go basis we can raise sufficent funds to build all of the highways that could possibly be built."

COMPROMISE URGED

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- Urging "give and take" in order to pass a highway bill, he proposed combining the tax increase provisions with a modified bond proposal so that a bill could be taken to conference with the Senate, and "a good compromise bill" enacted.

(See Congressional Record, July 26, 27.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

July 26 -- Mack -- Amend substitute bill offered by Dondero (see below) to require that interstate highway workers be paid local prevailing wages, as prescribed in the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931. Voice.

July 27 -- J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) -- Amend Dondero substitute to permit agreements between the Secretary of Commerce and state highway departments to insure competitive service stations and other facilities adjacent to interstate highways. Voice.

Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- Delete section of HR 7474 authorizing 50 percent reimbursement to states that pay public utilities for relocating lines on the highways. Standing, 125-75.

Frank M. Clark (D Pa.) -- Require that progress report by the Secretary of Commerce be submitted in 1956 (rather than 1957). Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 26 -- T. Ashton Thompson (D La.) -- Substitute for the bill a modified highway plan authorizing $1 billion for interstate highways for 10 years, $725 million for other highways, and omitting all tax provisions. Standing, 89-178.

July 27 -- George A. Dondero (R Mich.) -- Substitute for the bill the Administration plan for a corporation empowered to issue $21 billion in 30-year, interest-bearing bonds. Teller, 178-184.

James C. Wright, Jr. (D Texas) -- Cut authorization for the interstate highway system to an average of $1 billion annually. Standing, 55-115.

Earl Wilson (R Ind.) -- Deny funds to any state or city practicing segregation in restaurants, rest-rooms, or road construction. Standing, 24-102.

Bruce Alger (R Texas) -- Delete section of HR 7474 requiring payment of prevailing wages to highway construction workers. Voice.

Highway Aftermath

President Eisenhower July 28 declared that differences over financing methods should not "deny our people these critically needed roads."

"I am deeply disappointed," he said, "by the rejection by the House of Representatives of legislation to authorize a nationwide system of highways.

"The nation badly needs new highways. The good of our people, of our economy, and of our defense, requires that construction of these highways be undertaken at once...I would devoutly hope that the Congress would reconsider this entire matter before terminating this session."

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) the same day declared a compromise measure could be worked out at "this session if we really want to do it. I would favor a compromise in order to get some kind of a bill."

Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said, "There's no chance of getting the bill up again, and there will be great difficulty in the future for any bill at all except a straight authorization" (a bill which would authorize highway construction but not the taxes to pay for it.).

Rep. Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) made public a letter in which he urged the President to call a special session of Congress not later than Nov. 1, "to be devoted solely and exclusively to producing a highway law adequate to the nation's needs."

GOVERNORS URGE ACTION

Governors attending the 47th annual governors conference Aug. 10 called upon Congress to enact a national highway program immediately, but disagreed on how the program should be financed. Govs. G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.), Raymond Gary (D Okla.), and Walter J. Kohler (R Wis.) called for Congressional action at a special session in 1955. Govs. J. Hugo Aronson (R Mont.), Theodore R. McKeldin (R Md.) and Marvin Griffin (D Ga.) favored the Administration's 10-year highway program to be financed by a bond issue. But many governors criticized this proposal, notably James E. Folsom (D Ala.) and J. Bracken Lee (R Utah.). Gov. William G. Stratton (R Ill.) favored a five-year program, while Gov. Leo A. Hoegh (R Iowa) wanted a 15-year program.

After a meeting with President Eisenhower in Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 17, Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks said the Administration was "leaning toward" a pay-as-you-go highway program in which federal funds would total $25 billion. The program, which was still in the planning stage, probably would require increased taxes on gasoline and other highway items, Weeks said.

Group Stands

Views expressed by some national organizations concerned with highway legislation:

Automobile Manufacturers' Association -- On May 24, 1955, it urged the federal government to pay most of the cost of the interstate system because of "its paramount national importance" and to increase aid for other roads.

National Grange -- Endorsed in principle President Eisenhower's highway program at its 88th annual session Nov. 10-18, 1954, in Spokane, Wash.

American Farm Bureau Federation -- Opposed "any expansion of federal participation in financing of highway construction" at its convention Dec. 12-16, 1954.

Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc. -- July 12 protested that tax increases on diesel oil and heavy tires proposed in HR 7474 were "rank injustice." The ACT, a labor-management committee, was headed by: Dave Beck, general president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, chairman; Burt Seymour, president of Associated Transport, Inc., and vice president of the American Trucking Associations, cochairman; Roy Fruehauf, president of Fruehauf Trailer Co., cochairman; and Walter Carey, chairman of the American Trucking Associations Foundation, cochairman.

For other organizations' views see Lobby Roundup, p. 673.)

TAX PROTESTS

Rep. George Fallon (D Md.), author of the pay-as-you-drive plan which failed in the House, said July 27 that more than 10,000 telegrams were delivered to the Capitol opposing tax features of the bill.

Other legislators gave these views of why legislation failed in the House July 27:

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas): "I think the people who are going to have to pay for those roads put on a propaganda thing and beat the bill."

Majority Leader McCormack: "Everyone wants a highway program but no one wants to pay for it. I have a sneaky idea that the truckers of the country played an important part in what happened."

COLORADO RIVER PLAN

S 500 -- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 128) March 30, 1955.

• Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 58-23 roll-call vote April 20. (See p. 122.)

HR 3383 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1087) July 8.

A billion dollar program to construct water storage facilities in the Upper Colorado River Basin stalled halfway through Congress in 1955. The Senate April 20 passed S 500 on a 58-23 roll-call vote, but the House shelved a similar bill until the second session of the 84th Congress.

The Senate-approved measure would authorize $1,092,999,800 worth of water storage projects in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Colorado River Storage Project." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 508-9).

Providing enough water to quench the future thirst of the Upper Colorado River Basin was the intent of several bills introduced in 1955.

The importance of water to the West's economy was realized as early as 1847, when Brigham Young's Latter-Day Saints built the first significant western irrigation project.

The federal government in 1902 embarked on its first large-scale project to send water into parched acreage in

the West. The Reclamation Act of that year poured water into 17 western states. The result was lush, green fields by the 1906 harvest.

In subsequent years, dams which stored water for thirsty crops also put water to work turning generators. Hydroelectric power soon became a boon accompanying irrigation.

In 1954, the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation took stock. In 50 years, it had built 69 reclamation projects, irrigating 7.1 million acres, feeding water to 56 urban areas, and installing 4.7 million kilowatts of power capacity. The investment: $2.4 billion. The claimed return: $10 billion worth of crops, $6.8 billion in farm income, $10 billion in nonfarm income in reclamation project areas.

One of the most important lifelines in this growth was the Colorado River System. The lower basin, including parts of California, Nevada, and Arizona, was developed first. The growth of Southern California was particularly rapid.

COLORADO RIVER COMPACT

Soon after the turn of the century, the upper basin states of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico became fearful that the states downstream might beat them to all the water claims. These fears led to a conference between upper and lower basin officials. They drafted the Colorado River Compact in 1922. By 1929 it had been ratified by the affected states.

The compact stipulated that the upper and lower basins each were to receive "the exclusive beneficial consumptive use" of 7.5 million acre-feet of Colorado River water a year (an acre-foot is enough water to cover one acre to the depth of one foot). Another conference in 1948 reaffirmed the provisions of the compact.

The Upper Colorado River Commission, representing the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, worked out a plan, in cooperation with the federal Bureau of Reclamation, designed to utilize their share of river water to the greatest extent possible.

The plan was the basis for two bills (HR 4449, S 1555) which were reported out of committee in 1954. Although both had Administration backing, neither came to a vote in the 83rd Congress.

President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message Jan. 6, 1955, reasserted his support for the project: "The federal government must shoulder its own partnership obligations by undertaking projects of such complexity and size that their success requires federal development. In keeping with this principle, I again urge the Congress to approve the development of the Upper Colorado River Basin to conserve and assure better use of precious water essential to the future of the West."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 28 through March 5 on S 500, introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.).

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- Supporting the project were Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of Interior; Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.); Commissioner of Reclamation Wilbur A. Dexheimer; John Mutz, Bureau of Reclamation; Glenn L. Emmons, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; J. G. Will, secretary and chief counsel, Upper Colorado River Commission; E.O. Larson, district director, Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake City, Utah; G.B. Keesee, Gallup, N.M.; and Norman Littell, counsel, Navaho tribe.

March 1 -- Gov. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) recommended expansion of the bill's terms to include authorization of 18 additional irrigation units, costing $218 million, in Colorado, and construction of the Juniper dam, near Craig, Colo. He suggested clarification of the intent to dedicate power revenues from the project to development of irrigation units.

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) said in a statement the project would benefit production of defense minerals. He said some California groups opposed the project in efforts to get "our water."

Others supporting S 500 were Elmer Bennett, Department of Interior legislative counsel, and Ivan Crawford and Allen Mitchem, Denver, Colo.

March 2 -- Administrator Val Peterson, Federal Civil Defense Administration, said the project would develop an area suitable for an evacuation center in case of hydrogen bomb attacks on the West Coast.

David D. Moffatt, Jr., Utah Power and Light Co., and L. R. Patterson, Public Service Co. of Colorado, supported S 500 in behalf of a group of utilities in the region. The utilities said they would be willing to contract to deliver power from the project to government preference customers at "reasonable" transmission charges and would buy any surplus power.

THREAT TO DINOSAUR PARK

Gen. U.S. Grant, III, (ret.), American Planning and Civic Association, opposed one segment of the project, the proposed Echo Park dam, on grounds that it would "destroy by flooding a unique and inspiring area," portions of Dinosaur National Monument.

Mayor William J. Welch, Jr., of Price, Utah, and a group from Carbon County, Utah, opposed the Gooseberry project. J.S. McAllister, Sanpete County, N.M., endorsed the Gooseberry project.

Witnesses favorable to S 500 were Reps. Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.), E. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.), William A. Dawson (R Utah), and Henry A. Dixon (R Utah); Norman W. Barlow, acting Wyoming Upper Colorado River commissioner; Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union; Charles J. Fain, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; George D. Clyde, Utah Commissioner of Interstate Streams; John Bliss, acting New Mexico state engineer; and William Zimmerman, Jr., Association on American Indian Affairs.

March 3 -- James H. Howard, attorney for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, urged postponement of action on S 500 pending a Supreme Court decision on a related water compact dispute between California and Arizona.

Samuel B. Morris, chief engineer for Los Angeles water development, urged postponement pending the report on water policy by the (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. He said high power rates would subsidize irrigation projects under terms of the bill.

Gilmore Tillman, Los Angeles chief city attorney for water and power, also opposed the project.

Dr. Richard C. Bradley, Cornell University, questioned figures on evaporation loss which had been used to justify selection of the Echo Park dam site in preference to alternative sites urged by many conservationists.

CALIFORNIANS PROTEST

March 4 -- Four representatives of the Colorado River Board of California opposed the bill. Raymond Matthew, chief engineer, claimed the project would require federal subsidies of $5,000 an acre for irrigated land worth only $150 an acre.

Benjamin G. Griffith, president of the Los Angeles Board of Water and Power, said the bill would mean a "re-interpretation" of the Colorado River Compact which would "diminish or nullify" his board's contracts for water from Hoover Dam on the lower Colorado River.

March 5 -- Opposing the bill were Joseph W. Penfold, Izaak Walton League; David R. Brower, Sierra Club; Sigurd Olson, Fred Packard and Charles Eggert, National Parks Association; C.R. Gutermuth, Wildlife Management Association; Spencer Smith, Forest Conservation Society; Howard Zahniser, Wilderness Society; and James Howard, general counsel, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee March 24 approved S 500 for full committee consideration.

On March 30, by an 11-1 vote, the full Committee favorably reported S 500 (S Rept 128) after voting 2-10 against eliminating Echo Park Dam, in Colorado, from the project. The bill would authorize construction of 18 projects in the upper basin.

Floor Action

The Senate April 20 passed S 500 by a roll-call vote of 58-23. (For voting, see chart, p. 122.)[1]

An amendment that would have denied authorization for the Echo Park Dam, in the Dinosaur National Monument, was rejected by a 30-52 roll call.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, in amended form, S 500 would:

Authorize the Secretary of Interior to construct six storage reservoirs (all but one to include hydroelectric power plants) in the upper basin: Curecanti, Echo Park, Flaming Gorge, Glen Canyon, Juniper, and Navaho.

Require that construction of Curecanti and Juniper be deferred until the Interior Department investigated and reported to Congress that the economic benefits of the two projects would exceed their costs.

Authorize construction of 12 participating projects for irrigation purposes, contingent upon a report by the Interior Secretary that the costs could be repaid.

Authorize conditionally -- subject to re-authorization by Congress -- construction of 21 other participating projects on which economic reports must be submitted to affected states as well as to Congress.

Authorize $1,092,999,800 for storage units and participating projects.

Require repayment, within 50 years, of irrigation costs without interest, and power and municipal water costs with interest.

Establish an Upper Colorado River Basin fund to receive appropriations allotted the projects and money repaid on them.

Specify that revenues received after costs were repaid should be used for the benefit of the entire Colorado River Basin.

Require the Interior Secretary to comply with provisions of the Colorado River Compact, Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, Boulder Canyon laws, and the Mexican treaty, in storing and releasing water from the projects.

Authorize states to sue the United States in the Supreme Court if the Secretary failed to abide by those agreements.

Authorize the government to convey water and land rights to Denver, Colo., for the municipal water system.

Instruct the Interior Secretary to build and maintain recreational and wildlife facilities on lands used in the project, and to consult an advisory committee on the operation of the authorized works.

WATER NEEDS STRESSED

DEBATE -- The bill's proponents, mainly western Senators, said the upper basin badly needed water for power and irrigation purposes and pointed to advantages already received by lower basin states. California's Senators voiced fears that the bill would injure the state's interests in Colorado River water. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) opposed the bill on grounds it was an economically unsound "boondoggle."

April 18 -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Congress should recognize the upper basin as an area "that needs and deserves conservation of its water resources for irrigation to stabilize its agriculture and hydropower to stimulate its industrial and rural development."

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) -- "Only three percent of the total cost of the project (an estimated $1.1 billion) is non-reimbursible" to the government. The reservoirs "will be wealth-producing assets." Authorization of Echo Park Dam would not set "a precedent that might endanger other national monuments or parks," as charged by conservationists.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- S 500 "seriously violates the precedents" of Congress and "places in very real jeopardy (California's) rights to water."

April 19 -- Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- All of the project except Echo Park Dam should be authorized. Dam construction in a national monument would constitute a "dangerous precedent" for the invasion of national parks.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- When the Dinosaur Monument was expanded in 1938, it constituted "an invasion of the power rights...previously established" in the area.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Echo Park Dam "is the second most efficient dam in the project, in terms of storage, conserving water, and power production...It is in the center of other lesser reservoirs, improving their efficiency."

April 20 -- Kuchel -- The bill, by hinting at more upper basin projects in the future, "has become almost a Christmas tree."

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- "Within measurable time, the nation will need greatly increased cheap power, publicly developed, (and) more reclaimed and irrigated land.... What is good for the nation as a whole is good for every section of the nation."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

April 20 -- Kuchel -- Assign revenues received after repayment of the project's cost for use within the Colorado River basin (instead of in the upper basin only). Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 20 -- Kuchel -- Remove section specifying that the bill did not preclude further water developments in the upper basin. Voice.

Neuberger -- Delete authorization for Echo Park Dam. Roll call, 30-52.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 9-28 on a number of bills to authorize the Colorado project.

TESTIMONY -- March 9 -- Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of Interior, said the proposed dams might later divert some water for irrigation, but initially they would be needed to provide storage to meet commitments in the lower basin.

March 10 -- Elmer Bennett, legislative counsel, Department of Interior; and Glenn L. Emmons, commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, supported the bill.

March 11 -- Eleven witnesses from Colorado, including Mayor Quigg Newton of Denver, testified generally in favor of the legislation, though mixed testimony was presented regarding inclusion of a proposal by the city of Denver to divert water from the Blue River, a tributary of the Colorado River.

March 14 -- Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah); Charles J. Fain, assistant general manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; and nine other witnesses from New Mexico, Colorado and Utah testified favorably.

March 16 -- Testifying for the project were Sens. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.); ex-Sen. Edward D. Crippa (R Wyo., 1954), representing Gov. Milward L. Simpson (R Wyo.); and representatives of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, National Farmers Union, Association of American Indians, Navaho Tribal Council, Dr. J. Leroy Kay, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and other witnesses from Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

March 17 -- Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant, III, representing the American Planning and Civic Association; ex-Gov. Leslie A. Miller (D Wyo., 1935-39); and David Brower, Sierra Club of California, opposed the project.

March 18 -- Opposing the project were Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) and spokesmen for the Colorado River Board of California, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

March 28 -- Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) supported the project and attacked arguments of conservationist groups that the Echo Park and Split Mountain Dams would constitute "invasion" of the national park system. Rep. John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) and conservation officials opposed the Upper Colorado project.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- On June 14, the Subcommittee reported HR 3383, with amendments, to the full Committee, after approving the bill by an 18-6 vote. It eliminated provisions for Echo Park Dam and approved $760 million for the initial phase of the project, compared to $1 billion authorized by the Senate. Subcommittee Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) said that while the bill was not all he had hoped for, "it is all we possibly can hope to get through the House."

The full Committee July 8 reported (H Rept 1087) HR 3383 with the $760 million authorization.

PROVISIONS -- In comparison with S 500, HR 3383 would have:

Eliminated storage and power dams at Echo Park and Juniper.

Eliminated Gooseberry as a participating irrigation project and put it among participating irrigation projects to be conditionally authorized and further studied.

Added a conditional authorization for a participating irrigation project at Animas-La Plata.

Authorized an appropriation of $760 million for the project compared to an estimated cost of nearly $1.1 billion for S 500's projects.

In its report, the Committee said HR 3383 was in general accord with Congressional policy toward reclamation projects, and "in some respects the provisions of this bill are more conservative than established policy. The repayment required...is designed to insure...the return to the Treasury of expenditures for power, irrigation, municipal, and industrial water supply purposes.

"Expenditures for power and municipal and industrial water supply will be returned with interest during construction. Expenditures for irrigation will be returned without interest in equal annual installments within 50 years after the expiration of any authorized development period. After all project costs have been returned, many millions of dollars of net annual project revenues will continue to flow into the Treasury."

MINORITY VIEWS FILED

Six Committee members joined in a minority report assailing the project. Listing 21 objections to HR 3383 were John R. Pillion (R N.Y.), James A. Haley (D Fla.), George A. Shuford (D N.C.), James B. Utt (R Calif.), Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), and John P. Saylor (R Pa.).

The minority contended the project would cost a minimum of $1.5 billion before it was finished, even though some features were eliminated. Their report said: "Although such expensive and integral parts of the whole project as Echo Park have been deleted from the House bill to make it appear palatable, they cannot be deleted from the project. Like an iceberg the House bill displays only part of its mass to view but the remaining bulk nevertheless exists and must be reckoned with."

Haley and Shuford also joined in a separate statement in which they said the eventual cost of the project would be as much as $5 billion.

Rep. William A. Dawson (R Utah), in announcing that HR 3383 had been approved by the House Committee without Echo Park, said June 28:

"The opposition from conservation organizations has been such as to convince us in the four-state area...that authorizing legislation could not be passed unless this dam was taken out.... We in the sparsely settled, arid West have neither the money nor organization to cope with the resources and mailing lists of the so-called conservationists."

Group Stands

One of the hottest disputes concerning the Colorado River development project was whether a dam should be built in Echo Park, Colorado. The proposed dam site was in the most scenic part of the national park land. These conservation groups were among those opposing the dam on grounds it would seriously deface the park:

• Trustees for Conservation. In a statement printed in the June 27 "Congressional Record," Ansel Adams, president of Trustees for Conservation said: "Conservationists should write their Congressmen...to vote against all Colorado River Storage project legislation with or without Echo Park Dam. For, if the project is defeated now, as it should be, it will be returned to the Bureau of Reclamation to be revised as a complete and sound project without Echo Park Dam or any other dam invading a national park or monument."

• Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, in the June 22 "Congressional Record:" "This action (by the House Committee) establishing a board of engineers to prepare a report on the Echo Park Dam is simply putting the dam back into the bill after taking it out."

• Council of Conservationists, in the June 22 Record: "This (proposal to establish an Echo Park Dam study committee) is only maneuvering to throw Echo Park Dam opponents off the scent."

(On the Senate floor July 14, Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) attacked the Council of Conservationists and said "honest conservationists" did not realize they were serving as "the unsuspecting pawn of a water-power lobby.")

Spokesmen for some groups took the opposite tack on Echo Park. Sen. Watkins read several of their opinions into the March 23 Record:

• O.A. Knight, chairman of the CIO Committee on Power, Atomic Energy and Resources Development: "From a careful study of the facts presented to me and my committee, I am persuaded that the maximum benefit to mankind will result from the earliest possible completion of the upper Colorado River storage project including Echo Park Dam."

• Herbert F. Smart, secretary and past president of the Utah Wildlife Federation and member of the Land Policy Committee of the National Wildlife Federation: "The Echo Park Reservoir will greatly enhance the wildlife and fisheries resources of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming."

For positions taken by groups in 1954 (generally reiterated in 1955), see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 510.

TRINITY RIVER

HR 4663 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 602) May 19, 1955.
• Passed by the House on a 230-153 roll-call vote June 21. (See p. 154.)
• Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 27 (S Rept 1154).
• Passed by the Senate by voice vote July 30.
P.L. 386 -- Signed into law Aug. 12.

Congress in 1955 authorized $225 million to harness Trinity River water for irrigation and power in California's Central Valley. The plan called for a 2.5 million acre-feet dam on the Trinity River and diversion of its water to the nearby Sacramento River.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 4663:

Authorized $225 million for dams, water tunnels, canals, and power stations in the Trinity River area near Redding, Calif.

Specified that the construction work should be integrated with other projects in the Central Valley in the most "beneficial and most economic" manner.

Stipulated that preference customers (such as co-ops and municipalities) should have priority to contract for 25 percent of the power provided by the project.

Stipulated that 50,000 acre-feet annually must be released from the Trinity Reservoir to downstream users.

Directed the Secretary of Interior to keep a check on conditions in the project area, such as the depth of streams, to safeguard fish and wildlife.

Authorized the Secretary to reimburse Trinity County for road repair and construction necessitated by the project and for school and property tax revenue lost through federal use of county land.

Directed the Secretary to submit within 18 months, for Congressional approval, any tentative agreements with private firms for lease of the project's falling water.

Authorized the Secretary to improve the project's property for public use and to take steps to safeguard the land's natural beauty.

Background

The projects authorized in HR 4663 were designed to supply electrical power to Northern California and irrigation water to the San Joaquin and Sacramento River Basins.

The project had been under study since 1923 and was part of the 1931 California State Water Plan. In 1942, the federal Bureau of Reclamation embarked on a $572,000 study of the project.

In 1953, the federal government ruled the project met the requirements of the Reclamation Act. On Feb. 17, 1955, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay recommended its construction.

(For additional background on the need for water storage projects in the West, see Colorado River Plan above.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- April 13-15, on HR 4663.

TESTIMONY -- April 13 -- Officials of the Department of Interior and of the Sacramento Calif., reclamation bureau supported the bill.

April 14 -- Representatives of the City of Redding, Calif., asked for Redding's inclusion in any "partnership" involving power features of the proposed project.

April 15 -- Support for HR 4663 came from Rep. Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.) and California state Sen. Edwin J. Regan.

PARTNERSHIP PROPOSED

Officials of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. of San Francisco asked for an amendment to allow the company and the federal government to cooperate in constructing the project. Robert H. Gerdes, company vice president, said the partnership would save the government $50 million in capital expenditures and provide $171 million more revenue over a 50-year period than if the entire project was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

(The reported bill did not include the requested amendment.)

ACTION -- The Committee reported HR 4663 (H Rept 602) May 19.

Floor Action

The House June 21 passed, by a 230-153 roll-call vote the bill (HR 4663), amended, to authorize the Trinity River project. (For voting, see chart, p. 154.)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 4663:

Authorized a $225 million reservoir and power project on the Trinity River in California.

Provided that the project would be integrated and coordinated, both financially and operationally, with other features of the Central Valley project "to effectuate the fullest, most beneficial, and most economic utilization of water resources."

Specified that contracts for sale and delivery of the additional electric energy available from the Central Valley project would be made in accordance with preferences in the federal reclamation laws. Preference customers in Trinity County would receive a first preference to the extent of 25 percent of additional energy and could renew their option on the power in each successive fifth year.

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to make payment from construction appropriations to Trinity County for additional costs, incurred because of construction of the project, which would "constitute an undue burden upon the county."

Authorized the Secretary to continue negotiations on power facility construction with private firms.

Required the Secretary to report any results of negotiations or an agreement within 18 months of enactment of HR 4663. Congress would still have to approve any agreement reached.

GOOD DOLLAR VALUE

DEBATE -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- Economically, "this is one of the finest projects ever brought before Congress. It has a benefit-to-cost ratio of 3.31 to 1, meaning that the federal government will get back $3.31 in value for every dollar it puts in."

William E. Miller (R N.Y.) -- The irrigation aspects should be authorized but the power part dropped until the Interior Department reaches an agreement with the Pacific Gas Co. "to pay for the power facilities themselves, instead of the federal government doing it." As written, the bill would permit public power advocates "to get a foot in the door."

Engle -- Californians want the water, primarily. "We get the power incidentally." The reservoir would have to be built by the government and requires 85 percent of the total authorization. "The private power company proposal was to put up $50 million to build the power houses...the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. itself is for this bill."

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- "This is the best reclamation project (Congress) will ever be privileged to vote upon," principally because of the cost-benefit ratio and the "partnership power" provision.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Saylor -- Limit the in-lieu tax payment (to be paid Trinity County by the Secretary of Interior) to the amount of taxes paid on property and improvements taken over for the project. Voice vote.

Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.) -- Ensure that 50,000 acre-feet of water in the reservoir would be made available each year for Humboldt County and downstream water users. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HEARINGS -- July 14 on HR 4663 and S 178, which also would have provided additional power and irrigation facilities in the West San Joaquin Division area, including a dam and reservoir on San Luis Creek.

TESTIMONY -- Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, urged acceptance of a private company's offer to build the power features of the Trinity project.

ACTION -- The Committee July 27 reported the House bill (HR 4663 -- S Rept 1154) without amendment.

Floor Action

The Senate July 30 passed the bill by voice vote and sent it to the President.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 4663 was identical to the version passed by the House.

DEBATE -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "I serve clear notice...to the Secretary of the Interior that those of us... opposed to his partnership giveaway scheme want him to understand that any attempt...in the future to approve (a partnership proposal for the Trinity River project) is not going to have any favorable effect on us...."

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- "There is no attempt...to start any program of partnership one way or the other."

FRYINGPAN PROJECT

S 300 -- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 233) April 28, 1955.

The Fryingpan-Arkansas project, involving an authorization of $156.5 million for a network of reservoirs and canals near Aspen, Colo., was again under Congressional consideration in 1955.

The project would provide additional water for irrigation and seven hydroelectric plants with a capacity of 104,800 kilowatts. Plans called for reservoirs on both slopes of the Continental Divide in Colorado and diversion of about 70,000 acre feet of water from Hunter Creek and the Fryingpan River to the basin of the Arkansas River.

The Senate version did not undergo any floor action in the first session of the 84th Congress and a similar House measure (HR 412) did not get out of committee.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Fryingpan-Arkansas." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 512ff.)

A bill (S 964) to authorize the project was passed by the Senate in 1954. A House bill (HR 236) did not, officially, come under consideration because the House rejected the rule to authorize debate on the measure by a 188-195 roll-call vote.

President Eisenhower requested Congressional authorization of the project in 1955. The fiscal 1956 budget provided for a $2 million supplemental appropriation.

ANALYSIS OF PROJECT

The 1955 Senate bill (S 300) called for diverting about 70,000 acre feet of water annually from Hunter Creek and the Fryingpan River (parts of the Colorado River System), on the western slope of the Continental Divide in Colorado,

through a six-mile tunnel in the Divide to the basin of the Arkansas River on the eastern slope in Colorado. Besides adding the diverted 70,000 acre feet to the Arkansas basin's supply, the project would regulate the flow of the Arkansas River to increase the total amount of additional water available to about 183,000 acre feet a year.

In addition to the tunnel and networks of canals, the project would involve construction of a reservoir near Pueblo and enlargement of the existing Sugar Loaf and Twin Lakes reservoirs, all on the eastern slope, to a total storage capacity of 777,000 acre feet. On the western slope, a reservoir with a capacity of 28,000 acre feet would be built near Aspen to insure a water supply for the area from which water would be diverted.

The project would open no new land to irrigation, but would provide supplemental irrigation for 322,000 acres.

Seven hydroelectric plants would be installed, with a capacity of 104,800 kilowatts. They would generate about 505,000 kilowatt hours annually.

About 20,500 acre feet of municipal and industrial water would be supplied annually to cities and towns, including Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

COSTS, REVENUES, BENEFITS

Estimated costs of the proposed project:		
Irrigation		$ 67,653,000
Municipal and industrial water		24,528,000
Power		44,551,000
Flood control		17,911,000
Fish and wildlife		1,898,000
TOTAL		$156,541,000
Estimated annual net revenues:		
Power		$ 1,720,200
Irrigation		839,200
Municipal and industrial water		855,000
TOTAL		$ 3,414,400
Estimated annual benefits:		
Irrigation		$ 4,276,000
Direct	$1,569,000	
Indirect	$2,707,000	
Municipal and industrial water		1,304,000
Power		3,207,000
Flood control		598,000
Sediment control		141,000
TOTAL		$ 9,526,000
Ratio of benefits to costs:		
All benefits	1.47 to 1	
Direct benefits only	1.05 to 1	

ISSUES INVOLVED

To a great extent, much of the debate over the Upper Colorado Project (see pp. 442ff.) paralleled the arguments and issues in the Fryingpan-Arkansas debate, differing only in degree and detail.

Just as in the argument over Upper Colorado, there were disputes on repayment, feasibility, and justification. The conservationists' objection to a dam in a national park did not apply to Fryingpan-Arkansas.

Southern California's objections based on interpretation of water rights were less concrete in the case of Fryingpan-Arkansas than in debate over the Upper Colorado plan.

Southern California contended:

The diversion of 70,000 acre feet would be minor in itself, but the project was an opening wedge for the much larger (some 900,000 acre feet) Gunnison-Arkansas project.

There should be a moratorium on diversions until a limit had been set to protect the rights of the Lower Colorado River Basin.

Proponents contended:

Colorado has the right to use its own water as it sees fit, and the project would use only about 2 percent of Colorado's allotment. (The Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948 apportioned about 51 percent of the Upper Basin's allotment to Colorado.)

California's opposition to the project showed that it opposed any development of Upper Basin water resources.

The Fryingpan-Arkansas project would be entirely independent of the Upper Colorado project and would not be a commitment for later authorization of Gunnison-Arkansas.

Water rights within Colorado were in dispute. Some residents of the western slope in the vicinity of Aspen contended:

Diversion would inundate scenic areas that attract tourists.

Diversion would take away water that the western slope will need to develop its economy.

Proponents contended:

The inundated area would affect only a few home owners, while improving the recreational attractions of the Aspen area.

The rugged western slope has surplus water, and has only limited potential for agricultural and industrial development.

The western slope's water needs would be fully protected. The Aspen Reservoir would be insurance against deficiencies. The project's "operating principles" include various guarantees, including a provision that, if a shortage should develop, diversion to the eastern slope would be curtailed before the western slope's water supply could be cut back.

In arguing the justification of the project, its proponents contended:

Droughts have cut back arable land in the Arkansas basin of Colorado from 550,000 to 460,000 acres.

All the water resources which could be developed by private enterprise have been developed; the Arkansas Basin will not be able to develop much further without tapping additional water sources.

Much of the shortage is due to the Arkansas River's erratic flow; through storage and other regulation measures, periods of surplus and shortage could be equalized;

because of uncertainty, farmers are forced to waste some water by over-irrigation when flow is heavy; charges for irrigation water would be cheap "crop insurance."

The Project would not eliminate the Arkansas Basin's water deficiency -- amounting to about 35 percent of requirements -- but would reduce it to about 16 percent; more water could be used, but the western slope would not permit diversion of a greater quantity.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 16-25 on S 300, to authorize $156.5 million Fryingpan-Arkansas water project.

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- Gov. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.), Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.), and Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of Interior, said the project was vital to the needs of the Arkansas River basin.

March 17 -- Charles Boustead of the Southeastern Colorado Water Development Association and the Pueblo, Colo., Chamber of Commerce, presented 75 petitions favoring the project.

March 25 -- Opposing S 300 were spokesmen for the Colorado River Board of California and the Pitkin County, Colo., Water Users Association.

Support for the bill came from representatives of the Southeastern Colorado Water Development Association.

ACTION -- The Committee reported the bill April 28 (S Rept 233).

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, S 300 would have:

Authorized the Secretary of Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to construct, operate, and maintain the project.

Provided for the use of revenues from commercial power sales to pay off certain portions of the actual construction costs in 60 years.

Continued rights of western Colorado water users to water stored in the Green Mountain Reservoir, Colorado-Big Thompson project.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 9-July 16, intermittently on HR 412, to authorize construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas irrigation and reclamation project.

TESTIMONY -- May 9 -- Wilbur A. Dexheimer, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, said the "water-use restrictions...placed on the residents" of the Fryingpan-Arkansas area were becoming "more acute with each passing year."

May 11 -- Representatives of electrical associations, research and power groups, farmers and organized labor favored the legislation.

May 12 -- Support for the bill came from four residents of Pueblo, Colo., while opposition was expressed by persons residing in Aspen, Colo., and other parts of Pitkin County.

May 17 -- Representatives of the Colorado River Board of California opposed HR 412.

July 1 -- Reclamation Bureau officials assured the Subcommittee the proposed project could operate in the winter with open canals. Commissioner Dexheimer said freezing would be no problem in power plant operation because no water would be taken from the frozen river.

Ben Powell, Reclamation Bureau engineer from Colorado, said the canals would deliver sufficient water to the power plants even if the canal surface was frozen. The frozen surface, he said, would, in effect, make an ice-covered conduit.

July 15 -- George E. Tomlinson, assistant chief of project development for the Bureau, said there was sufficient water available for the project. Careful studies had shown, he said, that no decreed water rights on the western slope of Colorado would be hurt by the project's construction. The Subcommittee also heard from Colorado regional engineers before adjourning the hearings.

The bill was not reported to the House in 1955.

HELLS CANYON

Senate and House subcommittees in the first session of the 84th Congress held hearings on bills (S 1333, HR 4719) to authorize federal construction of a 722-foot high dam at Hells Canyon, a chasm in the Snake River near the Oregon-Idaho border.

Neither bill had reached the floor when Congress adjourned Aug. 2, 1955. But on Aug. 4, the Federal Power Commission granted the Idaho Power Co., a private utility, a 50-year lease to enable it to build three small dams in the area, Brownlee, Oxbow, and Low Hells Canyon.

Democrats swore the FPC ruling would not be the last word in the issue of whether the government or private industry should build the Hells Canyon project. They promised to revive the matter in the 1956 session of Congress.

Background

The Idaho Power Co. applied to the Federal Power Commission in 1950 for a license to build the Oxbow Dam, one of the three dams in its plan for development of the Snake River on the Oregon-Idaho border. The company already was selling power in the area, generating some itself and buying some from publicly owned dams. In 1953, the company filed applications for the other two dams; Hells Canyon, north (downstream) of Oxbow; and Brownlee, south (upstream) of Oxbow.

President Truman's Secretary of Interior, Oscar Chapman, intervened in FPC proceedings on the Oxbow application, opposing the license. The Bureau of Reclamation had inherited from the Army Corps of Engineers a plan to build a 722-foot-high federal dam at Hells Canyon, a narrow, 7000-foot-deep chasm. The dam site would be on the Snake about 90 miles north of Weiser, Idaho. The federal dam plan was part of the over-all plan for developing the Columbia River Basin. The Oxbow Dam would rule out the federal dam.

When the Eisenhower Administration took office in 1953, Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay withdrew his Department's objections to the Idaho Power Co. license. Advocates of public power continued their opposition to the license during FPC hearings.

The federal dam proposal had been before Congress for some years, but a clear-cut decision on its merits was never reached. Public power advocates introduced bills to authorize -- and order -- federal construction of the high-dam project.

DESCRIPTION OF DAMS

Hydroelectric power was the overriding purpose of both the federal and private proposals. Neither would have supplied any water for irrigation. But plans called for the federal project to contribute part of its power revenues to payment of the cost of a proposed irrigation project -- in the Mountain Home desert between Boise and Twin Falls, Idaho -- upstream from the dam. The 1955 bills would not have authorized the Mountain Home project, but would have directed the Secretary of Interior to report to Congress on its feasibility not later than the 85th Congress. Irrigation water would have been diverted by tunnel from the Payette River, a tributary of the Snake.

Involved in the debate were eight federal dams -- some of which had not received appropriations -- downstream from Hells Canyon. These dams would expand their power-generation capacity if water were impounded at Hells Canyon.

There was wide variation in statistical measurements of the projects. A consensus of informed estimates:

- The federal project would cost about $600 million, including the cost of transmission lines and additional generators for the downstream dams. The Idaho Power Co. project would cost about $154 million, not counting downstream costs. (The company contended costs of the federal project were under-estimated.)

- The federal dam would have storage capacity for about 3.9 million acre feet of useful water. The private project's Brownlee dam would have a capacity of about 1 million acre feet. The company's other two dams would be "run-of-the-river" -- impounding no substantial amount of water.

- The federal project would have a capacity of about 900,000 kilowatts, including capacity at Hells Canyon and added capacity at the eight downstream dams. The private project would have a total capacity of about 610,000 kilowatts. (The company contended the federal project would have a capacity of only about 570,000 kilowatts.)

- Plans for Mountain Home irrigation were fluid. One leading plan called for irrigating 192,000 acres initially, and later irrigating additional portions of the 370,000-acre area. Secretary McKay estimated the irrigation project's cost at about $283 million. The Bureau of Reclamation estimated that the 192,000 irrigated acres would yield $8.2 million worth of crops a year, and also claimed less direct benefits.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs.

HEARINGS -- April 4-May 6 on S 1333, which would authorize construction of a $500 million federal dam at Hells Canyon.

TESTIMONY -- April 4 -- At Boise, Idaho, Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) of the full Committee, in a statement opening the hearings, urged the 29 co-sponsors of S 1333 to join him "in requesting the Federal Power Commission to suspend any further application of the Idaho Power Co. to build three low-level dams in the Hells Canyon area until Congress has had an opportunity to act" on S 1333.

Idaho Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R) called proposed federal construction at Hells Canyon "tragic," and said 75 percent of the people of Idaho agreed with him. He opposed S 1333 on grounds it would mean federal control of the Snake River with subsequent loss of water rights by Idaho.

The Committee heard further testimony by opponents and proponents of the project at Boise, then flew to Lewiston, Idaho, for additional testimony.

April 5 -- Former Sen. Clarence C. Dill (D Wash., 1923-35) told the Committee at Pasco, Wash., that the results of federal construction "will do more for private enterprise than anything since the coming of the railroads to this area." For this reason, he said, it was "very unfortunate" the Hells Canyon battle had been depicted strictly as a public-private power fight.

Loren Markham of the Spokane, Wash., Chamber of Commerce said a high dam offered little chance of helping to meet Northwest power needs during an expected critical period.

Don T. Miller, Spokane weekly editor, said "the majority of people in the Northwest are willing to abide by the decision of the Federal Power Commission. The majority hope, I believe, that the Snake River will be developed by American competitive free enterprise, which would get the job done sooner and protect the water rights of the people of Idaho." Agreeing with Miller was A. S. Grant, a Baker, Ore., attorney.

Supporting federal construction were spokesmen for organized labor, the Washington State Grange, Young Democrats, and several municipally owned utility groups serving the area.

GOVERNORS OPPOSE FEDERAL DAM

April 6 -- At a Portland, Ore., session, Washington Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R) and Oregon Gov. Paul Patterson(R) opposed federal construction. Langlie said a high-level dam would be "phony" and "a monument to government error." Patterson said it would be illogical and unrealistic for Congress to authorize federal construction. He said even if Congress authorized funds, there was no assurance the project would be constructed immediately.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who introduced S 1333, said it was "the right of Congress to provide for the economic emancipation of the Northwest." He charged both governors with "a highly provincial state attitude" in a situation where "a regional attitude" was called for.

May 2 -- Supporting the federal project were Reps. Gracie Pfost (D Idaho), Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), Don Magnuson (D Wash.), and Edith Green (D Ore.).

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT VIEWS

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay sent the Committee a report which said the Department was "firmly convinced that where a non-federal proposal can provide results which...are reasonably comparable with those anticipated from a federal project, people of the region should be encouraged to utilize...the available capacities of public and private organizations for doing the job on a non-federal basis under conditions fully protecting the public interest."

May 3 -- Favoring the legislation were representatives of the CIO, Cooperative League, Farmers Union Central Exchange, and National Rural Electric Cooperatives.

May 4 -- Spokesmen for the American Federation of Labor and the National Farmers Union favored the project. Opposing it were members of the Idaho State Reclamation Association.

May 5 -- The National Reclamation Association and other members of irrigation and reclamation groups opposed the bill.

May 6 -- Opposition to S 1333 came from spokesmen for the Mountain Home Reclamation Committee, Boise, Idaho, and the Idaho Power Co.; W. Glen Slan, consulting engineer, La Mesa, Calif.; and Bernard Williams of Boise.

ONE PRIVATE DAM APPROVED

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- A Federal Power Commission examiner May 6 recommended that the Idaho Power Co. be authorized to build a dam at the Brownlee site on the Snake River. The examiner, William J. Costello, rejected Idaho Power applications for permission to build at two other dam sites, Oxbow and Hells Canyon.

The examiner said that on the basis of a theoretical comparison, federal planners would choose the high dam if confronted with a choice between it and Idaho Power's three-dam proposal. However, he said that an FPC recommendation to Congress for a high dam would be "completely useless" because of the remote possibility of an authorization and appropriations for a high dam.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) May 6 said the decision was a "major step in the destruction" of the Army Engineers' "master plan for the full development of the power resources of the Columbia Basin." Rep. Pfost said the recommendation for one dam made Idaho Power's arguments for three dams "null and void." Sen. Morse said the President and the Administration "have the obligation to support the high dam project or bear the burden if the Snake and Columbia are consigned to inadequate development."

The Council of State Chambers of Commerce May 30 called the projected federal dam at Hells Canyon an "unnecessary burden on taxpayers." An authorization by Congress to build such a dam, the Council said, would be the "biggest step taken toward socializing electric power in the U.S. since the federal monopolization of power in the TVA area." Sen. Neuberger said May 30 the Council's report was "riddled with deliberate distortions."

ACTION -- The Subcommittee June 8 approved S 1333 and sent it to the full Committee. No further action was taken on the bill in 1955.

House

COMMITTEE -- Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs.

HEARINGS -- July 11-15 on bills (HR 4719, 4730, 4739, 4740) to authorize federal construction of the Hells Canyon project.

TESTIMONY -- July 11 -- Engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration discussed technical aspects of the proposal.

July 13 -- The engineers, under cross-examination, generally agreed Congressional action should be delayed until the FPC ruled on the Idaho Power Co.'s application to construct three dams.

A letter from Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred G. Aandahl also asked the Subcommittee to defer action.

July 14 -- Holland Houston, adviser to Washington Gov. Langlie on power matters, said steam plants and not dams should be built for power production in the Pacific Northwest. He said large storage projects such as that envisaged at Hells Canyon eventually would produce power at greater cost than steam plants. He said the federal proposal for one large dam would produce power for 4.95 mills per kilowatt hour, while the Idaho Power Co. proposal for three smaller dams could produce power for 1.94 mills per kilowatt hour.

Two Idaho proponents of federal construction presented their views.

July 15 -- Opposition to federal construction was expressed by various Idaho residents and spokesmen for the National Reclamation Association and the Idaho Power Co.

BILL APPROVED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee July 19 rejected, 11-13, a motion by Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) to table the authorization bills.

On July 27 it approved for the full Committee an amended bill (HR 4719) to authorize federal construction of the Hells Canyon project.

FPC Action

The Federal Power Commission Aug. 4 granted the Idaho Power Co.'s applications to build three dams on the Snake River. The FPC unanimously granted the firm a 50-year lease to construct the Brownlee, Oxbow, and Low Hells Canyon Dams. Construction of the dams, the FPC added, would "preclude a federally constructed single high dam" at Hells Canyon. The action overruled the FPC examiner's recommednation that Idaho Power be licensed to build only at the Brownlee site.

The decision was met by Democratic charges the FPC deceived Congress in announcing its decision Aug. 4, two days after adjournment. The FPC decision bore a notation it had been reached July 27, a day before FPC Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall told House Select Small Business Subcommittee No. 1 the Hells Canyon matter "is before the Commission now."

REACTION VARIED

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) Aug. 10 urged the Office of Defense Mobilization to deny tax concession applications for Hells Canyon construction of the Idaho Power Co. Morse said approval of these applications would result in "a direct cost to the federal government" of $31,357,000.

Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and James E. Murray (D Mont.) protested the FPC's handling of Hells Canyon.

Supporting the FPC decision were Sens. James H. Duff (R Pa.) and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah). Duff Aug. 7 said the government should not do what the public could do for itself. Watkins Aug. 9 said it was "a lot of baloney" to suggest the Administration was opposed to any new federal power projects, and cited GOP support for the Upper Colorado reclamation and power project as an example.

The National Hells Canyon Association -- leading proponent of the federal dam -- eight Washington State public utility districts, and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association Sept. 1 filed petitions for rehearing of the Hells Canyon proposals by the FPC. The request was turned down by the FPC Sept. 29.

On Sept. 23, the Hells Canyon Association asked permission to oppose the Idaho Power Company's application for tax write-offs on the proposed dams. In a letter to Director Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization, Evelyn Cooper, Washington attorney representing the Association, requested "an opportunity to examine the applications and to be heard thereon."

Opposing Stands

The major Hells Canyon issue was whether the federal government or private industry should construct the project. The following breakdown lists the main arguments of opposing groups.

NEED

Proponents of the private project contended:

The Idaho Power Co. needs and could sell additional power capacity, although its customers had not been subjected to "brownouts" as had some other areas.

Power rates for the federal project would have to be inflated to provide a subsidy to irrigation.

The irrigation subsidy could be provided by dams other than Hells Canyon.

Proponents of the federal project contended:

The company's rates are high, and it might prove difficult to sell the additional power at such rates.

The federal project would generate more power, but it could be sold because it would be cheaper.

Although the area suffers from no serious power shortage, there is great additional potential demand which would become effective as power became available at low federal rates; for example, development of phosphate beds and low-grade copper deposits in the region would be feasible only with cheap power.

Potential power needs are so great that the full potential of resources should be utilized; although the company could generate power several years sooner than the federal project, the company's plan would produce less than the full amount available, and would preclude full development of the site later.

There is no assurance that the company would build its proposed Brownlee and Hells Canyon dams; it might stop after building the more profitable Oxbow dam.

FEASIBILITY

Proponents of the private project contended:

The high federal dam would seldom be full to capacity; in relatively dry years, the high dam would produce less power than the three low dams.

Estimates of the federal dam's advantage in downstream generation are inflated; there is no evidence that Congress would appropriate funds for the downstream dams, and the high dam's efficiency depends largely on their construction.

Proponents of the federal project contended:

The high dam would fill.

FINANCING

Proponents of the private project contended:

In view of efforts to balance the budget, it is doubtful that Congress would appropriate funds for the federal dam even if it were authorized, especially since the company's alternative would do the job; thus, if the company's project were rejected, the Hells Canyon site might not be developed at all.

Besides the federal project's cost to the taxpayer, the Treasury would lose tax revenue the company's project would yield.

Proponents of the federal project contended:

Greater economic development that would be made possible by the federal project would yield increased revenue to the Treasury from the broadened tax base.

Provision is made for repayment of the federal investment.

POWER POLICY

Proponents of the private project contended:

The company's proposal was in line with the Administration's "partnership" power policy, which limits federal power development to those projects that are beyond the capacity of private and other local interests.

Proponents of the federal project contended:

The "partnership" policy results in "give-aways" of public resources to private interests.

The policy saddles the federal government with less profitable projects, and yields the most desirable projects to private interests.

IDAHO INTERESTS

Fear was expressed that the federal project would impinge on Idaho's rights to power. The company contended its proposal would stimulate the economy of southern Idaho and eastern Oregon more than the federal project would. Proponents of the federal dam contended that the area's interests would be protected by a provision in the 1955 bills that would reserve 500,000 kilowatts of Hells Canyon power for sections of southern Idaho and eastern Oregon.

NIAGARA POWER

One of three Congressional skirmishes in the power war of 1955 was fought over rival plans for development of Niagara River power facilities. When Congress adjourned the outcome was still in doubt. Other subjects of public versus private power controversy were proposed projects in Hells Canyon on the Snake River, and the Atomic Energy Commission's contract with the Dixon-Yates private power combine for a new installation in Arkansas. (See story, above and pp. 533ff.)

Hearings on rival bills for Niagara development were held by the House Public Works Committee and by the Flood Control -- River and Harbors Subcommittee of the Senate Public Works Committee. Neither committee sent a Niagara bill to the floor in 1955.

Private forces sought approval of similar bills: S 6, introduced by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.); HR 142, by Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.); and HR 420, by Rep. George A. Dondero (R Mich.). These measures outlined plans to develop the Niagara waters by private enterprise.

Public power groups pushed similar bills: S 1823, introduced by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and 16

others; and HR 5878, by Rep. Irwin D. Davidson (D N.Y.). Both would authorize public development by the New York State Power Authority.

Another bill (HR 5706) submitted by Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.) would have left the choice between public and private licensee to the Federal Power Commission under the terms of the Federal Power Act, which requires that the FPC favor a public over a private applicant when their plans are "equally well adapted" to improving the resources in question.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Niagara Power". (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 511-12.)

A treaty with Canada signed on Feb. 27, 1950, determined the U.S. share of Niagara waters for power development and required Congressional approval of any redevelopment project.

A 1953 bill offered, like the 1955 measure, by Sen. Capehart and Reps. Dondero and Miller in behalf of the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation and four associated utility companies, was passed by the House July 9, 1953. A rival bill sponsored by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and backed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey would have given authority to develop power to the N.Y. Power Authority.

In 1954 a bill was reported by the Senate Public Works Committee (S 2599 -- S Rept 2501) directing the FPC to further development plans under the provisions of the Federal Power Act.

The Bureau of the Budget in a letter to the Senate Committee, April 8, 1954, had urged that the FPC be allowed to decide who should develop the hydroelectric power potential of the Niagara.

BASIC DIFFERENCES

The Lehman proposal, S 1823, provided that the FPC license the N.Y. Power Authority to develop Niagara power facilities. It called for preference in the sale of power to public bodies and cooperatives, and for the "lowest rates reasonably possible" to "domestic and rural consumers." The bill authorized building transmission lines when necessary, and construction of a scenic drive and park.

Capehart's bill favored power projects "by private enterprise and without recourse to public funds," directed the FPC to license a private applicant, preferably the one "most able to commence actual construction and...operation promptly" of the project. The bill provided for preference in the sale of power to "directions from the Department of Defense for supplying power to governmental installations or to industries requiring power to produce materials essential to the national security."

Group Stands

Five large upstate N.Y. utility companies supported the Capehart measure and stood ready to apply for the FPC license. Earle J. Machold, president of Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation and spokesman for the five, testified that they were ready to start building.

Also favoring the Capehart bill were spokesmen for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Grange and Farm Bureau Federation of N.Y. state.

Backers of the Lehman proposal for public development were N.Y. Governor Averell Harriman (D), ex-Governor Thomas E. Dewey (R), and N.Y. City Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Rep. Buckley also supported the bill, which was drafted to incorporate some features of his measure.

The Buckley bill was supported by Chairman Robert Moses of the N.Y. Power Authority, who continued to favor it after Buckley expressed approval of the Lehman measure.

ADMINISTRATION VIEWS

The FPC did not support any of the bills but urged "prompt utilization" of the Niagara resources. No bill for federal development was pending, and the FPC took no stand between N.Y. state and private development.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HEARINGS -- June 8-10 on proposals to use the U.S. share of Niagara River waters for power purposes under the U.S.-Canadian Treaty of 1950.

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- Col. William Whipple of the Army Corps of Engineers, said $60 million worth of power was being lost each year by the failure to build new power plants at Niagara Falls. Willard W. Gatchell, general counsel of the Federal Power Commission, said the FPC urged "prompt utilization" of Niagara's resources.

Rep. Irwin D. Davidson (D N.Y.) said failure to use Niagara power was costing consumers in the area "unnecessary expense daily."

June 9 -- Earle J. Machold, president of Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation and spokesman for four other utility companies, said private groups could build new power plants at Niagara Falls "without exploitation and without government subsidy."

Chairman Moses of the New York State Power Authority said Congress had no authority to take from the state its right to construct new power plants at Niagara Falls. He said private power companies had been responsible for destroying "50 percent of the beauty of Niagara Falls and its gorge." And, should they be permitted to undertake further development, he said, their "first consideration would be one of profit."

June 10 -- Sen. Lehman urged enactment of a bill (HR 5878) authorizing the N.Y. State Power Authority to construct and operate the Niagara Power project. He labelled as "unthinkable" any measure to allow private power development in the area. Both N.Y. Democrats and Republicans favored state development of the river, he said, adding that "the advocates of the giveaway of Niagara Power to private interests are in a distinct minority."

Gov. Harriman of New York, in a telegram to the Committee, said passage of legislation to authorize construction by private companies of the power plants "would fly in the face of the long established policy of the people of our state."

Supporting measures to permit private development of the river power were spokesmen for the National Association of Manufacturers, the Grange, and Farm Bureau Federation of N.Y. state.

Robert R. Balmer of the NAM said five privately owned utilities in the state were ready to invest the capital needed to develop the river.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works Flood Control -- River and Harbors Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- July 13-15 on proposals for the power development of the Niagara River.

TESTIMONY -- July 13 -- Sen. Lehman advanced his bill (S 1823) to authorize New York state to develop the river. He said his proposal would not cost the federal government anything and the state would also preserve the beauty of Niagara Falls and develop a parkway in the area.

Rep. Davidson said public development was necessary to prevent "another steal for the giant private power monopoly."

July 14 -- Sen. Capehart supported his measure (S 6) to permit private development of the river. He said "it is just unbelievable" that other than private enterprise be allowed to construct and operate power plants at Niagara Falls. If the five power companies desiring to construct the facilities were not authorized to do so, Capehart said, "we might as well give up the idea of private power in this country."

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said private development would mean better operation than state development. Also supporting S 6 were spokesmen for the New York City local of the Utility Workers Union (CIO), N.Y. State Association of Electrical Workers (AFL), Associated Industries of New York, and the State Grange.

Supporting the Lehman bill were representatives of the national CIO, National Rural Electric Cooperative, National Farmers Union and American Public Power Association.

STATE-OWNERSHIP FAVORED

July 15 -- Gordon R. Clapp, former administrator of the Tennessee Valley Authority and currently deputy administrator of New York City, speaking for Mayor Wagner, said state development of Niagara River power would result in lower cost electricity for the city's residents. He supported the proposal to permit the state to develop the river's resources.

S 1823, said Clapp, contained "safeguards to assure the benefits of low-cost Niagara power to the electric consumer" and would "not permit that power to be gobbled up by private interests near the site." Also supporting S 1823 were the mayors of Dunkirk, Booneville, and Jamestown, all in New York.

Earle J. Machold, president of Niagara Mohawk, supported the Capehart bill. Machold said the N.Y. State Power Authority had conceded New York City was outside the project's "marketing area," and the project could benefit N.Y. consumers "only if it is tax-paying rather than...tax-subsidized."

Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.) also supported S 6. He said the "overwhelming evidence" was that "every category of consumer and taxpayer" supported development by private enterprise. Others favoring S 6 included spokesmen for Niagara County, the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), and Citizens Public Expenditure Survey, Inc.

ACTION -- The Committee July 27 deferred until 1956 consideration of bills (S 6, 1823) to authorize power development of the Niagara River.

NATURAL GAS

HR 6645 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 992) June 28, 1955.

• Passed by the House, amended, on a 209-203 roll-call vote. July 28. (See p. 162.)

S 1853 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 1219) July 28.

HR 6645 and S 1853 would exempt producers of natural gas from federal public utility regulation under the Natural Gas Act. The bills also included safeguards designed to protect the pipeline companies and consumers from unreasonable rates.

Pressure for the natural gas bill came primarily from producers in such states as Texas and Oklahoma, while opposition came from municipal spokesmen fearful of rate increases.

When the House passed the bill by a 209-203 vote, July 28, Democratic Members from Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Florida, and Arkansas voted unanimously for it. The majority of Democrats, however, opposed the bill while Republicans split, 123-67, for it.

An analysis Congressional Quarterly made to determine the extent, if any, to which the rural or urban character of Congressional districts was related to the votes of their Representatives revealed, with regard to the gas bill, that:

Representatives who opposed unregulated gas rates came from districts that were substantially more urban than districts whose Representatives supported the measure.

On the average, 64 of every 100 persons in the U.S. live in cities of 2,500 or more, according to the 1950 census. Supporters of the gas bill -- Republicans and Democrats -- represented districts in which 55 of every 100 persons live in urban areas. The ratio for opponents' districts was 68 per 100.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Natural Gas Amendment." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 503ff.)

The natural gas industry has three major segments: producers, pipeliners, and distributors. Short sketches of the role each plays in getting natural gas from the well to the consumer:

PRODUCER -- Engages in exploration and development of natural gas wells. The process is hit or miss; according to the industry, an average of eight exploratory holes are dug before a well is located. Independent producers do not have pipelines for conveying their gas to the customer as non-independents do. A Supreme Court decision in June, 1954, brought the independent producer under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission.

PIPELINER -- Transports the gas from the well to the city distributors for ultimate consumption. To carry out this function pipeline companies have built up a system of pipelines with total mileage greater than U.S. railroad trackage. Pipeline firms are regulated under the Natural Gas Act of 1938 by the Federal Power Commission.

DISTRIBUTOR -- Supplies gas for consumption within a given franchise area. Distributors are normally given a monopoly, but like other public utilities, the rates are set and are otherwise regulated by the state or city agency.

The Gas Problem

An outline of the major developments leading to the existing controversy over how much federal regulation should be exercised over the natural gas industry:

WHAT CONGRESS SAID IN THE LAW

Section 1 (b) of the Natural Gas Act of 1938 states: "The provisions of this Act shall apply to the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, to the sale in interstate commerce of natural gas for resale for ultimate public consumption for domestic, commercial, industrial, or any other use, and to natural-gas companies engaged in such transportation or sale, but shall not apply to any other transportation or sale of natural gas or to the local distribution of natural gas or to the facilities used for such distribution or to the production or gathering of natural gas."

ACTION BY THE SUPREME COURT

By a (5-3) decision in Phillips Petroleum Co. vs. Wisconsin (347 U.S. 674), the Supreme Court on June 7, 1954, upheld a lower court in saying that all sales of natural gas in interstate commerce for resale were subject to regulation by the Federal Power Commission whether made before, during or after production or gathering.

REVERSAL BY THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Having previously ruled on numerous occasions that it had no jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers and gatherers, the FPC issued order No. 174 (July, 1954), No. 174-A (August, 1954) and 174-B (December, 1954) which required independent producers to file certificates of public convenience and necessity by Dec. 1, 1955; froze prices in contracts between pipelines and producers at levels of June 7, 1954; and prohibited producers from making new or discontinuing former deliveries of gas to interstate pipelines without prior FPC approval and certification.

FUEL REPORT

In 1954, President Eisenhower appointed a committee to study the nation's fuel problems. It was headed by Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Members included heads of the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Interior, Commerce, and Labor.

After a five-month study, the President's Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy recommended Feb. 26:

(1) Federal regulation of natural gas should begin when it enters interstate pipelines and not at the wellhead. The proposal ran counter to the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the Phillips case.

(2) Oil imports should be restricted to 1954 totals, to prevent impairment of the domestic fuel industry. If the limitation could not be achieved voluntarily, the Committee implied, action by Congress would be advocated.

Attempts to limit oil imports were made during consideration of legislation extending the reciprocal trade agreements law. (See pp. 289ff.)

Among comments by Congressmen on the report:

Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- "This endorsement should convince Congress that legislative correction of the Supreme Court at this session is absolutely necessary."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- "The weasel-worded section on natural gas means that the White House is giving Administration backing to what amounts to a repeal of the Supreme Court decision in the Phillips case. This means that consumers had better get ready for more millions on their gas bills."

GAS BILL INTRODUCED

Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) March 2 introduced a bill (HR 4560) to amend the Natural Gas Act to relieve independent producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation and to protect consumers against exorbitant rates. The bill was designed to carry out recommendations made by the President's Advisory Committee. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said in the Senate March 8 he had written the President urging him to reject his Committee's recommendation.

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 12 approved a policy statement declaring that the Federal Power Commission should regulate certain types of price increase clauses in contracts between producers and interstate pipelines.

Chairman Percy Priest (D Tenn.) termed the vote "an informal consensus" that the FPC should have authority over clauses which might "trigger" unreasonable price increases.

A group of municipal and state officials met with President Eisenhower March 18 to protest proposed exemption of independent natural gas producers from federal regulation. The President discussed the question with the group, but said he had made no decision on the matter. The group told the President that "60 million users of natural gas" would lose their existing protection against "unreasonable rates" if the proposed legislation was approved.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- March 22 through May 2, intermittently. The first hearings were on HR 4560 (Harris' bill) and HR 4675, introduced by Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.), which also would reduce federal regulation of the gas industry.

TESTIMONY -- March 22 -- Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall of the Federal Power Commission supported the bills. "It is the considered opinion of the majority of this Commission," he said, "that legislation should be considered which will exempt from the operations of the Natural Gas Act independent producers and gatherers of natural gas who sell gas at wholesale to pipeline companies" engaged in interstate commerce.

He said the FPC did not see why federal control should be put on natural gas while competitive fuels, coal and oil, were left free of regulation.

March 23 -- Ernest O. Thompson, a member of the Texas Railroad Commission which enforces that state's oil and gas conservation law, urged approval of HR 4560. Unless such legislation were enacted, he said, "the search for oil and gas (will be) inhibited, decreased, and...the interstate marketing of gas...deterred." Federal control, he continued, was "sure to result in both short supply and higher prices."

March 24 -- David T. Searls, Houston, Texas, attorney, supported HR 4560. He said that it was not the intent of Congress when it passed the Natural Gas Act in 1938 to place gas producers under federal control.

March 25 -- Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) opposed the bills. Reps. Hale Boggs (D La.), Harley O. Staggers (D W. Va.), Walter Rogers (D Texas), Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio), and James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) supported bills they had introduced to revise the Natural Gas Act.

John W. Boatwright, an economist for Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, urged enactment of HR 4560. He said continued federal controls would lead to diminishing supplies of gas at higher prices.

GAS USERS, NAM FOR BILLS

March 29 -- John F. Merriam, representing the Independent Natural Gas Users Association of America and the Northern Natural Gas Pipe Line Co., backed HR 4560 and 4675. Statements favoring the bills were filed by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Investors League, Inc., of New York City.

March 30 -- E.S. Walker, representing the governor of New Mexico, opposed federal regulation. Statements supporting the bills were filed for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., National Grange, American National Cattlemen's Association, and the National Wool Growers Association.

March 31 -- J. French Robinson of the Consolidated Natural Gas Co. asked for continued federal regulation of producers selling gas under contracts calling for automatic price increases.

April 15 -- Some opposition to the bills was registered by spokesmen for the Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Newark, N.J.; Philadelphia (Pa.) Gas Works; Brooklyn (N.Y.) Union Gas Co.; Lake Shore Gas Co., Ashtabula, Ohio; Philadelphia (Pa.) Electric Co.; Commonwealth Natural Gas Corp., Richmond, Va.; and the New England Power Service Co.

April 18 -- Patrick L. Farnand of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Gas Co. opposed the bills and contended that higher consumer prices for natural gas had resulted primarily from rising costs of gas in the field. Supporting the measures were spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Oil Jobbers Council.

April 19 -- Rep. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) supported the bills. Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.) was joined by Wesley W. Cooper, a member of the Arlington (Va.) County Board, in opposing the bills. Cooper said natural gas prices should be regulated at all levels of production, transmission, and distribution for "protection of the public interest."

COAL GROUPS PROTEST GAS PRACTICES

April 20 -- Spokesmen for the National Coal Association urged support of a bill (HR 4943) to grant the FPC authority to regulate prices on natural gas sold by pipeline companies directly to large industrial users and to enforce conservation practices on natural gas. They also said they would oppose measures to free natural gas from price regulation at the well, unless such legislation included provisions for conservation and industry-sales regulation.

April 21 -- Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers (Ind.) urged enactment of HR 4943, which he said was "designed to eliminate wasteful, cut-throat competitive practices of the gas industry." He said a "substantial part" of the gain by natural gas could be attributed to "inequalities in the law which give natural gas unmerited advantage over coal."

April 22 -- Rep. Bruce Alger (R Texas) said "price-fixing regulations will have a tendency to reduce, rather than increase, the search for new markets.... Gas must be allowed to seek its true price level through free competetion with competitive fuels, or it will be found necessary to regulate the prices of these fuels also and thus establish a federal bureau control over all of our energy resources."

April 25 -- Joseph W. Childs of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) said the elimination of federal control would result in sharp consumer price increases. Opposition to HR 4560, 4675 also came from Americans for Democratic Action and Thomas C. Buchanan of Beaver, Pa., a former FPC chairman.

April 26 -- Representatives of 50 mayors and member municipalities of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers opposed the legislation.

April 27 -- Wisconsin Attorney General Vernon R. Thomson, opposing the bills, said HR 4560 included the "greatest collection of ingenious devices so far conceived which are inimical to the interest of the consumer." Opposition also was expressed by representatives of the League of Virginia Municipalities, Denver, Colo., Wayne County, Mich., St. Paul, Minn., Covington, Ky., Chicago, and Cleveland.

MAYORS, GOVERNOR OPPOSE BILLS

April 28 -- Mayors Robert F. Wagner of New York City and Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., of Baltimore opposed the bills. Wagner said FPC retention of regulatory authority was "required for the protection of consumers." D'Alesandro said that "unless the trend of higher prices for gas purchased in the field is checked by federal regulation, we are convinced that the advantages...from natural gas...will soon be wiped out and...(it) will cost as much or more than manufactured gas."

Opposition also came from Tennessee Gov. Frank G. Clement (D) who said a fluctuation of the field price of natural gas would "create a tremendous financial impact upon (Tennessee's) total economic structure." Clement's views were in a statement read by Tennessee Attorney General George F. McCandless.

April 1 -- J. French Robinson of the Consolidated Natural Gas Co. requested continued federal regulation of producers selling gas under contracts calling for automatic price increases.

April 14 -- Randall J. Leboeuf, Jr., counsel for the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, testified for that company and 13 similar concerns. Leboeuf said to give producers "a complete freedom from any effective restraint" on their prices "would seriously injure" the nation's 21 million gas consumers. He added that "stringent" regulation of the producers was "not suited to the realities of the gas producing business."

May 2 -- FPC Chairman Kuykendall said the agency saw no need for federal rate control over natural gas sold directly by pipeline companies to industrial consumers, a provision found in HR 4943. He said the Commission majority felt there was a "great amount of competition" among producers. It would be "difficult, if not impossible," he said, to exercise control over them.

AMENDMENTS VOTED

ACTION -- May 18 -- Chairman Priest said the Committee, in executive session, had adopted an amendment to HR 4560 that would require the FPC to determine, when a rate boost was based on an "escalator" clause, whether the higher producer's price represented the "reasonable market price" for gas at the wellhead. The amendment would give consumers some protection from automatic increases in the wellhead price of natural gas.

May 26 -- The Committee approved an amendment to allow natural gas pipelines a "reasonable market price" for their gas. Previously the FPC had fixed rates pipelines could charge local distributors on the basis of cost of developing gas sources.

The Committee also approved a provision to require natural gas companies to pay only the part of the increase in price which did not exceed the reasonable market price. Under this amendment, pipelines would not have to pay independent producers for price increases not approved by the FPC.

June 2 -- Priest said the Committee had rejected, "by a margin of several votes," an amendment it had accepted June 1 which would have directed the Federal Power Commission to "consider" the effect on other fuel industries of proposed lighter regulation of natural gas prices.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) June 22 called for legislation to overturn the Supreme Court decision on regulation of natural gas prices and added: "It is going to take the endorsement and the power of the Administration to get this bill passed, and, of course, that means the President of the United States also."

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee June 28 reported an amended bill (HR 6645 -- H Rept 992) to amend the Natural Gas Act by exempting producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation.

The bill was approved by the Committee by a 16-15 vote after the Committee first decided, 17-14, to reconsider a June 7 tie vote which would have shelved the measure. The Committee also rejected, 12-19, a motion to delay action on the issue for 10 days and refer it to a Subcommittee.

H Rept 992 said the regulation of gas producers as public utilities was in the best interests of neither the consumer nor the public. It added that Congress had not meant such regulation when it passed the Natural Gas Act of 1938. Except for additional power given the FPC to protect consumer prices, the report said HR 6645 would restore the law to what it had been generally believed to be prior to the 1954 Supreme Court ruling that the FPC had power to regulate gas producers.

The Committee majority said "the excise of federal jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating producers of natural gas as public utilities constitutes, it is believed, an extension of federal authority...without precedent under our American system of free enterprise. Producers of natural gas should be treated as what they are, namely, producers of a commodity like coal, oil, or copper, not as public utilities...."

DISSENTING REPORTS

Reps. John W. Heselton (R Mass.) and Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.) filed a dissenting report in which they said the Supreme Court decision was "a necessary complement in providing regulation of interstate gas from the time it first flows into the interstate pipeline until it reaches the ultimate consumer.... There has not been and cannot be effective regulation at the in-put end without regulation by the federal government."

Heselton and Macdonald, who sponsored identical bills (HR 4924, 5339) to exempt from federal regulation only those persons who produced less than two billion cubic feet of natural gas a year, said their proposals would free approximately 97 percent of the producers from regulation "and yet would leave subject to regulation more than 90 percent of the gas sold...." They said the major oil companies supplying 90 percent of the gas make up "a close-knit organization, monopolizing the industry and holding, if permitted, a dictatorship over the consumer."

In another dissent, Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D W. Va.), said HR 6645 should be rejected by the House unless it was "amended to include necessary provisions which will empower the Federal Power Commission to conserve the available reserves of natural gas, prevent rate discrimination favoring industrial consumers over domestic consumers, and establish a better balance in the conditions which fuels competing with natural gas must meet as a result of the construction and administration of the Natural Gas Act." Staggers was the sponsor of a bill (HR 4943) which would have carried out his recommendations.

Floor Action

The House July 28 passed HR 6645 by a 209-203 roll-call vote. A motion to recommit (kill) the bill, offered by Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), was rejected by a 203-210 roll call. An open rule (H Res 317 -- H Rept 1145) for consideration of HR 6645 was adopted by a 273-135 roll-call vote. (For voting see chart, p. 162.)

A motion by Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) to strike the enacting clause, thus killing HR 6645, was defeated by a 73-131 teller vote. Prior to the teller vote, the motion had been rejected by a 58-93 standing vote.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 6645:

Exempted producers of gas from federal public utility regulation.

Empowered the Federal Power Commission to determine what comprised a "reasonable market price."

Authorized the FPC to disregard field prices above the reasonable market price as grounds for gas companies to raise consumer rates.

Required producers to fulfill existing contracts with gas companies without resorting to price hikes authorized in contract escalator clauses. Excepted were clauses providing for specific increases on definite dates and increases caused by new taxes on producers.

Forbade producers to cancel contracts when their customers refused to pay more than the established reasonable market price.

Gave an industrial natural gas user the right to seek redress for an unfair price increase.

Empowered the FPC to determine the reasonable market price for new or renewed contracts between producers and natural gas companies.

FUELS NOT UTILITIES

DEBATE -- William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- "Gas is no more a utility than is coal or any other fuel and as such there is no more reason for controlling its production than there is for the mining of coal...(or) any other product...."

James J. Delaney (D N.Y.) -- "The consuming public will know what the effect of...this bill is as they receive their gas bills.... There will be an increase in gas bills and...the head of the household will be constantly reminded of the increase...."

Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- "It is beyond my comprehension to understand why the government should fix the price of natural gas where it comes out of the ground any more than the government should fix the price of iron, coal, the fish of New England, or shoes that are manufactured."

Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- "There is nothing in the history of the (gas) legislation which even indicated that it was intended that the producers of natural gas were natural gas companies."

William A. Barrett (D Pa.) -- "We, as members of Congress, must protect the consumer and this can be accomplished by defeating this bill."

(See Congressional Record, July 28.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) -- Delete language making imported or exported gas subject to federal regulation. Voice.

Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- Prevent cancellation of any contract between natural gas companies and producers under a provision which would require the company to pay only that part of an automatic "escalation clause" price increase which did not exceed the reasonable market price. Voice.

John James Flynt, Jr. (D Ga.) -- Give an industrial user of natural gas the right to seek redress for an unfair price increase. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.) -- Exempt from federal regulation only those natural gas producers whose total sales in a calendar year did not exceed 2 billion cubic feet. Standing, 60-125.

John B. Bennett (R Mich.) -- Substitute "just and reasonable" price increases to be determined by the Federal Power Commission for "reasonable market price," and permit FPC to determine whether prices existing when HR 6645 became law were "just and reasonable." Standing, 65-89; teller, 85-152.

James J. Delaney (D N.Y.) -- Prohibit natural gas transmitters from owning gas wells. Standing, 58-97.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- Amend the Harris amendment by striking from HR 6645 the provision requiring natural gas companies to pay only that part of an "escalation clause" price increase which did not exceed the reasonable market price. Voice.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Delete from HR 6645 a section directing FPC to allow as an operating expense of natural gas transmitting companies the price it paid for gas purchased from itself or an affiliate. Standing 41-101.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- May 10 through June 9 on S 1853, a bill to exempt natural gas producers from federal public utility regulation.

TESTIMONY -- May 10 -- Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), who introduced S 1853, said natural gas was a "luxury" fuel. Its consumers, he said, were not entitled to federal control of its price. He said consumers could turn to coal or oil if they did not like the price of natural gas.

Ernest O. Thompson of the Texas Railroad Commission and David T. Searls, Houston attorney, supported the Fulbright bill.

May 11 -- John W. Boatwright, an economist with Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, said natural gas would be a bargain at double existing producer rates. Opposing federal regulation of gas prices, he said "natural gas is one of the few items in the family budget for which the price has remained comparatively stable." He denied that gas was under the control of a monopoly, asserting that natural gas production was divided among 8,000 independent producers.

Harold B. Fell of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said federal regulation of natural gas prices would divert gas to intrastate uses, discourage exploration, and interfere with state conservation measures.

May 12 -- Russell B. Brown of the Independent Petroleum Association of America backed S 1853 and opposed any move for federal control over contract clauses calling for automatic price increases under certain circumstances.

John F. Merriam of the Independent Natural Gas Association said the result of continued federal price regulation would "be a slowing down of the volumes of gas available for consuming areas."

May 17 -- Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) filed a statement for Gov. Robert F. Kennon (D La.) supporting S 1853.

CITY SPOKESMEN FEAR HIGH PRICES

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) and spokesmen for Philadelphia, Pa., Covington and Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Virginia said they opposed S 1853. Philadelphia Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., head of a committee of 49 mayors opposed to the elimination of federal control over sale of natural gas in the field, said it "seems almost incredible" to say there should be federal regulation of natural gas prices in interstate commerce, but not at the point where the producer sells it to the interstate pipeline. Clark said S 1853, if enacted, would "drown the consumer in the flood of high prices."

May 18 -- Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) testified in favor of S 1853 and presented a statement from Gov. William G. Stratton (R Ill.) also favoring the bill.

May 19 -- Representatives of seven cities testified against S 1853.

May 24 -- Los Angeles Mayor Norris Poulson, supporting S 1853, said he was "convinced that the legislation...is essential if the gas consumers...are to be assured of a dependable supply at a price that will continue to be fair." Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) submitted a statement from Wyoming Gov. Milward L. Simpson supporting the bill.

Opposition witnesses represented the state of Minnesota; St. Paul, Minn.; Parma, Ohio; Chicago, and Nashville.

EX-FPC CHAIRMAN AGAINST BILL

May 25 -- Thomas C. Buchanan, former FPC chairman, said S 1853 would "create an unjust enrichment of the few at the expense of the public generally." Rather than enact the bill, he said "it would be far better for an honest governmental approach to repeal the Natural Gas Act entirely."

Spokesmen for the Consolidated Edison Co. and Commonwealth Service, Inc., both New York City utility companies, opposed the bill in its existing form and suggested amendments.

May 26 -- Opposing S 1853 were spokesmen for the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Union Gas Co., United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Electric Co., state of Wisconsin, and consumer organizations in Boston and Minnesota.

May 31 -- Representatives of the CIO and Americans for Democratic Action opposed S 1853 which, they said, would cost consumers as much as $800 million a year in higher gas prices. Donald Montgomery of the CIO said the legislation would increase the cost of fuel and, in many areas, of electricity. James O. Watts, Jr., of the Commonwealth Natural Gas Corp., of Richmond, Va., opposed the bill because "distributors of the eastern seaboard would be squeezed out of business."

FPC MEMBERS, 4-1, FOR BILL

June 1 -- FPC Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall and FPC members Seaborn L. Digby, Nelson Lee Smith, and Frederick Stueck favored S 1853, with certain amendments. Claude L. Draper of FPC and J. French Robinson, chairman of the board of the Consolidated Natural Gas Co., opposed the bill.

June 2 -- Indianapolis (Ind.) Mayor Alex M. Clark supported S 1853 and submitted a list of about 100 other mayors who backed his stand. Also supporting the bill were representatives of the Investors League, Inc., of New York City and the Citizens Gas & Coke Utility of Indianapolis.

Opposing S 1853 were spokesmen for the state of Tennessee and the United Cities Utility Co. of Chicago.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), a former opponent of the bill, wrote the Committee that he would support it because it was for the "best interests" of the people of New Mexico.

June 9 -- Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) urged enactment of his bill (S 2001) which would give the FPC jurisdiction over direct industrial sales of natural gas and direct the agency to promote the conservation of natural gas.

Rolla D. Campbell of the Huntington, W. Va., Island Creek Coal Co., speaking for hard and soft coal producers, endorsed S 2001. He said the coal industry would support S 1853 only if it contained the provisions included in Kilgore's measure. He protested that "apparently the feeling is that the natural gas industry should be the sole beneficiary of legislation bearing on competition between it and other fuels."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) proposed exempting only those producers whose interstate sales totaled less than two billion cubic feet of gas a year. He said this would exempt 96 percent of the independent producers selling to pipelines, but would leave under controls approximately 175 large companies who sell more than 90 percent of the gas.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Commmittee July 28 reported S 1853 (S Rept 1219) by an 11-4 vote. Voting against it were Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), and Sens. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), William A. Purtell (R Conn.), and Charles E. Potter (R Mich.)

Before approving the bill, the Committee rejected, 3-11, a motion to postpone indefinitely consideration of the measure, and, 4-9, a motion to exempt only independent small producers while defining charges and reasonable rates.

PROVISIONS -- S 1853, as reported, included the text of the House bill (HR 6645). A section was added, stipulating that producers could not cancel contracts if the FPC ruled that automatic price increases were so unreasonable that they did not have to be paid by the gas companies.

The Senate took no action on the bill in 1955.

MINORITY REPORTS

The four dissenting Senators said in a minority opinion that the bill did not protect the consumer against unwarranted increases. "To be effective, consumer protection must start at the source of interstate travel. It cannot begin in the middle of the stream leaving the producer free to charge what he will."

They declared that the "great bulk" of natural gas reserves was controlled by a "small handful of powerful oil companies" who would reap great profits from price increases at the wells. Other charges:

S 1853 "provides a new and untried set of vague standards for the fixing of the price of natural gas at the sources."

"The bill legislatively sanctions the use of all types of escalation clauses.... The (Federal Power) Commission would have no direct authority over them. Its power is limited solely to an advisory finding that the escalated price does not exceed the reasonable market price.... The present bill does not offer the consumer even the minimum of protection the majority say he is entitled to."

In separate statements, Sens. James H. Duff (R Pa.) and Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) criticized the bill. Duff said it "does not provide an adequate yardstick whereby the Federal Power Commission can establish a reasonable market price, and this could result in unfairness to the producer or disaster to the consumer."

Payne recommended that the term "just and reasonable price" should have been substituted for "reasonable market price," which he called "a new and undefined regulatory standard."

Group Stands

These groups were among those that pressed for legislation to kill federal control over natural gas producers on grounds such regulation was an encroachment on private enterprise:

- General Gas Committee, headed by Maston Nixon, president of the Southern Minerals Corp. of Corpus Christi, Texas.
- Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee, an industry group headed by L.F. McCollum, president of the Continental Oil Co., and Paul Kayser, president of the El Paso Natural Gas Co.

- Independent Natural Gas Association of America, representing the pipeline firms.
- Independent Petroleum Association of America.
- American Petroleum Institute.

Pitted against organizations fighting for decontrol were these groups which claimed consumer prices would rise if federal regulation was discontinued:

- National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, representing legal departments of 900 cities.
- Mayors' Committee, which had representatives from Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., New York City, Akron, Ohio, Birmingham, Ala., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., Buffalo, N.Y., Cambridge, Mass., Camden, N.J., Chicago, Ill.
- National Farmers' Union.
- National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.
- AFL and CIO.
- Public Affairs Institute, a research organization.

PRESSURE TACTICS CRITICIZED

Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) May 20 said oil and gas lobbies had made a "scurrilous and slanderous" attempt to influence Senators considering the natural gas bills. He criticized the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association for circulating, at a Senate committee hearing, a press release critical of a Detroit official who testified against the legislation.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) said in the House April 19: "From these (House) hearings and from the record, it appears to me that the so-called independent producers of natural gas are ghost riders in the sky, created and dancing to the music of the oil companies of America and groups of investors in oil stocks and natural gas pipelines whose fundamental interest, whose basic desire is profit -- pure and selfish profit -- free from federal regulation, free from federal scrutiny and free from public calculation."

RECLAMATION PROJECTS

HR 5881 --	Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 481) May 4, 1955.
•	Passed by the House May 26, amended, by a standing vote of 166-48. (For roll-call vote on recommittal, see p. 150.)
S 2442 --	Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 21 (S Rept 1073) with amendments.
HR 5881 --	Passed by voice vote of the Senate July 28, amended.
•	Accepted for conference by the House July 29.

The House and Senate adopted during the 1955 session different versions of a bill that would supplement federal reclamation work in the 17 western reclamation states and permit its extension to the 31 other states and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. The bill had not emerged from conference when Congress adjourned Aug. 2.

Both versions authorized federal grants and loans to local groups to build and operate their own, or improve existing, reclamation projects. Grants would be based on nonreimbursable costs as defined under the reclamation laws, such as allocations for flood control or navigation. Applicants for assistance would obtain land and water rights, and draw up and carry out all construction plans.

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

Following were significant differences between the two bills. The Senate:

Placed the 160 acre limitation (contained in a 1926 reclamation law) on projects in the 17 reclamation states, i.e., limited the land of any single owner benefiting from irrigation by the proposed projects to 160 acres.

Applied the public-power preference clause to the projects.

Allowed $200 million for the program (compared to the House's $100 million.)

Set a limit of $5 million on the cost of any project (the House allowed $5-$10 million projects to qualify, but limited federal participation).

Required Congressional approval for projects involving more than $500,000 in aid.

The House required an applicant for aid to put up $1,000 toward the cost of examining the project.

Both bills divided responsibility for administering the program between the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture. The Senate gave responsibility for the 17 reclamation states to Interior, the others to Agriculture; the House divorced Texas from the other reclamation states and put it under Agriculture.

Background

Legislation to provide a small projects reclamation program in the 17 reclamation states had been introduced in the 83rd Congress. After extensive hearings, the bill was reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and passed by the House, but failed to pass the Senate in the closing days of the session.

President Eisenhower, in his budget message for fiscal 1956, said: "To the greatest extent possible, the responsibility for resource development and its cost should be borne by those who receive the benefits. In many instances private interests or state and local governments can best carry on the needed programs."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 9-11 on similar bills (HR 104, 384, 3817).

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 9 -- Reps. John R. Phillips (R Calif.) and E. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) testified in favor of the legislation. Supporting the legislation generally were Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of Interior; Commissioner W. A. Dexheimer, Bureau of Reclamation; and other Bureau officials.

Feb. 10 -- Representatives of the National Reclamation Association supported the proposals. Witnesses included John Bliss of New Mexico, chairman of the small projects committee; Roy Whitacre of Nevada, manager of the Walker River Irrigation District, Thomas W. Jensen, secretary-manager of Utah Water Users Association; Doyle Boen and Floyd Bonge of the Eastern Municipal Water District, Hamet, Calif.; and W. C. Smith of Ainsworth, Neb., small projects committee member.

Feb. 11 -- Witnesses favoring the plan were Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director, American Farm Bureau Federation; Lloyd C. Halvorson, economist, the National Grange; and Charles H. Callison of the National Wildlife Federation.

ACTION -- On May 4 the Committee reported a clean bill (HR 5881 --H Rept 481) incorporating committee amendments and the provisions of a similar bill (HR 104). As reported, the bill would assign administrative responsibility for the 48-state program to the Secretary of Interior.

Floor Action

The House May 26 passed HR 5881, amended, by a standing vote of 166-48.

A recommittal motion by Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) was rejected by a roll-call vote of 62-229. (For voting, see chart, p. 150.) The motion would have returned the bill to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee with instructions to report it back after limiting its application to the 17 western reclamation states.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, the bill:

Authorized federal grants and loans to local groups in the states and territories for small reclamation projects costing up to $5 million or between $5-$10 million if there was no increase in federal aid.

Required applicants for assistance to obtain required land and rights of way, draw up all necessary plans, and put up $1,000 toward the cost of examining the project.

Vested authority to administer the program in the Secretary of Interior for the western reclamation states, except Texas, and in the Secretary of Agriculture for the others.

Authorized appropriation of $100 million to carry out the act.

SMALL PROJECTS NEED NEW APPROACH

DEBATE -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- "The simple way to state the purposes ... of this legislation is to say that it is to permit local agencies to plan and construct small irrigation projects with the same money, but we believe less of it, as that which would be used for the same purpose by the Bureau of Reclamation... Our experience has shown that the Bureau is not geared to build small projects....".

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) -- Argued that the bill should be limited to the 17 western reclamation states, asked if Congress wanted the "Department of Interior opening up regional offices...throughout the U.S....simply because of the proposed legislation?"

Leroy Johnson (R Calif.) -- "This proposal will be a tremendous help to those who wish to develop small irrigation and conservation projects...When the Reclamation Bureau is in control...the administrative cost in many...projects runs over 25 per cent. With local control that would be greatly decreased."

Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D Ala.) -- His amendment to give responsibility for administering the program in the non-reclamation states to the Secretary of Agriculture was a "great economy measure since it provides that existing agencies will do the job."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Jones -- Have Agriculture Department administering the program in non-reclamation states and Texas. Standing, 85-23.

Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) -- Change bill's wording to conform to Jones amendment.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Make the provisions of the bill applicable only to the 17 western reclamation states. Standing, 27-57.

Saylor -- Make the bill apply also to "Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa." Voice.

Saylor -- Amend the Jones amendment to include Texas among the reclamation states. Standing, 33-54.

Saylor -- Delete the provision specifying free interest on irrigation loans on land of 160 acres or less. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 8 and March 31 on similar bills (S 164, 405).

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 8 -- Favoring the proposals were John Bliss, chairman, and Roy Whitacre, secretary of the small projects subcommittee of the National Reclamation Association, and Doyle Boen of the Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, Calif.

March 31 -- Favoring the bills were Sens. George W. Malone (R Nev.), Alan Bible (D Nev.), and Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.); Elmer Bennett and Richard Witmer of the Bureau of Reclamation; William E. Welsh; Floyd Bonge, of Riverside County, Calif.; and Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation.

ACTION -- The Committee reported S 2442, with amendments, July 21 (S Rept 1073).

Floor Action

The Senate July 28 passed HR 5881 by voice vote, after substituting an amended text of S 2442 for the House provisions. The bill was then sent to conference.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the bill:

Authorized federal grants and loans to local groups for small reclamation projects costing up to $5 million.

Required Congressional approval for any project involving aid of more than $500,000.

Authorized $100 million for projects in the 17 western reclamation states, to be administered by the Secretary of Interior.

Authorized $100 million for projects in the 31 other states and Alaska and Hawaii, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Gave the Secretary discretionary authority to require additional pledges of assets and income from applicants in those areas.

Placed the 160 acre limitation (contained in a 1926 reclamation law) on the program in the 17 reclamation states.

Applied the public-power preference clause to all projects.

FARM AREAS ORIGINALLY EXCLUDED

DEBATE -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N. M.) -- "There was substantial opposition to the bill (as first submitted) because it excluded many of the farming areas of the country where drainage is a great necessity." Therefore, Title II of the bill, providing a program for the 31 non-reclamation states and the territories, had

been worked out by Russell B. Long (D La.) with other southern Senators.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Explained that his amendment, for the traditional 160 acre limitation on irrigated holdings, would not apply in the non-reclamation states.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Morse -- Make excess - land requirements under the reclamation act of May 25, 1926, apply in the 17 reclamation states where a new project furnishes irrigation. Voice.

Morse -- Apply public-power preference to all projects. Voice.

LEFT IN CONFERENCE

The House July 29 agreed to a conference with the Senate on HR 5881. The conferees met but failed to agree on a compromise text, before the session adjourned.

AEC CONSTRUCTION

HR 6795 -- Reported by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (H Rept 787) June 14, 1955. An identical bill (S 2220, with an identical report, S Rept 538) was reported to the Senate June 14.

- Passed by the House, by voice vote, June 27.
- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, amended June 28. (For roll-call vote, see p. 130.)
- House agreed to Senate amendment, June 29.

P.L. 141 -- Signed into law July 11.

HR 6795 authorized appropriations of $269,159,000 for Atomic Energy Commission construction. Although President Eisenhower had requested $21 million for an atomic-powered merchant ship, no effort was made on the House floor to grant this request. The Senate rejected the atomic-ship plan by a 41-42 roll-call vote. The bill included $5 million for the President's atoms-for-peace plan.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law HR 6795 provided:
$130,712,000 for reactor development projects.
$65,198,000 for atomic weapons projects.
$24,634,000 for special nuclear material.
$6,215,000 for source and other raw materials.
$17,960,000 for general plant projects.
$11,590,000 for physical research.
$6,040,000 for biology and medicine.
$6,810,000 for community projects.

HR 6795 reduced AEC's leeway to exceed fund authorizations, limited its authority to substitute a different project for one previously authorized. AEC currently could proceed with projects costing as much as 35 per cent more than authorized. HR 6795 cut the "overrun" to 25 percent in the case of partly designed or novel "equipment not amenable to accurate cost forecasting" and to 10 percent for "normal construction activity" subject to "precise" cost estimation.

To substitute a new project for an authorized one, the AEC, except in emergencies, was required to certify the new project was "essential" for defense, "required by changes in weapon characteristics or weapon logistic operations," and could not be produced by private industry. The bill also authorized funds for advance project planning to increase AEC's ability to estimate construction costs.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Atomic Energy." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 534ff.)

The budget for fiscal 1956 included $2 billion for the Atomic Energy Commission. A new AEC spending high was provided for "projects to develop peaceful applications of atomic energy."

The President asked Congress to authorize new AEC construction and requested $1.3 billion in new obligational authority for the AEC. He said the AEC in 1956 "will expand substantially its program to develop industrial power reactors," and would begin construction of several experimental reactors in 1955 and 1956. "Of these," he said, "one of the most significant is a power breeder designed to produce more fissionable material than it consumes."

The budget, submitted Jan. 17, 1955, asked authorization for AEC to:

Build a new medical research center with a nuclear reactor designed for medical research and therapy.

Make plant improvements and construct other production facilities.

Construct certain new weapons research facilities.

Build new developmental atomic reactor projects.

Establish an international training school in reactor technology.

Mr. Eisenhower also requested that residents of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., be permitted to purchase their homes and establish self-government.

President Eisenhower April 25 said he would request funds to send an atomic-powered merchant ship around the world as an example of the "peace-time use of atomic energy, harnessed for the improvement of human living." (See pp. 463ff.)

After Congress cleared the AEC construction bill without authorizing the atomic merchant ship, the President June 29 sent a $294.7 million supplemental request to Congress for AEC projects. Included in the request was $21 million for an atomic merchant ship propulsion unit. The money was not appropriated. (See pp. 242ff.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HEARINGS -- May 2,9,10,31 in executive sessions. AEC members testified.

ACTION -- The Committee June 14 reported identical bills (HR 6795 - H Rept 787; S 2220 - S Rept 538) authorizing $267,709,000 for Atomic Energy Commission construction.

The Committee specifically prohibited use of AEC funds to start construction of electric transmission lines, thus preventing AEC from building power lines between the Tennessee Valley Authority system and the proposed Dixon-Yates generating plant at West Memphis, Ark. The Committee refused to authorize $21 million for a proposed $34 million nuclear-powered, good-will merchant ship. The Committee, however, authorized $25 million for a surface ship reactor that could be "used in both merchant and naval surface ships."

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, HR 6795 was in the same form as on final passage, except that it authorized $23,184,000 for special nuclear material (rather than $24,634,000).

Floor Action

The House June 27 passed HR 6795 by voice vote without amendment.

DEBATE -- Chet Holifield (D Calif.) -- The bill would authorize $5 million for the President's atoms-for-peace plan to provide medical and scientific reactors for other nations that "are willing to enter bilateral agreements" with the U.S. This sum "would provide a minimum of 10 'swimming pool' type reactors on an outright contribution basis or as many as 20" if the recipient nations met half the cost. The bill also would provide $25 million for building "a prototype nuclear propulsion system for large surface ships primarily for military purposes."

Senate

The Senate June 28 passed HR 6795 by voice vote after adding $1,450,000 for the Oak Ridge barrier plant (special nuclear material). The Senate rejected an amendment by Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to provide $21 million for the atomic merchant ship. The 41-42 roll-call vote on the Hickenlooper amendment was almost strictly on party lines. Only Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) voted with Republicans for the amendment. (For voting, see chart, p. 130.)

ATOM SHIP OPPOSED

DEBATE -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "Testimony received from the best technical authorities" convinced the Joint Atomic Energy Committee "that the proposed propulsion system for the (good-will) cargo ship is not...efficient or desirable." Constructing the merchant ship would "not advance the art of reactor development one iota" and would "divert technicians and production facilities from more urgent and worthwhile work."

Hickenlooper -- "Granted that $21 million for the (merchant ship) powerplant is much more than the cost of a conventional powerplant in a ship...but it will be designed to show the people of the world that the United States is pre-eminent in the peaceful use of atomic energy... When the ship enters a foreign port" its powerplant could be hooked up with the port's powerplant and used to light "certain portions of the city."

Anderson -- "This is a poor way to spend $21 million.... (The ship's) capital cost would be five times that of a comparable conventional-type ship. The estimate of operating costs runs as high as 10 times the cost of an equivalent conventional ship...." He called the atomic ship "a smokestackless wonder" and a "floating museum."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The atomic ship would cost "a few million dollars for the greatest demonstration project" that probably could be provided.

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- The powerplant for the proposed ship would burn U-235, "the most expensive fuel that can be used in a reactor... Someone sold him (President Eisenhower) a wrong bill of goods.... Let us (instead) build medical reactors and prove that we are willing to eradicate pestilence and starvation from the deprived nations of the world."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "It would have been better if the President had made this suggestion to the Committee" before announcing it publicly. "But the fact is that the President...has made this recommendation and has submitted this request; and I hope the Senate will not repudiate it."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Anderson -- Increase the authorization for a barrier plant addition at Oak Ridge, Tenn., from $750,000 to $2.2 million. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Hickenlooper -- Authorize $21 million for "design construction, and installation" of an atomic reactor in a merchant ship. Roll call, 41-42.

HOUSE CONCURRENCE

The House June 29 agreed to the Senate amendment, clearing the bill for the President.

ATOMIC 'PEACE SHIP'

HR 6679 --	Reported by House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 852) June 16, 1955.
HR 6243 --	Reported by House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 1130) July 12.
•	Passed by the House by voice vote July 18.
S 2522 --	Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 1034) July 20.
S 2523 --	Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 1035) July 20.
•	Reported amended, by Joint Atomic Energy Committee (S Rept 1269) July 30. An identically amended bill (HR 7038 -- H Rept 1604) was reported to the House.

A dramatic proposal by President Eisenhower for an atomic-powered "peace ship" to tour the ports of the world received a mixed reception in the 1955 Congress. Objection to the proposal on practical grounds led to its being linked with a plan for long-range development of an economically competitive nuclear-powered merchant ship. Combined in one measure, the proposals were reported July 30 by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (S 2523 and HR 7038, amended.).

Also reported by the House Merchant Marine Committee were a similar combined proposal (HR 6679) and a measure proposing only long-range development of a commercial ship (HR 6243). The latter was passed by the House July 12. A bill for the peace ship alone (S 2522) was reported by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and referred to the Atomic Energy Committee.

Background

In his speech April 25, 1955, President Eisenhower announced: "We have added to the U.S. program for peaceful uses of atomic energy an atomic-powered merchant ship. The Atomic Energy Commission and the Maritime Administration are now developing specifications....The new ship, powered with an atomic reactor.... will demonstrate to people everywhere this peacetime use of atomic energy, harnessed for the improvement of human living....Also the ship will be an atomic exhibit carrying to all people practical knowledge of the usefulness of this new science in such fields as medicine, agriculture and power production."

A month later, the President requested a supplemental appropriation of $12,650,000 for the Maritime Administration to design, construct, outfit and prepare the ship for operation, and $21,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission for construction and installation of the atomic reactor and propulsion machinery.

The main outlines of the President's proposal were followed in S 2522, HR 7360 (an appropriation bill) and HR 7038, introduced, respectively, by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Reps. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) and James T. Patterson (R Conn.).

The President's plan as spelled out by the Budget Bureau called for installing the same type of atomic reactor used in the atomic submarine "Nautilus" in an "essentially conventional" merchant-ship hull, which would have permitted completion of the vessel "by the summer of 1957."

Opposition to the President's idea was expressed on two main grounds: the ship's construction would not aid the competitive position of the American merchant marine because it would add nothing to technological development of a "prototype nuclear-powered ship;" construction would delay Navy plans for developing nuclear ships. It was argued that other countries (chiefly Norway) already were moving into the nuclear ship field and that it would be an error, from both a "military standpoint as well as a propaganda standpoint," for the U.S. to take second or third place.

The peace ship was described by critics as an "international side show," a "show boat," and a "museum ship."

LONG-RANGE PLANS

Criticism of the idea led to submission of alternative proposals for long-range development of a competitive nuclear-powered merchant ship.

One proposal (HR 6243) by Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) empowered the Maritime Administration to proceed with such development. A technical expert testifying before the Merchant Marine Committee, which reported the bill, estimated that "at least five years would be required for the development of a commercially feasible powerplant for maritime use."

The Atomic Energy Commission, opposing HR 6243 and favoring the President's proposal, said: "At the present state of the art (of the development of practical and economical nuclear power for merchant ships), the construction of another nuclear-propelled merchant ship should be preceded by a thorough feasibility study, followed by a considerable research and development effort."

Another bill (S 2523) envisaging "a radically new propulsion facility" was introduced by Sens. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and Earle C. Clements (D Ky.). In its favorable report on the bill (S Rept 1035) July 20, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce said development of such a vessel would greatly improve the competitive position of American shipping with "foreign low-wage shipping."

Bills incorporating the President's peace ship proposal met several rebuffs. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy failed to report the Hickenlooper measure (S 2522) and refused to include in an AEC construction bill (HR 6795) authorization of $21 million for the AEC's part in the plan. (See story, above.) On the Senate floor June 28, an amendment by Hickenlooper to include the $21 million was defeated on a 41-42 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 130.)

In the first Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1956 (HR 7278 -- PL 219) Congress refused to appropriate the required $12,650,000 for the hull and $21 million for the power plant. (See pp. 242ff.)

TWO-PRONG APPROACH

After a telephone call from President Eisenhower to Sen. Anderson, chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, the Committee acted. It in effect combined the President's proposal, as contained in S 2522 and HR 7038, with the proposal for long-range development contained in S 2523 and reported amended bills (S 2523 and HR 7038) with identical texts July 30 (S Rept 1269 and H Rept 1604). Neither was passed.

After a White House meeting, Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Aug. 2 -- the last day of the session -- said the President again had pressed for passage of the atomic ship bill so Russia would not get a head start on a similar project.

Congress took no further action, however.

House

COMMITTEE -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HEARINGS -- In May on the U.S. merchant marine replacement program, and June 7 on HR 6679, to authorize construction of two nuclear-powered merchant ships -- one the exhibit ship proposed by the President and the other a prototype commercial vessel.

TESTIMONY -- May 13 -- Maritime Administrator Clarence G. Morse and Cmdr. John J. McMullen of the Maritime Administration said they favored President Eisenhower's proposal for the immediate construction of an atom-powered merchant ship. Morse said, however, the "Maritime Administration considers that the possibilities of atomic propulsion of merchant vessels will have little effect on over-all program planning." He explained that nuclear propulsion posed technical and economic problems that would make it impractical for most ships at present.

May 16 -- Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) called the President's planned ship "an international side-show or a Mississippi River showboat" and proposed that a second "practical and experimental" vessel be built.

Dr. W. Kenneth Davis, chief of the reactor division of the Atomic Energy Commission, said the ship ordered by the President would take 24 to 30 months to complete and would cost about $21 million for its atomic power plant and propulsion machinery alone. He compared this with a cost of about $3 million for conventional power and propulsion gear.

Admiral H. G. Rickover, who helped develop the atomic-powered submarine Nautilus for the Navy, said he expected it would take 10 to 15 years to develop an economically profitable atomic power plant on land. "That is easier than developing one for a merchant ship," Rickover added. But he said he thought the possibilities for atomic-powered merchant ships should be explored immediately.

Mark L. Ireland, Jr., atomic power engineer for a shipbuilding firm, said plans should not be halted for conventional ships because of prospects for atomic

propulsion. He said he didn't believe conventional ships built in the next 10 years would be made obsolete by atomic developments.

June 7 -- Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild said the Maritime Administration had authority to go ahead with President Eisenhower's peace ship without clearing with the Committee or Congress. Rothschild told the Committee he was "not in favor...today" of going ahead with a second ship because the "application of nuclear power to merchant ships...deserves to have a little more consideration than it presently has." Bonner disagreed with Rothschild, said he wanted "the prerogatives of the Committee recognized."

TWO SHIP BILLS REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee June 16 reported HR 6679 (H Rept 852). There was no House floor action on the measure. The Committee July 12 reported HR 6243 (H Rept 1130).

PROVISIONS -- HR 6243 authorized a Department of Commerce Maritime Administration appropriation of "such sums as may be necessary" to construct, equip, and train personnel for a nuclear-powered merchant ship. The ship would not be of the type the President requested.

Floor Action

The House July 18 suspended the rules and passed HR 6243 by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Bonner -- Research, development, and construction of the ship would take "five years at the most....On one or more of (its trial) voyages let the ship be loaded with five-pound or larger packages of food and sent to needy individuals of the world. There, distribute the packages plainly marked, 'Not atomic energy for destruction but friendly gifts delivered by atomic energy for peace from the United States of America.' The ship should be named 'Tidings of Peace.' "

Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) -- "The hull would cost about $12 million. The atomic reactor would cost $20 million or $21 million."

James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) -- In building the ship, the Maritime Administration would "cannibalize" military and AEC research staffs and "slow down the development of reactors for military ships."

Bonner -- "The Maritime Administration will not pilferage or rob any other agency (of personnel)."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- July 20 reported two bills: S 2522 -- S Rept 1034, to authorize construction of a Nautilus-type atomic power plant for merchant ship installation, and S 2523 -- S Rept 1269, to authorize a prototype atomic-powered merchant ship.

S 2522, GOP-backed, was reported by an 8-7 vote; S 2523, introduced by Democrats, was reported unanimously. Both bills were referred to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

BILLS COMBINED

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HEARINGS -- May 5 on the President's proposal for an atomic-powered peace ship.

TESTIMONY -- Atomic Energy Commissioner Willard F. Libby and Maritime Commissioner Clarence G. Morse backed the proposal. AEC Commissioner Thomas Murray said he would support it if it did not put too much of a drain on other atomic programs.

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) opposed the plan as a "phantom ship" and a "waste of money."

ACTION -- The Joint Committee July 30 reported identical amended bills (HR 7038 -- H Rept 1604, S 2523 -- S Rept 1269) authorizing appropriations for two nuclear-powered merchant ships. One would be the President's proposed "peace ship," the other a commercial prototype vessel. The Committee added to S 2523 major provisions of S 2522, which had been approved by the Commerce Committee.

The bills were reported by the Committee by a 9-3 vote after a personal call from President Eisenhower to Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) requesting action. Voting against approval were Sens. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), and Anderson. Congress however, took no action.

PROVISIONS -- As reported by the Committee HR 7038 and S 2523 would:

Authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a nuclear-propulsion unit for a ship built by the Commerce Department "for the display of goods and wares of United States manufacture or origin."

Direct that the "peace ship" be named "U.S.S. Atomic Enterprise."

Authorize the AEC and the Maritime Administration to construct a nuclear-propelled ship "of such characteristics and design as will make it usable in the American merchant marine fleet."

Authorize the Maritime Administration, Commerce Department, and AEC to use "such sums as may be necessary" to carry out the bill.

AIRPORT GRANTS

S 1855 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 636) June 23, 1955.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, June 24, by voice vote.
- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1190) July 15.
- Passed by the House, amended, July 18, by 145-32 standing vote.
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote July 20.

P.L. 211 -- Signed into law Aug. 3.

In enacting S 1855, Congress provided federal funds for the development of public airports over a four-year period starting with fiscal 1956. The federal grants were made available to states and localities on a 50-50 matching basis.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, the bill:

Authorized for allocation to the states and territories, for development of local airports, federal grants totalling $42.5 million in fiscal 1956 and $63 million in each of the subsequent three fiscal years, on a matching basis.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to prepare an annual plan of development for public airports.

Apportioned funds to states in proportion to their population and area.

Set up a discretionary fund of 25 percent of all monies appropriated to be used by the Secretary of Commerce for projects he deemed necessary but which could not be constructed with funds apportioned to the states.

Provided that all funds granted in the bill would be in addition to any other federal funds already approved for the airports.

BACKGROUND -- S 1855 amended the Federal Airport Act of 1946. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. II, 1946, pp. 355ff.)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HEARINGS -- June 6, 7, 1955.
ACTION -- June 23 reported an amended bill (S 1855) to authorize $252 million in federal aid to airports over the next four fiscal years (S Rept 636).

Floor Action

The Senate June 24 passed S 1855, with Committee amendments, by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 1855 would amend the Federal Airport Act to:

Authorize the expenditure of $63 million annually in fiscal years 1956-59 for the development of airports in the states and territories.

Direct the Secretary of Commerce to prepare an annual plan of development for public airports.

Apportion funds to states in proportion to their population and area.

Set up a discretionary fund of 25 percent of all monies appropriated to be used by the Secretary of Commerce for projects he deemed necessary but which could not be constructed with funds apportioned to the states.

Provide that all funds granted by S 1855 would be in addition to any other federal funds already approved for the airports.

1946 PROMISE FULFILLED

DEBATE -- A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- S 1855 "carries out the promise the Congress made in 1946, but which Congress failed to keep.... It will throw the federal airport construction program into high gear.... The steady allocation of these funds is provided for by granting contract authorization in the amount of $63 million for the (fiscal) years 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959. The Secretary of Commerce would have authority to use these contract authorizations to make grants in aid to local authorities on a 50-50 matching basis."

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- "Our present civil airport facilities are deficient and inadequate in many respects and, unless something is done about the situation ...they will become less and less adequate during the next few years." S 1855 would "insure the inclusion in the program of all classes of airports and all types of airport construction...needed to provide an adequate system of public airports."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HEARINGS -- July 6, 8, 14.
ACTION -- July 15 reported S 1855 with amendments (H Rept 1190).

The Committee cut $20.5 million from the proposed $63 million authorization for fiscal 1956 on the ground that the sum already had been authorized.

Floor Action

The House July 18 suspended the rules and passed S 1855 by a 145-32 standing vote. Committee amendments were agreed to by voice vote.

DEBATE -- George Meader (R Mich.) -- "Over a quarter of a billion dollars...is authorized to be appropriated and committed, vast authority is being vested in the Secretary of Commerce, and the bill fails to contain some safeguards which many Members of the Committee thought should be incorporated in this bill, and the Appropriation Committees of the Congress are being bypassed."

John B. Bennett (R Mich.) -- "Some standards and some criteria (should) be written into this law which will give the states and the localities the right, if they have met those criteria, to require the Secretary of Commerce to go along with them.... I would like to see...the smaller airports get a break."

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) -- The aviation industry has "greatly outgrown...our airport system.... Increasing speeds of planes daily are making obsolete runways that were good a few years ago." Because of advances in jet aviation, "unless we...develop a national airport program, as is intended by this legislation, we will find ourselves facing very serious situations...."

SENATE CONCURRENCE

The Senate July 20 agreed, without debate, to House amendments to S 1855 clearing the bill for the President's signature.

ANTITRUST MEASURES

HR 3659 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 70), Feb. 23, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the House March 29.
- Reported June 21 (S Rept 618) by Senate Judiciary Committee
- Passed by the Senate June 24, by voice vote.

P.L. 135 -- Signed into law July 7.

HR 4954 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee, amended, (H Rept 422) April 18.
- Passed by the House April 26, by voice vote.
- Reported June 21 (S Rept 619) by Senate Judiciary Committee.
- Passed by the Senate June 24, by voice vote.

P.L. 137 -- Signed into law July 7.

Two bills amending the antitrust laws, as requested by the Eisenhower Administration, were passed in 1955. Hearings were held on two other antitrust measures. Extensive testimony during Senate and House investigations of mergers and monopoly also was taken in 1955, (See p. 545ff.)

One enacted bill (HR 3659) raised the antitrust penalties, unchanged since 1890, from $5,000 to $50,000; the other gave the government the right to sue for actual damages sustained by it as a result of antitrust law violations and set a uniform statute of limitations on damage suits. The pending bills (HR 6875, 5948) would permit the courts to use discretion in awarding less than treble damages where antitrust violation was not "wilful". and extend the existing prohibitions against mergers to cover banks.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President:

HR 3659 -- Increased the maximum penalty for violation of the Sherman Act of 1890 from $5,000 to $50,000.

HR 4954 -- Amended the Clayton Act of 1914 to allow the United States, "when it has been injured in its business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws," to recover actual damages and the cost of the suit in a district court, established a uniform federal statute of limitations of four years for antitrust damage suits; and provided that the effective date of the measure would be six months after enactment.

Background

In his Economic Report, Jan. 20, 1955, President Eisenhower asked Congress to raise "substantially" the maximum fine that might be imposed for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. asked Jan. 21 that the fine be increased to $50,000 and legislation be enacted to enable the government to recover actual damages sustained as the result of price collusion or other antitrust violations.

The substance of these measures and also one similar to pending legislation giving discretionary power to the courts to reduce damages when violations were not "wilful," had been contained in recommendations of The National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws, a 60-man committee set up by Brownell in 1953, which reported March 31, 1955. (See p. 545.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

ACTION -- Reported Feb. 23 a bill (HR 3659) to raise maximum antitrust penalties under the Sherman Act to $50,000 (H Rept 70).

Floor Action

The House March 29 passed the bill by voice vote.

House consideration of the bill had been blocked March 15 when Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) objected to taking up the bill on the Consent Calendar. He said he wanted it considered under regular rules so that it might be amended to provide mandatory jail sentences under certain conditions.

Three amendments offered by Patman March 29 to raise penalties above $50,000 were rejected, one by a standing vote and two by voice votes. A motion to recommit HR 3659, offered by Clarence E. Kilburn (R N.Y.), was defeated by voice vote.

DEBATE --- Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- "If you make the penalty too severe (by agreeing to Patman's amendments) you reach the point...where petty juries would refuse to find guilty, where judges would so dilute their charges as to preclude a finding of guilty."

Patman -- "The penalty should be made to deter the big man as well as the little man" by raising it above $50,000.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Patman -- Increase the maximum fine to 5 percent of a corporation's total assets; fine an individual a maximum of $50,000 for a first or second offense and fine him $50,000 and imprison him from 30 days to one year for a third or fourth offense. Standing, 14-86.

Patman -- Increase the maximum fine to 5 percent of a corporation's assets; fine an individual a maximum of $50,000. Voice.

Patman -- Increase the maximum fine of a corporation to $500,000; fine an individual $50,000. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 21 reported HR 3659 as passed by the House (S Rept 618).

Floor Action

The Senate June 24 passed, by voice vote, and sent to the President the bill raising from $5,000 to $50,000 the maximum fine for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 16 on a bill (HR 3658) to grant the government the right to recover actual damages for injury sustained through a violation of the antitrust laws.

TESTIMONY -- Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes, head of the Justice Department's Antitrust division, endorsed the measure. He said that in one automobile tire transaction, the government was overcharged $351,158 through collusive, non-competitive bidding by tire manufacturers, but was denied a suit to recover damages when the courts ruled the United States was not an "individual" in the legal sense of the word.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee March 9 recommended HR 3658 favorably to the full Committee with an amendment to provide a four-year statute of limitations. On April 18 the Committee reported a clean bill (HR 4954) incorporating the amendment (H Rept 422).

Floor Action

The House April 26 passed, by voice vote and without amendment, HR 4954.

DEBATE -- Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- "We find a rather absurd situation in the law today...the government of the United States, which is by far the largest single purchaser of goods and services, cannot sue for damages it may have suffered from antitrust violations."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 21 reported HR 4954 as passed by the House (S Rept 619).

The Committee report said enactment of the legislation was "imperative," especially "in a period of mobilization when the government is greatly accelerating its rate of procurement and spending vast sums for defense."

Floor Action

The Senate June 24 passed, by voice vote without debate, and sent to the President the bill (HR 4954) amending the Clayton Antitrust Act to allow the government to sue for damages resulting from antitrust violations and establishing a four-year statute of limitations.

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- July 5-6 on a bill (HR 5948) introduced by Chairman Celler to extend the provisions of the Clayton Act to bank mergers.

TESTIMONY -- July 5 -- John J. McCloy of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, opposing the bill, said existing bank regulating agencies did not need the aid of Justice Department enforcement. He said competition between banks was "sharp and continuous."

Assistant Attorney General Barnes endorsed HR 5948. He said it would "plug a loophole" which had handicapped anti-merger efforts. A Federal Trade Commission spokesman also supported the bill.

July 6 -- Chairman H. Earl Cook of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation opposed HR 5948. He said it would "interject an additional supervisory authority on the state banking system." Ray M. Gidney, Comptroller of the Currency, opposed the bill on the ground it would "unbalance the division of authority" maintained by supervisory banking agencies.

J. L. Robertson of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System said his group wanted the enforcement of bank antitrust provisions in the hands of the Attorney General.

ACTION -- After Subcommittee approval July 12, the full Committee July 26 reported HR 5948, amended (H Rept 1417).

PENALTIES FOR NON-WILFUL ACTS

HEARINGS -- June 29, July 11 and 13 on a bill (HR 6875) to permit federal judges to assess less than treble damages in antitrust suits where violation was not "wilful."

TESTIMONY -- June 29 -- A spokesman for the Justice Department backed HR 6875. Also supporting the bill was its sponsor, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.).

In a statement, the Federal Trade Commission said it had not yet taken a stand on the proposal, but suggested it might weaken antitrust laws. FTC general counsel Earl W. Kintner said FTC Chairman Edward F. Howrey had opposed a similar bill in 1953 on the ground there was an absence of "compelling public need."

July 11 -- Assistant Attorney General Barnes said the proposal might be worth trying. Kintner said one FTC Commissioner favored the bill, one opposed it, and another favored the bill only if the courts were given discretionary powers when damages amounted to more than $100,000.

July 13 -- Adolph Schimmel, Motion Picture Association, favored the bill. He said many antitrust suits were brought against the industry by private theater operators because the existing mandatory triple damages clause made such suits attractive.

Henry Bison of the National Association of Retail Grocers opposed any change in existing law.

The bill was not reported in 1955.

SMALL BUSINESS AGENCY

S 2127 -- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 405) June 1, 1955.
- Passed by the Senate on a voice vote June 6.
- Reported, amended, by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1350) July 22.
- Passed, with amendment, by voice of the House Aug. 2.
- Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 2, by voice vote.

P.L. 268 -- Signed into law Aug. 9.

Congress on the final day of the 1955 session extended for two years the Small Business Administration and increased its lending authority.

Lawmakers had a choice of letting SBA die, transferring its functions to other government agencies, or extending it as an independent agency. Some commercial and banking groups argued that SBA duplicated other federal business services and should be abolished or "integrated" into the Commerce or Treasury Departments. Small business organizations fought integration. They said SBA had proved its value to independent operators and in the general economy.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 2127:

Extended the life of the Small Business Administration through June 30, 1957.

Increased the total revolving fund authorized for the SBA from $275 million to $550 million.

Authorized $300 million for small business loans and $50 million for disaster loans.

Increased the maximum limit on a small business loan from $150,000 to $250,000.

Authorized loans to small businesses in drought areas.

Required special monthly reports on the proportion of Defense Department contracts with small business concerns.

Required all advertising for bids by government agencies to be specific so as to ensure free competition.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Small Business Administration." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 428ff.)

The Small Business Administration was created by the Small Business Act of 1953 as successor to the Small Defense Plants Administration. Under terms of the Act, SBA was to expire June 30, 1955, unless extended by Congress.

President Eisenhower, in his 1955 State of the Union message, recommended that the Act be extended. This stand was echoed by Wendell B. Barnes, SBA Administrator. Barnes March 21 appeared before the Senate Select Small Business Committee to describe functions of SBA and report on the agency's activities. Highlights of his testimony:

FUNCTIONS

- "To counsel with small firms on their financial problems...assist them in obtaining needed credit... participate in loans by private lending institutions, or... make direct government loans..."

- "To make loans for rehabilitation of small businesses and homes damaged or destroyed by natural disasters..."
- "To help small businesses obtain a fair share of government contracts..."
- "To assist small firms in solving their management and production problems."

ACTIVITIES

- As of Feb. 28, SBA "had received 4,536 applications for business loans, totaling approximately $260 million. Of this amount, 1,235 applications for business loans, totaling approximately $64,870,000,000, had been approved, and 2,195 applications for $125,415,000 had been declined."
- "Of the total business loans approved, 66 percent are in participation with private financial institutions."
- As of Feb. 28 SBA "had received 1,411 disaster loan applications, totaling approximately $12,207,000, and had approved 1,092 applications, amounting to about $7,124,670."
- "Approximately 50 percent of all loan applications -- business and disaster -- are approved by the Administration."
- Through the "joint determination" program between SBA and the Department of Defense "more than $470 million in proposed military purchases has been reserved for small business."
- "SBA, in cooperation with leading educational institutions, is providing short evening courses in administrative management...The program has been expanded to include 54 courses in 40 educational institutions during the 1954-55 school year. About 2,000 small business owners and managers will attend these courses."

COMMITTEE COMMENTS

Select Small Business Committees in both Senate and House filed reports in 1955 reviewing their activities during the 83rd Congress and commented on SBA. Highlights of these reports:

The Senate unit, in a unanimous report (S Rept 129) released March 30, offered some criticism of SBA but generally concluded that the agency "took many forward steps (during 1954) in realizing the vital role marked out for it by the Congress and the Administration. It is hoped that further advances in policies and techniques will enhance the agency's record for 1955."

The House committee, in a report (H Rept 2683) dated Dec. 28, 1954, said "although some changes may be in order, the agency should be continued as an independent entity and should be given a permanent status within the government."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Small Business Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 9, 11 on bills affecting the Small Business Administration.

TESTIMONY -- May 9 -- Sen. John J. Sparkman Ala.) urged support for his bills (S 381, 382, 383) to make credit more easily available for financing small business and provide for loans by SBA. Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) favored his bill (S 1500) to make the Small Business Administration a permanent agency.

Wendell B. Barnes, SBA Administrator, favored a two-year extension of the SBA and urged that its loan maximum be retained at $150,000.

May 11 -- C. Canby Balderston, a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, opposed S 383 and a section of S 381 which would require the Federal Reserve System to administer the proposed National Investment Company program.

ACTION -- The full Committee June 1 reported a clean bill (S 2127 -- S Rept 405) to extend the life of the SBA for two years and increase its lending authority.

Floor Action

The Senate June 6 passed S 2127 by voice vote and without amendment.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House S 2127 would:

Extend SBA through June 30, 1957.

Combine the small business and disaster loan funds and authorize a combined fund of $175 million.

Increase the maximum limit on a small business loan to $250,000.

Authorize the SBA to make disaster loans to small businesses in drought areas.

DEBATE -- There was little debate on the bill, but Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who described its provisions, said "the need of helping the young businessman really to get started is part of the very soul of this bill."

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- May 18, June 28-29 on bills to extend the Small Business Administration.

TESTIMONY -- May 18 -- SBA Administrator Barnes supported a two-year extension of the agency, said there was no need to raise the $150,000 loan limit since SBA's average loan was $52,152. He also recommended certain provisions to combine the disaster and business loan funds.

June 28 -- Reps. William S. Hill (R Colo.), Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), and James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) supported a permanent extension of SBA.

June 29 -- Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) asked the Committee to call Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks to explain why, as Patman termed it, small business "has been discriminated against" in research and development programs. Small businessmen, he said, could not benefit from the results of successful research unless they paid royalties to organizations that conducted the research and obtained patents.

ACTION -- The Committee July 22 reported S 2127 (H Rept 1350) with amendments incorporating the text of HR 7256, amended.

Floor Action

The House Aug. 2 suspended its rules and passed S 2127 by voice vote. The chamber agreed to a committee amendment which increased the revolving fund of the SBA to $550 million, increased its lending powers, and required special reports on Defense Department compliance with SBA objectives.

DEBATE -- William S. Hill (R Colo.) -- "There is no question that the assistance rendered has been invaluable. Small-businessmen and small-business associations

...have testified many times to the assistance rendered and to the necessity for continuing this agency."

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- "But this law is not going to be useful unless the SBA changes its attitude of rigid disapproval of all applications unless they are so gilt-edged that any bank would, and usually does, share in the loan."

SENATE CONCURRENCE

The Senate Aug. 2 agreed, by voice vote, to House amendments to S 2127. This action cleared the bill for the White House.

Group Stands

Much of the opposition to extending SBA was led by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Chamber officials contended that small business received sufficient aid from the Commerce Department. The American Bankers Association took a similar stand. Its officials opposed what they termed "political lending."

An articulate group in the bloc favoring extension of SBA was the National Federation of Independent Business. The federation polled its members on the issue, and most of them voted for continuation of SBA and against control of the agency by the Treasury or Commerce Departments. Other groups favoring extension of SBA were the Smaller Business Association of New England Inc., and Smaller Business of America.

SMALL BUSINESS PROBES

H Res 299 -- Reported by House Administration Committee Aug. 1, 1955 (H Rept 1614).
- Adopted by the House on a 231-134 roll-call vote Aug. 1. (See p. 164.)

In the closing hours of the 1955 session the House authorized expenditure of an additional $35,000 by the Select Small Business Committee for the conduct of its investigations.

BACKGROUND -- The House Select Small Business Committee was created in 1941 to study and investigate the problems of small business. It reports findings and makes recommendations to the House, but cannot report legislation.

The House on Feb. 2, 1955 adopted a resolution (H Res 70) to provide $135,000 for the Select Committee's investigations. The Committee whose chairman was Wright Patman (D Texas), had requested $150,000.

Committee activities in 1955 included:

A study of shortages in the aluminum industry.

Investigations of alleged discrimination by major oil companies against retail gasoline station operators.

A study of organizational procedures of federal regulatory commissions and agencies.

Studies on the administration of anti-price discrimination laws. (See p. 554.)

House

COMMITTEE -- House Administration.

ACTION -- Aug. 1 reported H Res 299 (H Rept 1614).

Floor Action

The House Aug. 1 adopted H Res 299 by a roll-call vote of 231-134. (For voting, see chart, p. 164.)

DEBATE -- John Taber (R N.Y.) -- "Is it not about time that we put the brakes on this investigation business? There are so many of them that it is getting to be more investigation than attending to the business of the House."

Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "...out of 17 investigators and employees (of the Committee) there is just one Republican employed. Is that nonpartisan?"

Wright Patman (D Texas) -- "The administration in power appoints the staff members, just like last year (when Congress was GOP-controlled) we did not have a Democrat, either.... We have projected our work very carefully.... The sum requested is a modest sum.... Also, it is so small in comparison with other committees, ...that I did not think there would be any objection at all."

MINERAL STOCKPILE

HR 6373 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1070) July 6, 1955. Supplemental report (Part II) issued July 19.
- Passed by voice vote of the House, amended, July 21.
- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 1161) July 27.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 54-34 roll-call vote July 29. (See p. 134.)
- Conference report (H Rept 1611) agreed to by House and Senate Aug. 1 by voice votes.
- Pocket vetoed Aug. 17.

HR 6373, providing amendments to the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act, would have doubled the amount of government purchases of seven minerals, limited to $150 million the amount of Office of Defense Mobilization funds to be spent on increased purchases above quantities set in 1953, and called for reopening of an ore-buying depot and the opening up of two new depots. President Eisenhower withheld his approval of the measure, said Aug. 14 the bill "would make solution of the over-all problems of the industry more difficult."

Background

The Defense Production Act of 1950, enacted to provide for defense mobilization in the Korean conflict, gave the government authority to buy or "commit to buy" raw materials for defense use or resale. It also provided that "exploration, development and mining of critical minerals shall be encouraged." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 624).

The Office of Defense Mobilization in 1951 began a program of strategic minerals stockpiling. In 1953, the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act (PL 206) extended for two years the termination dates of all purchase programs designed to stimulate production of specified strategic and critical minerals and metals. The original quotas were not raised by statute. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 415.)

In reporting HR 6373 July 6, 1955, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee criticized the ODM for "indifference to the intent of Congress" in permitting the program to lapse when the original quotas were met, instead of using its authority to increase quotas until the termination date was reached.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- July 6 reported HR 6373 (H Rept 1070) with amendments. As the bill was introduced, it would have permitted purchase of up to three times the amount of manganese authorized under each manganese depot program as of July 1, 1953, and twice the amounts authorized for other minerals on that date.

As amended, the bill doubled the quantities of each mineral or metal subject to purchase by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Purchase programs scheduled for the seven minerals covered by HR 6373, including termination date of the program and proposed new quotas, were:

Tungsten, July 1, 1958, 6 million short-ton units.
Chromite, June 30, 1957, 400,000 long-ton units.
Manganese, June 30, 1958, 74 million long-ton units.
Mica, June 30, 1957, 50,000 short tons.
Asbestos, Oct. 1, 1957, 3,000 short tons.
Beryl, June 30, 1957, 3,000 short tons.
Columbium-tantalum, Dec. 31, 1958, 30 million pounds.

The Committee's report said the legislation "would not have been necessary had the ODM adjusted program production quotas to the extent necessary...."

Floor Action

The House July 21 passed HR 6373, with the Committee amendment, by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 6373:

Doubled the amounts of tungsten, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl, and columbium-tantalum-bearing ores and concentrates authorized for purchase under the strategic stockpile program.

Limited to $150 million the amount of ODM funds to be spent on increased purchases above the quantities set in 1953.

Directed reopening of a manganese ore-buying depot in Wenden, Ariz., and setting up of two new depots in the Ozark-Cushman and southern Appalachian areas.

DEBATE -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- ODM Director Arthur S. Flemming "is against this bill, and was against its predecessor. He filed adverse reports on this and on the preceding legislation. However,...that gentleman... is subject to the position taken by the policymaking group in this Administration, which, in this instance, is the Bureau of the Budget.... The Bureau of the Budget agreed with the views of the Department of the Interior and specifically recommended and endorsed this proposed legislation."

A.L. Miller (R Neb.) -- "I am convinced that a long-range program with a price incentive will send many of the miners who have the knowledge into the hills to locate, develop and produce and get onto the market many of the strategic minerals that...we do not have today...."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- July 27 reported (S Rept 1161) HR 6373, with an amendment requested by Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) to authorize government purchase of 12,000 short tons of antimony for the national stockpile.

Floor Action

The Senate July 29 passed HR 6373, amended, by a 54-34 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 134).

DEBATE -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Neither House nor Senate hearings were held on HR 6373, which would pay "double the prevailing market price" for the minerals, and cost "between $283 million and $502 million." If the mining industry needs protection, "then let us call this bill a subsidy bill and not try to jam it through... under the guise of national defense." Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming wrote that there was "no justification in the name of national defense for enlarging" the mineral purchase program as proposed in the bill.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- "I do not think Dr. Flemming knows either the condition of the stockpiling program or the urgency to continue it." If mines are closed, "the reopening process will take two or three years.... It is just as important to keep them open as it is to keep the aircraft factories open."

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- If Congress wishes to subsidize the mining industry, "the subsidy should stand on its own feet" and should not be presented as a national defense measure.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- "This is not a program under which the government will fail to get something for its money." Stockpiled minerals "will represent a good investment."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Establish a new manganese ore-buying depot in the Cuyana Range area, Minn. Voice vote.

Humphrey -- Direct the Secretary of Interior to establish and operate a mining and metallurgical research center in Minnesota. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- House and Senate conferees July 30 recommended (H Rept 1611) that the Senate recede from its amendments to the bill. The report said $150 million limit provided in the bill would be "inadequate" if the Senate's amendments were included in the final version.

ACTION -- The House, without debate, and the Senate after brief debate, agreed Aug. 1 to the conference report by voice votes.

DEBATE -- Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- The Interior Committee will "actively" consider the amendments proposed by Humphrey and Dworshak, but stricken from the final version of the bill, early in the next session of Congress.

Humphrey -- The conferees' action amounted to "false economy and a delay in what needs to be done." But conferees were told "that if any more amendments were added to the bill it would be subject to at least a recommendation from the Department of Interior for a veto."

Presidential Veto

President Eisenhower Aug. 14 announced that he would withhold his approval of HR 6373. He said the bill would have directed expansion of mineral purchase programs to an extent that would "require the government to buy far greater quantities of these minerals than are necessary for defense purposes. As a result, government assistance to the producers of several minerals would be

continued under the guise of defense needs when such needs do not exist."

He said also that the fiscal arrangements in the measure "are unsound" because "the bill would bypass the usual budgetary processes and the customary review by Congressional committees." Because it would apply to only a small segment of the domestic minerals industry, the President said "this bill would make solution of the overall problems of the industry more difficult."

He concluded that "the interests of the domestic minerals industry will be better served by proceeding with the careful development of a long-range minerals program than by approving a stopgap measure extending substantial government aid to only a segment of the industry..."

The pocket veto took effect Aug. 17.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION

S 2391 -- Reported (S Rept 696) by Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 30, 1955.

- Passed by the Senate, amended, July 19 by voice vote. (For roll-call vote, see p. 131.)

HR 7470 -- Reported (H Rept 1343) by House Banking and Currency Committee July 21.

S 2391 -- Passed by voice vote of the House, amended, July 30.

- First conference report recommitted by a 36-34 roll-call vote of the Senate Aug. 1. (See p. 135.)
- Second conference report (H Rept 1630) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate Aug. 2.

P.L. 295 -- Signed into law Aug. 9.

Congress in 1955 extended the Defense Production Act for one year after lengthy controversy over limitations to be placed on government employment of so-called WOC personnel--employees without compensation.

Hearings by the House Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee on the employment of WOCs continued after Congress adjourned.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1955:

Extended the DPA through June 30, 1956.

Provided for continued stockpiling of vital war materials and for rationing them to industry in national emergencies.

Authorized creation of a trained reserve of executives to work without compensation (but with travel and subsistence expenses paid) for the government during an emergency.

Authorized the President to employ WOCs, if necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, and to exempt them from conflict-of-interest laws under limited conditions.

Limited WOC personnel to advisory capacities in policy matters.

Forbade them from handling any government business affecting their private interests.

Required them to file, for publication in the Federal Register, a statement listing their business connections and financial interests in the 60 days preceding their government appointment, plus follow-up reports every six months they are in government service.

Required the appointing agency to file the name of a WOC's private employer and certify that it was unable to hire a qualified, full-time employee for the government position filled by the WOC.

Authorized the President to grant immunity from antitrust laws to companies engaged in purely military contracts and permitted existing waivers on non-military contracts to remain in effect.

Directed the Attorney General to review both kinds of waivers and rescind them if he found that their detrimental effects on competitive free enterprise outweighed their benefit to national defense.

Directed the Office of Defense Mobilization to report on prospects for giving small business an increased share of defense contracts.

Required the government, when allocating scarce materials to industry, to consider the needs of small and new businesses.

Authorized the President to set up a program to develop substitutes for strategic materials.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Defense Production Act of 1950." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 624 ff.; Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 438ff.; Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 304ff.; and Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 400ff.)

The Defense Production Act of 1950 (PL 774, 81st Congress), an outgrowth of the Korean conflict:

Provided for a system of priorities and allocation of scarce defense materials and facilities.

Authorized the President to requisition property and make loans to expand defense plants.

Provided for controls on real estate credit.

Set up special machinery to settle labor disputes growing out of the law.

Authorized a standby program of price and wage controls and consumer rationing.

The authority to appoint WOC personnel was included in the Act (Sec. 710). The President was authorized, to the extent he deemed necessary and appropriate to carry out the Act, to employ persons on loan from industry, without compensation and under waiver of the conflict-of-interest statutes which would otherwise have prohibited such a situation. (The statutes are permanent criminal statutes designed to insure that a federal employee will not take any action to the detriment of the government and to the benefit of private interests.)

The Act was amended in 1951 (PL 96, 82nd Congress), and amended and extended in 1952 and 1953 (PL 429, 82nd Congress, and PL 94 and 195, 83rd Congress).

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union speech Jan. 6, 1955, urged a two-year extension of the DPA. He said "an industry capable of rapid expansion, and essential materials and facilities swiftly available in time of emergency are indispensable to our defense."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 20-21 on bills (S 2163, 2165) to extend and amend the Defense Production Act.

TESTIMONY -- June 20 -- Director Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization and Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes supported an extension

of the Act for two years, until July 1, 1957. Flemming also supported provisions in S 2165 to allow the President to grant a 20-year exemption from antitrust suits to combinations of firms working on vital defense projects. He also requested Congressional sanction of a project to "stockpile" WOC personnel as a reserve of expert advisers on mobilization problems.

June 21 -- The Defense and Commerce Departments filed statements supporting a two-year extension of the Act and the additional powers included in S 2165.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) assailed the 20-year antitrust immunity proposal and urged deletion from existing law of a section authorizing some immunity from antitrust action in defense work. "We are presently in a position to accomplish virtually all of our defense requirements within the traditional framework of the antitrust laws," Celler said.

ACTION -- June 30 -- The Committee reported a bill (S 2391 -- S Rept 696) to extend the Defense Production Act two years.

July 8 -- The Committee voted to amend the bill by inserting a provision outlining curbs on WOC personnel. The Committee report already had recommended dropping the existing waiver on conflict-of-interest statutes because, with neither war nor full mobilization, "there is much greater danger now that the pressures of private interests may outweigh the public responsibilities of these persons."

Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said the added provision would force out of policy-making and administrative posts any "dollar-a-year" men currently working for the government.

The Committee had met in executive session with Comptroller General Joseph Campbell July 8, at Fulbright's request, so Campbell could explain a letter he had written July 6 to the chairman. The letter was accompanied by a report issued in June by the General Accounting Office reviewing the zinc program. Campbell's letter called attention to the report's reference to a former non-salaried deputy administrator of the defunct Defense Materials Procurement Agency who "was beneficially interested" in three zinc contracts on which the government lost money. The man was identified as Howard I. Young, American Zinc Co. president, who served DMPA from September, 1951 to May, 1953.

HOWARD YOUNG HEARINGS

A second committee then took up the question of Young's government activities.

COMMITTEE -- Joint Committee on Defense Production.

HEARINGS -- July 14 and 27.

TESTIMONY -- July 14 -- Jess Larson, Washington attorney and former administrator of DMPA, told a closed session the responsibility for any exercise of "bad judgment" in connection with the zinc contracts "was mine, but they can't question our integrity."

Larson said after the hearings that while Young was his deputy they agreed Larson "would handle the matters that might be connected with any companies with which he (Young) was connected."

For purposes of economy, Larson added, it was the custom to send zinc concentrates to the nearest mill for processing and in the case of the three contracts under question, "Young's mill was the nearest and it was my decision."

Young denied the charges against him. Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.), Committee Chairman, said he believed there was a misunderstanding "all the way through" and "if they got together they could iron out the differences." The Committee proposed that Young and the General Accounting office discuss the matter.

July 27 -- Assistant Comptroller General Frank H. Weitzel said an allegation in the GAO June report that Young's firm sold $60,000 worth of machinery to a company after Young had helped promote a government loan for the company was false and an allegation Young's firm had sold 1,167 tons of zinc to the government stock pile at above market price had been abandoned.

John F. Lane, counsel for Young, accused the General Accounting Office of prejudice. He said two GAO officials admitted to him Young had been selected as a case example for drafting legislation on businessmen in government. GAO officials denied Lane's accusation.

The General Accounting Office July 30 said it had reworded -- not withdrawn -- its charges against Young. Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said GAO "besmirched" Young's reputation without giving him a chance to defend himself. Symington Aug. 1 called for an investigation of GAO's handling of the charges against Young. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) accused GAO of "gross errors" in its handling of the Young case. Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) said a question of ethics was involved.

Floor Action

The Senate July 19 passed, by voice vote, an amended bill (S 2391) to extend the Defense Production Act for two years.

The Senate adopted an amendment by J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.) that would have barred personnel serving without compensation from holding peacetime administrative posts in the government after Oct. 31, 1955. Frear's amendment, however, was eliminated when the Senate agreed to an amendment by Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) which would limit WOC personnel to advisory capacities in policy matters. The Capehart amendment was agreed to by a 46-45 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 131.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 2391 would:

Extend the Defense Production Act until June 30, 1957.

Provide for continued stockpiling of vital war materials and for rationing them to industry in emergencies.

Authorize creation of a trained reserve of executives to work without compensation in defense mobilization jobs in wartime. (They could, however, receive up to $15 daily for subsistence.)

Limit WOC personnel to advisory capacities in policy matters.

Forbid them from handling any government business affecting their private interests.

Require a government agency to certify it was unable to hire a qualified, full-time employee before taking on a WOC man.

Authorize the government, for two years, to grant immunity from antitrust laws to companies engaged in purely military contracts.

Let existing antitrust waivers on non-military contracts expire unless the Attorney General found within 90 days that the waivers were essential.

Direct the Office of Defense Mobilization to report on prospects for giving small business an increased share of defense contracts.

Require the government, when allocating scarce materials to industry, to consider the needs of small and new businesses.

Authorize the President to set up a program to develop substitutes for strategic materials.

DEBATE -- Frear -- The Banking and Currency Committee had "grave concern" for the "declining" amount of government business going to small firms.

Capehart -- "My amendment applies...to...businessmen, professional men, heads of universities, and others, who may come to Washington to help devise policies, plans, and procedures if and when we have a war."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "I think it would be a mistake," to give WOCs authority over fulltime government employees.

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- "The Capehart amendment...does not...permit the appointment of a WOC as an administrative officer."

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- A WOC could head a "division, but when it came to a policy matter he would step aside and let his assistant...make the policy decision."

Morse -- "Under the (Capehart) amendment, WOCs would be placed in administrative positions over a staff of career employees."

Capehart -- "They would not be placed over the employees."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Frear -- Bar without compensation personnel from holding government administrative posts after Oct. 31, 1955, except in wartime. (This amendment was eliminated by the Capehart amendment.) Voice vote.

Frear -- Prevent a WOC employee from taking part in government matters in which he "or his private employer" has a private interest. (The amendment added the phrase "or his private employer" to two subsections of the bill.) Voice.

Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) -- Permit the government to reoffer for sale a synthetic rubber plant at Institute, W. Va., known as "Plancor No. 980." Voice.

Fulbright -- Require certification by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Interior "that a particular strategic and critical material is likely to be in short supply in" wartime, before the President may provide for developing substitute materials. Voice.

Capehart -- Limit WOC personnel "to advising... full-time salaried government officials...responsible for making policy decisions." (This amendment eliminated the first Frear amendment.) Roll call, 46-45.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- July 6-7 on HR 7071, to extend the Defense Production Act.

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Director Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization supported HR 7071. They argued against a provision in the Senate committee's version of the bill that would prohibit WOC personnel from holding policy-making positions.

Weeks said this restriction "would prevent the President...from using the best men available in these important jobs" and would limit the choice "in certain cases to persons with second-rate ability, experience, and information."

Rep. Abraham Multer (D N.Y.), a Committee member, said that without a direct effort at favoritism, a non-paid government official might tend naturally to promote policies benefitting his industry. And, he complained, small businesses had not been getting as good treatment from the government as had big ones.

July 7 -- Officials of the Defense and Justice Departments supported HR 7071.

ACTION -- The Committee July 21 reported a clean bill (HR 7470 -- H Rept 1343) to extend the Defense Production Act.

On July 25 the House Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee began hearings on the use of persons without compensation by government agencies. The hearings continued after Congress adjourned. (See below.)

Floor Action

The House July 30 passed HR 7470 by voice vote after rejecting amendments to place more stringent limits on the appointment of WOCs. Then the chamber passed S 2391 after amending it to conform to HR 7470.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference S 2391:

Extended the Defense Production Act until June 30, 1956.

Required the government, when allocating scarce materials to industry, to consider the needs of new concerns, newly acquired operations and the needs of small business.

Let existing antitrust waivers continue only on new and existing voluntary agreements covering military items, and terminated the exemptions for existing non-military agreements.

Required the Attorney General to review existing military agreements within 90 days and determine whether the antitrust exemption should be terminated.

Authorized the President to employ WOCs, if necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Required WOC personnel to file, with the head of the employing agency, a full report of outside connections, listing all "personal and financial relationships" within 12 months prior to appointment, and to file monthly reports thereafter on any changes in outside connections during government appointment.

Limited WOCs to advisory capacities in policy matters.

Limited the waiver on conflict-of-interest statutes so it did not apply to any action taken under the Act by the private employer of the appointee or any company in which he had an interest.

Required a government agency to certify it was unable to hire a qualified, full-time employee before taking on a WOC man.

Called for a review every three months of WOC personnel appointments by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and a report of his findings to the President and the Joint Committee on Defense Production.

SUPERVISION OF WOCs URGED

DEBATE -- July 29 -- Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- WOCs "have not been under very close supervision.... A man certainly cannot serve two masters and we are told that where a man's treasure is, there his heart is also. So we have placed restrictions upon these gentlemen."

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Wright Patman (D Texas), Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Urged further restrictions on the appointment of WOCs.

July 30 -- Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "I resent the implications that...all of these (WOC) people must be crooks."

Paul Brown (D Ga.) -- The country is in a national emergency, spending $40 billion for defense. "We have certain specialists in private enterprise that we do not have in government, and we need them." The bill includes "all the safeguards necessary to protect the government."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

July 30 -- Patman -- Repeal provision permitting appointment of WOCs. Voice vote.

Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- Require that a WOC pledge not to do anything to injure the government and benefit his private employer. Voice.

Multer -- Prohibit appointment of WOCs as heads of bureaus or to comparable policymaking or administrative positions. Standing vote, 27-89.

Multer -- Limit WOC appointments to defense activities authorized by the bill. Voice.

Multer -- Require certifications by the Civil Service Commission and the President as to the need to appoint a WOC. Voice.

First Conference

REPORT -- A House and Senate conference committee Aug. 1 agreed to accept the one-year extension of the Act as proposed by the House and to include a number of items from the Senate bill that were not in the House version. These included provisions for an "executive reserve," development of substitutes for strategic materials, and study of the small business share in defense production.

The House section requiring a WOC to file a report on his "personal and financial relationships" during the year before his government appointment was changed to:

Require a WOC to file with the head of his agency and the Joint Committee on Defense Production a sworn statement listing "the amount and sources of all income and gifts" above $100 received in the preceding year, plus all his assets and liabilities, and to report every three months on his income and "all changes in assets."

No Republican member of the conference committee signed the report.

Senate Action

The Senate Aug. 1 voted, by a 36-34 roll call, to recommit the report with instructions that the new WOC provision be deleted. (For voting, see chart, p. 135.)

DEBATE -- Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Nothing could be "more ridiculous, more un-American, more suggestive of the police state," than the proposed WOC provision.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "It is simply an attempt to hamstring the present Administration.... If a person bought a dog, he would have to report that fact, under this provision."

Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) -- "No man with any self-respect, with any independence, would want to work for the government under those conditions."

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- WOCs are "persons whose allegiance is primarily to private concerns, on whose payrolls they are." If the government wants to use them, "we ought to know something about their financial condition and their financial dealings."

Second Conference

REPORT -- The Senate-House conference committee Aug. 2 filed a report (H Rept 1630) recommending a revised WOC provision and the other compromises reached in the first conference. The new provision:

Required all WOCs to file, for publication in the Federal Register, a statement listing all financial interests, corporate positions, and partnerships held at that time or in the preceding 60 days before government appointment, and to file after each six months in government, a statement listing any changes in financial interests.

ACTION -- The revised conference report was agreed to Aug. 2 by voice votes in the House and Senate.

"WOC" Hearings

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- July 25-27, Aug. 4, 5, and 10, Oct. 25 - Nov. 4 on government use of WOCs.

TESTIMONY -- July 25 -- Charles F. Honeywell, a Commerce Department official, said his Business and Defense Services Administration had 29 workers without compensation (WOCs). Honeywell said he only used WOCs when suitable salaried employees could not be found.

July 26 -- Honeywell said two WOCs had been appointed at the urging of the aluminum industry. He said his agency had used an un-compensated representative of the iron and steel industry who was present during a study of an iron and coke company tax amortization case.

Subcommittee counsel said a BDSA division had "worked with" the Justice Department in 1954 on antitrust aspects of the leather and shoe industry to "protect the industry from embarrassment and unfavorable publicity." Honeywell said WOC-manned groups in his agency often contacted the Justice Department to find out its "point of view."

July 27 -- Leonard E. Pasek of the Kimberly Clark Corporation said he continued to work as a Washington representative for his company while a WOC with BDSA.

Aug. 4 -- Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes said more than 1,000 business advisory groups in government were headed by WOCs. Most were in the Commerce Department (576), and the Defense Department (183), Barnes said.

Barnes said it was government policy that no WOC should have a policy-determining post on a program exempted from the antitrust laws by the Defense Production Act.

Saying irregularities existed, Barnes cited the position of the director of the foreign petroleum supplies group who was "in the unseemly position of policing, directing, and reporting on the activities of the very companies on which his immediate livelihood depended."

Aug. 5 -- Peter Wojtul, vice president of Continental Can Co., outlined activities of the company's former Washington representative as a WOC. Wojtul said the late W. L. Rowlands, former deputy director of the container and packaging division of the Commerce Department's Business and Defense Services Administration, continued to perform duties for Continental Can while regarded by the Commerce Department as a full-time WOC.

REFUSAL TO SHOW FILES

General Counsel Philip A. Ray of the Commerce Department issued a statement refusing the demand of Subcommittee Chairman Celler for confidential files of the Business Advisory Council, a privately financed group attached to the Commerce Department. "We cannot permit any individual to conduct a fishing expedition among the private papers of the Department, exposing to possible misunderstanding, misrepresentation, and hit-and-run smears the confidential counsels of the executive branch," Ray said.

Aug. 10 -- BAC Executive Director Walter S. White, subpenaed to appear, denied investigators access to BAC files. He said he was acting on the orders of Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. White produced a letter from Weeks which said the records were in possession of the Commerce Department. White, the letter added, had "no right or authority" to deliver any of them to "any person or...(to) the Committees of Congress."

White said he was prepared to submit the financial records of BAC as reflected by bank statements, but could go no further toward complying with the Subcommittee's request for the files.

Weeks' letter said the files demanded by Celler "contain individual business statistics and forecasts, the disclosure of which is made a crime by law. They contain the advices of advisors and subordinates solicited, given, and received in confidence. The publication of such materials would tend to dry up some of the sources of information which this department must consult in fulfilling its basic statutory responsibilities, and would be contrary to the public interest. I am bound to honor such confidences and my conclusions in this regard are supported by the established constitutional principle of the separation of powers in the government."

Celler accused Weeks of laying down a "sort of WOC curtain" in blocking inspection of the BAC records. "For 20 years," Celler said, "the Council has operated in an aura of secrecy. The press has been barred from its meetings. Its documents or reports are not publicly available. The public information relating to the functions and activities of the Council is virtually nil. While there may be substantial reasons justifying the existence of the Council, no good reason for hiding its operations from the public has ever been suggested."

BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Answering questions, White admitted BAC did not follow regulations laid down for one-industry advisory groups by the Justice Department. He said BAC had been advised by counsel the one-industry group regulations did not apply to it because it was a multi-industry unit.

He said he and his group were not part of the government. A $25,000 annual salary was paid him from funds BAC received as contributions, White said.

Six meetings a year were held by BAC, White said. He explained that it undertook to finance detailed studies of such subjects as tax laws, antitrust legislation, labor policy, economic conditions, and defense production.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- The Civil Service Commission Aug. 8 listed 205 cases since Nov. 1, 1950, in which business or industry experts borrowed by the government served in operating jobs, rather than as consultants, in violation of regulations. The 205 cases, CSC reported, did not involve WOCs, but per diem employees. Of the 205 cases, only three were listed as having occured since President Eisenhower took office Jan. 20, 1953.

At a Business Advisory Council meeting Oct. 20 in Hot Springs, Va., Harold Boeschenstein, council chairman and president of Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp. of Toledo, Ohio, said he believed the council "has served the government well for 23 years. Any or all members would welcome the opportunity to testify" before the House Subcommittee.

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 25 -- Chairman Celler said John C. Clay of New York, assistant to the executive vice president of the National Starch Products, Inc. and a former WOC, "used his influence and position as a WOC to further the (tax) application of his own company. Anyone who believes to the contrary is naive and wistful."

Clay admitted that, as a WOC in 1952-53 with the National Production Authority of the Commerce Department, he checked his company's application for tax benefits. He denied trying to influence the decision of the application, but admitted entertaining government officials concerned with it.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CHIEF QUIZZED

Oct. 26 -- Peter A. Strobel, commissioner of federal public buildings for the General Services Administration, denied that his 90 percent interest in the New York engineering firm of Strobel and Salzman conflicted with his official duties. He said neither he nor his firm profited from federal contracts awarded to two Strobel and Salzman clients. Strobel said he conferred during his lunch hour with Army engineers about his company's claim for $7,500 for extra work under an old contract.

Oct 28 -- The Subcommittee questioned Strobel about a $27,000 contract he awarded the architectural firm of L. W. Roberts, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and a former client of Strobel's engineering firm. Strobel said the contract called for changes in plans originally drawn by the Roberts firm for a Public Health Service laboratory in Atlanta, and under the code of ethics of the American Institute of Architects, the man who drew the original plans was employed to make changes. He said he had told General Services Administrator Edmund F. Mansure about the contract, but had not told Mansure that the Strobel firm once had given the Roberts company a subcontract on a New York City incinerator project.

Strobel said his office recommended 11 firms to the Central Intelligence Agency, four of which had been clients of Strobel and Salzman, as fully qualified to plan a new headquarters building for CIA.

Oct 31 -- Mansure said he had approved the arrangement under which Strobel took his $14,800 government post while keeping an ownership interest in Strobel and Salzman. He said there might have been "an ethical or operational violation" of the conflict-of-interest law in Strobel's case, but added: "There is a big difference between a mistake of judgment and a matter of of intent." Mansure said he had made the final decision to award a contract to the Roberts firm.

Harry B. Zackrison, contract officer for the Army Engineers, was questioned about a $71,000 hangar contract with Strobel and Salzman. Strobel signed the contract for his firm after he entered the government. Zackrison said it was decided to go through with the contract to avoid delay in construction of helicopters, but said the Engineers decided they would do no more business

with Strobel and Salzman while Strobel remained a government official.

STROBEL RESIGNS

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Nov. 8 -- Roger Robb, Strobel's attorney, submitted an affidavit signed by the three members of the Public Building Service's Evaluation Committee which said "the Commissioner definitely did not participate" in evaluating certain firms for a federal contract. Strobel had been charged by Subcommittee investigators with helping to list possible architects for a proposed CIA building, and also with having done business through his private firm with some of the same architects.

Nov. 9 -- Strobel resigned, said it had been understood when he came to Washington in 1954 that he would retain his interest in the engineering firm of Strobel and Salzman. "It now appears..that no matter how honorable my conduct and no matter how innocent my intentions, the mere existence of my private business connections will be seized upon by some people to create suspicion and to embarrass me and the Administration," he wrote Mansure.

Chairman Celler, commenting on the resignation, said "Mr. Strobel...was enthusiastically misguided and foolish."

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 3 -- Raymond S. Hoover, a former Commerce Department administrative officer, said political affiliation had played a major role in deciding which employees were to be fired in a 1953 reorganization of the National Production Authority. He said the NPA reorganization was conducted by a WOC committee headed by Lyall Tracy of the Rayonier Manufacturing Co., Seattle, Wash. He said the Republican National Committee had worked with the WOC committee and prepared a list of employees the GOP was "desirous of placing in the new organization," currently known as the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Nov. 4 -- Frederick F. Franklin, a former NPA section chief, said he remained with NPA in 1952 for five months as a non-salaried employee after rejoining the Vanadium Corporation of America. Franklin, currently Vanadium's district manager in Cleveland, said he had worked for the firm before he joined NPA in 1951 at a salary of $10,800 a year. Franklin said Vanadium rehired him at $12,800 a year and instructed him, as a WOC, not to report any NPA information to them that was not available to other firms as well. The firm paid him $300 a month for expenses while he was with NPA, he said.

WOC CODE TIGHTENED

President Eisenhower Nov. 28 issued Executive Order No. 10647 tightening "conflict of interest" regulations for part-time experts, consultants, and WOCs. The order: limited the experts to an advisory capacity in policy matters; barred them from making recommendations concerning any business in which they had an interest, direct or indirect; required the employing agency to specify in advance the need for the appointment, functions of the job, employee's previous experience, and reasons for not filling the job with a full-time employee. This information must be published in the Federal Register, and appointees must file with the Register their business connections.

BANK COMPANIES

HR 6227 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 609) May 20, 1955.
● Passed, with amendments, by the House on a 371-24 roll-call vote June 14. (See p. 152.)
S 2577 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 1095) July 25.

The House in 1955 passed a bill to control future expansion of bank holding companies and to require them to get rid of their non-banking interests. A similar measure was reported in the Senate, but no floor action was taken. Proponents of the legislation held that the unit banking system was an essential part of the American economy and that adequate safeguards must be provided against undue concentration of control of banking activities.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 6227, the Bank Holding Company Act of 1955:

Declared it the policy of Congress to control the creation and expansion of bank holding companies, to subject them to examination and regulation, and to eliminate the danger of undue concentration of economic power through centralized control of banks.

Defined bank holding companies as those that control 25 percent of the voting shares of two or more banks, or which the Federal Reserve Board determines have a "controlling interest" in two or more banks.

Exempted federal or state corporations, mutual savings banks, charitable organizations, or those controlling banks with deposits of no more than $15 million or controlling shares in a fiduciary capacity.

Required a bank holding company to divest itself, within five years, of its interests in non-banking enterprises.

Gave tax relief to stockholders in the distribution of non-banking assets owned on May 15, 1955.

Prohibited expansion of a holding company or subsidiary beyond its state.

Permitted expansion of a holding company or creation of a new one only if it had the approval of the comptroller of the currency or the state banking supervisor, as well as the approval of the Federal Reserve Board governors.

Required holding companies to register in detail with the Federal Reserve Board.

Authorized the Federal Reserve Board to issue regulations in connection with holding company registration and to examine the companies.

Required an annual report by the Board on the operations of the law and recommendations to improve it.

Set penalties for violation of the law.

Background

Legislation to control the operation of bank holding companies was introduced in nearly every Congress between 1938 and 1955, but none was enacted. Limited control was provided by the Banking Act of 1933, but only if one bank in the holding company group was a member of the Federal Reserve System and if the holding company wished to vote the stock it owned in that bank. In such a case the holding company was required to apply to the Federal Reserve Board for a voting permit and submit itself and its subsidiaries to examination.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 28-March 8, on a bill (HR 2674) to provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- Generally in favor of the bill were William McChesney Martin, Jr., chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System; Ray M. Gidney, United States comptroller of currency; and J. L. Robinson of the Federal Reserve Board.

March 2 -- Supporting HR 2674 were D. Emmert Brumbaugh and W. L. Gregory of the Independent Bankers Association.

March 3 -- Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., chairman of the board of the Transamerica Corp., a bank holding company, and James S. Bush, vice president of the General Contract Co. of Missouri, opposed the bill.

March 4 -- Sen Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and banking officials from Minnesota and Kentucky testified.

March 7 -- Opposition to certain provisions of HR 2674 was heard from George Boyles of the American Bankers Association and J. Cameron Thomson of the Northwest Bank Corp., Minneapolis. Supporting the bill was Henry D. Karandjeff of the Illinois Bankers Association.

March 8 -- Witnesses included R. M. Evans, former member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Ellery C. Huntington of the Morris Plan Corp.

ACTION -- The Committee reported a clean bill (HR 6227) May 20 (H Rept 609).

Floor Action

The House June 14 passed HR 6227 by a roll-call vote of 371-24. (For voting, see chart, p.152.)

DEBATE -- Consideration of the bill took two days, with most discussion centering on a substitute proposed by Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) which he said had the approval of the Federal Reserve Board and the comptroller of the currency.

June 13 -- Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- Bank holding companies should be regulated as are utility holding companies. Because "centralization of banking interests is a bad thing for the economy of the nation...small business people all over the country are for this bill."

Wolcott -- "Lobbyists for this bill (led by the Independent Bankers Association) have...set up a political situation which many Members of Congress have bit on, hook, line, and sinker." The issue they present "is purely political" -- small business vs. big business.

Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- Through bank holding companies, outside interests "are answerable to no one except their own consciences for what they do to our communities and to our local banks and to the supply of credit to our local businesses."

June 14 -- Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) -- Exemptions were put in the bill "for the special convenience" of certain holding corporations in Florida, Georgia, and Kentucky. The Wolcott substitute would treat all companies fairly.

Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) -- Congress should "not grant special privileges to a few special interests."

Henry Aldous Dixon (R Utah) -- "HR 6227 would circumvent state banking laws and make the laws of many states applicable to holding companies.... In my opinion, Congress has not the right to define holding companies as branch banking." In addition, the section on judicial review would "create a field day for lawyers."

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- The Wolcott substitute would "gut the bill." HR 6227 specifically preserves the states' jurisdiction over banks, but the substitute would "vest all of the jurisdictions in the Federal Reserve Board."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 14 -- Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), as modified by L. H. Fountain (D N.C.) -- Reword declaration of policy to include eliminating "undue concentration of economic power through centralized control of banks." Voice.

Spence -- Exempt from the bill corporations whose stock is wholly owned by a federal agency. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 14 -- Wolcott -- Substitute a new bill that would, in part, define a holding company as one with a majority interest in a bank, and would include individuals in the definition of a company. Teller vote, 109-150.

James A. Haley (D Fla.) -- Exempt from the bill any company with 75 percent or more of its assets in the field of agriculture or forestry. Standing vote, 53-59.

McDonough -- Strike out requirements that holding companies get rid of their non-banking interests, but prohibit them from acquiring any additional businesses of that kind. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Banking Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- July 5-14, on bills (S 880, 2350, HR 6227) to regulate bank holding companies.

TESTIMONY -- July 5 -- Chairman Martin of the Federal Reserve System said HR 6227 was too broad in its coverage. He said he preferred legislation which would define bank holding companies, require them to rid themselves of non-banking interests, and oblige them to seek federal approval before buying 5 percent or more of a bank's notes.

U.S. comptroller Gidney supported S 2350, which contained provisions outlined by Martin as being desirable. Chairman H. Earl Cook of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation suggested minor amendments to each of the bills. Spokesmen for the Independent Bankers Association supported HR 6227 and S 880.

July 6 -- E. O. Jenkins, president of a Minneapolis holding company with interests in 76 banks, described HR 6227 as "entirely unreasonable." He said S 2350 was a "temperate, logical approach" to the question of control.

July 7 -- A spokesman for the General Contract Corp. opposed HR 6227. The president of the Michigan Mortgage Corp. opposed all the bills. A representative of the Shawmut Association of Boston opposed HR 6227, but generally favored S 2350.

July 11 -- George R. Boyles of the American Bankers Association said his group favored additional legislation regulating bank holding companies. Such legislation, he said, should be reasonable, not too stringent, and in no case should prohibit expansion.

George A. Newbury, Buffalo, N.Y., banker, said holding companies could be detrimental to the public good. But he said he believed they should be controlled by reasonable regulation and not destroyed.

Bayard F. Pope of the Marine Midland Corp., a New York banking firm, said any regulatory legislation should be flexible, with discretion left with the Federal Reserve Board.

INDEPENDENTS OPPOSE LEGISLATION

July 12 -- Two independent California bankers, Walter H. Field of Sunnyvale and Lester G. Allen of Alhambra, opposed the bills on the ground they would stifle industry competition.

Two bank holding company executives, J. Cameron Thomson of Minneapolis and William G. Brumder of Milwaukee, also opposed the legislation. Thomson accused some independent bankers of attempting to confuse the issue with claims that bank holding companies were branch banks. Brumder contended holding companies served their communities well, and defended them against charges which "are not well supported by specific cases and facts."

July 14 -- Belgrano of Transamerica Corp. said the proposed legislation would virtually destroy his firm. He said the bills under consideration constituted a "death-sentence-approach."

ACTION -- The full Committee July 25 reported a clean bill (S 2577 -- S Rept 1095) to restrict and regulate bank holding companies.

In comparison to HR 6227, S 2577 would:

Omit a House prohibition against expanding beyond state lines.

Omit other House features designed to give state authorities more direct control of bank holding companies.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

H Res 210 -- Reported, amended, by House Rules Committee (H Rept 622) May 24, 1955.
- Rejected by the House on a 178-214 roll-call vote June 15. (See p. 152.)

The House in 1955 rejected a resolution that would have authorized an investigation by its Banking and Currency Committee of the Federal Open Market Committee and trading in government securities. The Federal Open Market Committee, a 12-member group representing the Federal Reserve System, buys and sells government securities.

PROVISIONS -- As reported by the Rules Committee, H Res 210 would have authorized the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate:

The composition, operation, and activities of the Federal Open Market Committee.

The fluctuation in rates of interest and prices of securities issued by the United States and the effects of such fluctuations on the national economy.

The various types of government securities and amount of speculation in them.

House

COMMITTEE -- Rules.

ACTION -- May 24 reported the resolution (H Rept 622) with amendments. The Committee deleted a provision authorizing investigations of proposals for federal assistance in financing state and local highway and school programs.

Floor Action

The House June 15, by a roll-call vote of 178-214, rejected H Res 210. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) was the only Republican who voted for the resolution. (For voting, see chart, p. 152.)

DEBATE -- Wright Patman (D Texas) -- "The Federal Open Market Committee has the greatest financial power of any single group in all history. It has the largest existing securities portfolio under one control... about $23.5 billion dollars of U.S. Treasury securities." Commercial banks' profits on securities sales "rose from $39 million in 1953 to $416 million in 1954." The purpose of the investigation would be to find "why the economy should be disrupted by such a fluctuating bond market, which is crap shooting in the government bond market."

Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- During "the present abundant prosperity...now is not the time to meddle...with an agency of government which has so much to do with business expansion."

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) -- "On three occasions the Joint Committee on the Economic Report (with Patman as a member) has dealt exhaustively with the subject" of the proposed investigation.

Richard Bolling (D Mo.) -- The Joint Committee "is not a legislative committee and...cannot bring in specific recommendations as to legislation."

BANK STOCK VOTING

S 256 -- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 240) April 28, 1955.
- Passed by the Senate, on a roll-call vote of 53-21, June 23. (See p. 129.)

The Senate in 1955 passed a bill (S 256) to eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in the election of directors of national banking associations, unless such elections were provided for in the articles of association. The House took no action on the bill.

BACKGROUND -- The National Bank Act of 1864 contained no provision for cumulative voting. It was amended in 1933 to require that cumulative voting of shares of stock be permitted in the election of directors of national banking associations. Cumulative voting for directors allows a shareholder to cast as many votes as are represented by the total number of his voting shares multiplied by the number of directors to be elected. It was designed to permit minority representation on boards of directors.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARING -- April 7, on S 256.

TESTIMONY -- Joseph E. Healy of the Citizens National Bank of Hampton, Va., and four other banking officials supported the bill. Healy said cumulative voting allowed shareholders, for each share owned, to cast as many votes for directors as there were directors to be elected, or to cast all their votes for one candidate. He said under existing law "a minority group of shareholders could very well disturb the sound operation of a bank."

Healy said he was speaking for the American Bankers Association, which unqualifiedly endorsed S 256.

Opposing the bill was Fred Walker of the First National Bank of Arlington, Va., who said the proposed change would cause proxy fights.

Chairman William McChesney Martin, Jr., of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System said, in a letter to the Committee, that the Board thought the principle of cumulative voting was sound and opposed enactment of S 256 unless it was established "that results in actual operation have been so unfavorable that enactment of this bill is clearly advisable."

ACTION -- The bill was reported April 28 (S Rept 240) without amendment.

Floor Action

The Senate June 23 passed S 256 by a roll-call vote of 53-21. (For voting, see chart, p. 129.)

DEBATE -- A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- If S 256 becomes law, "any national banking assiciation which wants to continue to permit cumulative voting will be privileged to do so, but it will not be compulsory. By passage of this bill, we shall have removed a provision of the law which originally was inserted under conditions raising doubts as to its merit, and which an overwhelming majority of practical bankers now believe is harmful or, at best, serves no useful purpose."

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- "A bank board is, at best, more or less of a self-perpetuating body. If this bill were to be enacted, every bank, or almost every bank, would become completely self-perpetuating."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "I think the so-called permissive voting section in the bill is absolutely worthless... If we merely say that cumulative voting is permitted, we give no guaranty of protection to the minority. I happen to believe that the provision for cumulative voting adopted in 1933 was very sound. I think it is still sorely needed."

HOUSE REFERRAL

S 256 was referred to the House Banking and Currency Committee June 27. No further action was taken on the bill in 1955.

HURRICANE DAMAGE

S 414 -- Reported, with amendment, by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 388) May 27, 1955.
- Passed, amended by voice vote of the Senate May 31.
- Passed by voice vote of the House June 2.

P.L. 71 -- Signed into law June 15.

S 414 authorized the Army Corps of Engineers to survey the eastern and southeastern seaboard of the United States to determine possible means of preventing hurricane damage. At hearings on the bill, representatives of areas stricken by the 1954 hurricanes described their losses. A representative of the Weather Bureau said that additional funds were needed to further studies of hurricane movements.

There was little debate on the bill. Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), one of its sponsors, said in explaining it:

"...certain areas have suffered devastating damage, loss of life, and great distress as a result of repeated hurricanes....The bill...is to enable the Engineers to study the situation and make recommendations as to what can be done to deal with the problem...both through giving improved warning service, and secondly, furnish the physical means to deal with the problem and stop the tidal damage."

The fiscal 1956 Public Works appropriation (HR 6766 -- PL 163) earmarked $1 million for the hurricane study. (See pp. 227ff.)

ILLINOIS WATERWAY

HR 3210 -- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 1029) June 29, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 6. (For roll-call vote, see p. 158.)

The House in 1955 passed a bill, similar to one pocket vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1954, to increase the flow of Lake Michigan water through the Illinois River and channels connecting it to the Mississippi River. The bill had the support of all Chicago area Congressmen but was opposed by representatives of other Great Lakes states. Opponents objected to pollution from Chicago and to lowering the lake level.

The Senate did not act on the bill in 1955.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 3210:

Authorized Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago to withdraw, under the supervision of the Army, an annual average of 2,500 cubic feet of Lake Michigan water per second, for three years.

Set the maximum diversion at any time as 5,000 cubic feet per second.

Authorized $280,000 for a study of the effects of the increased diversion by the Army Engineers and the Public Health Service, $190,000 of the cost to be charged to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Directed the Secretary of Army to report to Congress by Jan. 31, 1959, the results of the study and to recommend whether the increased diversion should be continued.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Illinois Waterway." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p.519.)

Congress in 1954 passed a bill to increase the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, but it was pocket vetoed by the President. Mr. Eisenhower said existing diversions were adequate for navigation and that other states and Canada might be adversely affected by the measure.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

HEARINGS -- June 17, 22.

ACTION -- June 29 reported HR 3210 without amendment (H Rept 1029). In its report the Committee noted that HR 3210 differed from bills offered in previous Congresses "in that it imposes certain limitations with respect to the maximum amount of diversion that could be effected at any one time." The Committee held that the experimental increases and the study authorized in the bill would "afford an opportunity to secure much valuable information on the exact effects of an increased flow through the Illinois Waterway."

Floor Action

HR 3210 was passed by voice vote of the House July 6. A motion to recommit the bill, offered by Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), was rejected by a 74-316 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 158.)

DEBATE -- The legislation was supported mainly by a bipartisan group of Illinois Congressmen and opposed by Representatives from other Great Lakes districts.

Thomas J. O'Brien (D Ill.) -- Despite new sewage treatment plants, additional water is needed in the Illinois Waterway for sanitary reasons and to offset current corrosive effects on shipping. The bill includes "sufficient safeguards as to prevent damage to anyone's interests."

Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) -- "If we lower the level of Lake Michigan, inevitably it will lower the level of all the Great Lakes. It would not only reduce shipping...but affect basic industry."

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Army engineers testified that the level of Lake Michigan "will not be lowered by more than one inch."

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) -- "A one-inch loss of draft for shipping means a loss of two million tons in carrying capacity on the Great Lakes in one year."

ALASKA WATER RESOURCES

HR 3990 -- Reported, amended, by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 419) April 13, 1955.
- Passed, with amendments, on voice vote of the House June 1. (For roll-call vote, see p. 150.)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 699) July 1.
- Passed, with amendment, by voice vote of the Senate July 6.
- Conference report (H Rept 1447) agreed to by the Senate July 25, by the House July 29, on voice votes.

P.L. 322 -- Signed into law Aug. 9.

Congress in 1955 enacted legislation authorizing the Secretary of Interior to investigate and report to Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska. The measure did not establish a new activity in Alaska but permitted use of Bureau of Reclamation facilities already functioning in the territory.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 3990:

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to conduct studies and report to Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of Alaskan water resources.

Authorized up to $250,000 annually for the studies.

BACKGROUND -- The basic bill was prepared by the Department of Interior and forwarded to each chamber of Congress on Feb. 9, 1955, as a departmental measure. The Bureau of Reclamation for several years had been conducting a water-resources study program in Alaska using annual appropriations of $100,000 to $250,000 from general investigations funds. The Department felt that the program had "proved to be of such merit that it should be placed on a permanent basis."

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Territories Subcommittee.

HEARING -- March 2.

TESTIMONY -- Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred G. Aandahl, R.W. Jennings of the Bureau of Reclamation, and P.H. Whitmer of the Interior Department spoke in favor of HR 3990.

ACTION -- The bill was reported by the full Committee April 13 (H Rept 419). As amended by the Committee, the bill authorized up to $250,000 annually for the program and specified that any unspent appropriations should be returned annually to the Treasury.

Floor Action

The House June 1 passed HR 3990 by voice vote. A recommittal motion offered by Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) was rejected on a 79-278 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 150.)

Committee amendments to the bill were agreed to by voice votes. An amendment by Budge to have the Army Engineers conduct the studies was ruled out of order.

DEBATE -- Opponents of the bill contended that it would give blanket authority to the Bureau of Reclamation to extend its activities.

Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- For seven years "this program has been going forward" by legislation in annual appropriation bills. It "has proved to be of such merit that it should be placed on a permanent basis."

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- "The Army Engineers are now up (in Alaska) doing this work, the Interior Department already has the Geological Survey up there... This is...duplication."

Budge -- "The Bureau of Reclamation should not extend...into fields beyond its present area jurisdiction and...beyond its present activities."

E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) -- The bill delegates authority to the Secretary of Interior because he "is the Cabinet officer chiefly responsible for Alaska." He "could delegate the work to the Office of Territories, if he desired," and not to the Reclamation Bureau.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- Reduce authorization to $100,000. Standing vote, 24-66.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Authorize $250,000 only for fiscal 1956. Standing, 40-61.

Fulton -- Direct that the studies be made only by the Geological Survey. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Territories Subcommittee.

HEARING -- June 9 on HR 3990.

TESTIMONY -- Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) and representatives of the Interior Department supported the bill.

ACTION -- The bill was reported, with an amendment, by the full Committee July 1 (S Rept 699). The amendment deleted a House provision requiring that

unspent appropriations be returned annually to the Treasury.

Floor Action

The Senate July 6 passed HR 3990 by voice vote after agreeing to the Committee amendment.

DEBATE -- Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) -- By "customary practice," Bureau of Reclamation investigatory funds "are available until expended." Because of the "short season" for such work in Alaska, and the fact that a fiscal year ends June 30, the House provision on unspent annual appropriations "creates a grave danger of unnecessary interruptions each year in the middle of" the Bureau's work.

Conference

REPORT -- A House-Senate conference committee July 27 filed a report (H Rept 1447) in which House conferees agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill.

ACTION -- The Senate July 25 and the House July 29 agreed to the conference report by voice votes and without debate.

ALASKA HEARINGS

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee held hearings on Alaska's water resources in September and October in Alaska.

Bills Acted On

How They Are Listed

Taxes and Economic Policy bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below, in order of bill number. (For all Bills Introduced in this Taxes and Economic Policy category, including bills not acted on, see page 639. For complete listing of Public Laws, by public law number, see page 104.)

The following summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, and date of action taken or page reference to a detailed legislative history.

In this Taxes and Economic Policy section, the Bills Acted On are divided into these groupings: Business and Banking; Commerce and Communications; Natural Resources; Public Works and Reclamation; Taxes and Tariffs. Each grouping is subdivided into those bills on which work was finished -- under the heading "Action Completed" -- and those not finished -- listed under "Unfinished Business."

Business and Banking

ACTION COMPLETED

S 691. Public Law 19. Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953 to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 877 at Baytown, Texas. DANIEL (D Texas), JOHNSON (D Texas). (See story p. 429.)

S 1187. Public Law 266. Amend section 5221 of Revised Statutes re voluntary liquidation of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27. Senate passed May 31. House Banking and Currency reported July 21. House passed on consent calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

S 1189. Public Law 343. Permit national banks to make 20-year real-estate loans and 9-month construction loans. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House Banking and Currency reported July 22, amended. House passed under suspension of rules Aug. 1, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 11.

S 2127. Public Law 268. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re provisions of bonds, services of attorneys and disaster loans. MORSE (D Ore.). (See story, p. 468.)

S 2391. Public Law 295. Extend Defense Production Act of 1950 for two years. FREAR (D Del.). (See story, p. 472.)

S J Res 85. Public Law 119. Extend for temporary periods certain housing programs, Small Business Act of 1953, and Defense Production Act of 1950. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 27. Senate passed June 28. House passed June 28. President signed June 30.

S Con Res 26. Authorize continuation of operation of government tin smelters at Texas City, Texas. SYMINGTON (D Mo.). Senate Armed Services and Banking and Currency, acting jointly, reported April 21. Senate passed, April 25. House Banking and Currency reported May 26. House passed on consent calendar June 7.

S Res 61. Authorize expenditure of $250,000 by Committee on Judiciary for study of antitrust laws of U.S. and their administration and interpretation and effect. KILGORE (D W. Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10. Senate adopted March 18.

S Res 76. Express sense of Senate that it does not favor sale of rubber-producing facilities. MORSE (D Ore.). (See story, p. 429.)

S Res 78. Disapprove sale of certain rubber-producing facilities in California. THYE (R Minn.). (See story, p. 429.)

S Res 79. Disapprove proposed sale of certain synthetic rubber facilities recommended by Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). (See story, p. 429.)

HR 619. Public Law 140. Provide that U.S. currency shall bear inscription "In God We Trust." BENNETT (D Fla.). House Banking and Currency reported May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 27. Senate passed June 29. President signed July 11.

HR 3659. Public Law 135. Increase criminal penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 23. House passed March 29. Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed June 24. President signed July 7.

HR 4904. Public Law 216. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years. COOPER (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 427.)

HR 4954. Public Law 137. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S. to recover damages under antitrust laws and establishing uniform statute of limitations. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 18. House passed April 26. Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed June 24. President signed July 7.

HR 7301. Public Law 336. Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 980 at Institute, W. Va. BYRD (D W. Va.). House Armed Services reported July 19. House passed July 20. Senate passed July 26, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 27. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 7470. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. SPENCE (D Ky.). See S 2391.

H Res 70. Provide funds for study and investigation of problems of small business. PATMAN (D Texas). House Administration reported Feb. 2, amended. House adopted Feb. 2.

H Res 170. Declare that House of Representatives does not favor sale of facilities as recommended in report of Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. PATMAN (D Texas). (See story, p. 429.)

H Res 171. Disapprove proposed sale to Shell Oil Co. of certain synthetic rubber facilities as recommended by Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. DOYLE (D Calif.). (See story, p. 429.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 256. Eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in election of directors of national banking associations unless provided for in articles of association. ROBERTSON (D Va.), BRICKER (R Ohio). (See story, p. 479.)

S 689. Amend act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U.S." approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported July 7. Senate passed on call of calendar July 11.

S 1188. Amend section 5240 of Revised Statutes as amended re examination of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27. Senate passed May 31.

S 1645. Permit certain holders of mortgage purchase contracts with Federal National Mortgage Association to exercise their rights under such contracts for additional periods not to exceed 90 days. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 13, amended.

S 1736. Amend section 5146 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re qualifications of directors of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended.

S 2577. Define bank holding companies, control their future expansion, and require divestment of their nonbanking interests. ROBERTSON (D Va.), BRICKER (R Ohio), BENNETT (R Utah). Senate Banking and Currency reported July 25, amended.

HR 256. Amend Bankruptcy Act re priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks, and certain salesmen. BYRNES (R Wis.). House Judiciary reported June 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended.

HR 4791. Amend section 40 of Bankruptcy Act to increase salaries for part-time and full-time referees. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 10, amended. House passed May 17, amended.

HR 5047. Increase compensation of trustees in bankruptcy. BOGGS (D La.). House Judiciary reported July 20. House passed Aug. 1, amended.

HR 5948. Amend Clayton Act by prohibiting acquisition of assets of other banks by banks, banking associations, or trust companies when effect may substantially be to lessen competition or tend to create monopoly. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 26, amended.

HR 6227. Provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. SPENCE (D Ky.). (See story, p. 477.)

HR 6247. Amend subdivision (a) of section 66 -- unclaimed moneys -- of Bankruptcy Act, as amended, and to repeal subdivision (b) of section 66 of Bankruptcy Act, as amended. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 20. House passed on consent calendar July 30.

H Res 210. Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations, and make inquiries re Federal Open Market Committee. PATMAN (D Texas). (See story, p. 479.)

Commerce and Communications

ACTION COMPLETED

S 741. Public Law 209. Amend title XII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re war-risk insurance to repeal provision which would terminate authority to provide insurance under such title. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 12, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments July 20. President signed Aug. 3.

S 847. Public Law 251. Authorize construction of two surveying ships for Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce. PAYNE (R Maine), SMITH (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 16. Senate passed June 17. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 14. House passed July 27. President signed Aug. 5.

S 948. Public Law 32. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Alaska and U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 11, amended. Senate passed March 28, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported April 21. House passed on consent calendar May 2. President signed May 7.

S 1250. Public Law 169. Declare Pike Creek above easterly side of highway bridge at Sixth Ave. in city of Kenosha, Wis., a nonnavigable stream. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27. Senate passed May 31. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 23, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 11. President signed July 26.

S 1300. Public Law 152. Declare certain portion of waterway at Greenwich, Conn., in which is located Greenwich Harbor, a nonnavigable stream. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Interestate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 23. House passed on consent calendar July 5. President signed July 12.

S 1469. Public Law 151. Declare portion of waterway at Bridgeport, Conn., known as west branch of Cedar Creek, a nonnavigable stream. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 23. House passed on consent calendar July 5. President signed July 12.

S 1855. Public Law 211. Amend Federal Airport Act, as amended, by authorizing obligation of grants under act of $63 million for each of fiscal years 1956-59. MONRONEY (D Okla.) and other Senators. (See story, p. 465.)

S J Res 67. Public Law 114. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines and provide for rehabilitation

of interisland commerce of Philippines. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, amended. Senate passed May 19, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 22, amended. House passed June 22, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments June 23. President signed June 30.

S Res 13. Authorize Commerce Committee to investigate certain problems re interstate and foreign commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 18. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 26. Senate adopted Feb. 4.

S Res 35. Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate merchant marine training and education. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 28. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 11, amended. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 25, amended.

HR 1816. Public Law 34. Declare tidewaters in waterway above bridge over Fort Point Channel at Dorchester Ave. in Boston nonnavigable tidewaters. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 18. House passed April 18. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 28. Senate passed May 5. President signed May 13.

HR 2225. Public Law 38. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to require that permanent certificates of public convenience and necessity be issued to local service airlines now operating under temporary certificates. WILLIAMS (D Miss.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 22, amended. House passed, April 19, amended. Senate passed April 20, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments, April 25. Senate disagreed to House amendments, April 25. Senate adopted conference report, May 5. House adopted conference report May 9. President signed May 19.

HR 2866. Public Law 212. Declare waterway (section of Acushnet River) north of Coggeshall Street Bridge in Massachusetts a nonnavigable stream. NICHOLSON (R Mass.). House Interstate and Foregn Commerce reported June 23, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate Public Works reported July 19. Senate passed July 21. President signed Aug. 3.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 651. Amend sec. 401 (e) (2) of Civil Aeronautics Act to provide permanent certificates for local-service air carriers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 28, amended.

S 743. Authorize biennial inspection of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 28, amended.

S 898. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, re authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate use by motor carriers (under leases, contracts, or other arrangements) of motor vehicles not owned by them in furnishing of transportation of property. SMATHERS (D Fla.), MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 30, amended.

S 1378. Clarify and consolidate authority to require establishment, maintenance and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in or over navigable waters of U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended.

S 1790. Amend section 4153 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize more liberal propelling power allowances in computing net tonnages of certain vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8. Senate passed June 14.

S 1791. Amend section 3 of act of April 25, 1940, 54 Stat. 164, re lights required to be carried by motorboats. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended.

S 1966. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of documents evidencing lease, mortgage, conditional sale or bailment of motor vehicles sold to or owned by certain carriers subject to such act. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 15. Senate passed June 17.

S 2074. Extend for additional 5 years provision of act of September 30, 1950, to promote development of improved transport aircraft by providing for operation, testing, and modification thereof. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10. Senate passed June 14.

S 2286. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide for utilization of privately owned shipping services in connection with transportation of privately owned motor vehicles of certain personnel of Department of Defense. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 27.

S 2432. Permit use in coastwise trade of barge Irrigon. MORSE (D Ore.), NEUBERGER (D Ore.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25.

S 2522. Authorize appropriations for conversion and operation of a merchant vessel and for construction and installation of atomic energy propulsion facility and auxiliary equipment. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 20.

S 2523. Amend section 212 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize construction of nuclear-powered prototype merchant ship for operation in foreign commerce of U.S., authorize research and experimental work with vessels, port facilities, planning, and operating and cargo handling on ships and at ports. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and other Senators. Joint Atomic Energy reported July 30, amended.

S Con Res 16. Establish joint committee to study aspects of common system of air navigation. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 1, amended. Senate Rules and Administration reported April 28, amended. Senate adopted May 5, amended.

HR 4090. Amend part II of title III of Communications Act of 1934 to require installation of automatic radio-telegraph call selector on cargo ships of U.S. carrying less than two radio operators. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 1.

HR 4118. Amend section 606 (5) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re computation of 10-year recapture period.

BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5.

HR 5614. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re protests of grants of instruments of authorization without hearing. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 1, amended. House passed July 21, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28.

HR 6243. Authorize construction of nuclear-powered merchant ship to promote peacetime application of atomic energy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 12. House passed under suspension of rules July 18.

HR 6679. Authorize construction of two nuclear-powered merchant ships to promote peacetime application of atomic energy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 16.

HR 6743. Authorize construction of two surveying ships for Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 14.

HR 7038. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission and Maritime Administration for design, construction, and installation of nuclear-propelled merchant ship. PATTERSON (R Conn.). Joint Atomic Energy reported July 30, amended.

Natural Resources

ACTION COMPLETED

S 730. Public Law 340. Grant consent of Congress to states of Kansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into compact re interest in and apportionment of waters of Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such states. KERR (D Okla.), and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

S 756. Public Law 375. Provide that U.S. shall aid states in wildlife restoration projects. BIBLE (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27, amended. Senate passed June 29, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 29. House passed Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 12.

S 1391. Public Law 353. Grant consent of Congress to states of California and Nevada to negotiate and enter into compact re distribution and use of waters of Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers, Lake Tahoe, and tributaries of such rivers and lake in such states. KNOWLAND (R Calif.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 23, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

S 1464. Public Law 171. Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights of way and timber access roads. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20, amended, in lieu of HR 4664. Senate disagreed to House amendment June 27. House insisted on its amendment June 29. House adopted conference report July 13. Senate adopted conference report July 14. President signed July 26.

S 1498. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. BEALL (R Md.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce discharged from further consideration of bill, and bill indefinitely postponed May 3.

S 1713. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. ANDERSON (D N.M.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15, amended. Senate indefinitely postponed after passage of HR 5891 June 28.

S 1965. Public Law 277. Repeal particular contractual requirement re Arch Hurley Conservancy District in New Mexico. CHAVEZ (D N.M.), ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. House passed on consent calendar July 30, in lieu of HR 5169. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2220. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion. ANDERSON (D N.M.). See HR 6795.

S 2260. Public Law 346. Grant consent of Congress to states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into compact re their interests in, and apportionment of, waters of Red River and its tributaries. KERR (D Okla.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported July 19, amended. Senate passed July 21, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

S J Res 38. Public Law 185. Consent to interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) and other Senators. Senate rereferred to Interior and Insular Affairs, March 8. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3, amended. Senate passed May 9, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 5, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 14. President signed July 28.

HR 100. Public Law 359. Permit mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 15, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26, amended. Senate passed July 28, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments July 29. Senate insisted on its amendments July 29. Senate adopted conference report July 30. House adopted conference report Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 208. Public Law 97. Grant consent to Arkansas and Oklahoma to negotiate compact re waters of Arkansas River. TRIMBLE (D Ark.). House Public Works reported May 2, amended. House passed May 2, amended. Senate Public Works reported June 14. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 2126. Public Law 111. Amend act of July 3, 1952 re research in development and utilization of saline waters. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 7. House passed

May 16. Senate passed May 26, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 31. Senate adopted conference report June 16. House adopted conference report June 21. President signed June 29.

HR 3587. Public Law 316. Provide for compact re waters of Klamath River, by states of Oregon and California for an equitable apportionment between the two states. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 1, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Interior and Insular affairs reported July 27. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. President signed Aug. 9

HR 3990. Public Law 322. Authorize investigation and report to Congress on projects for conservation, development and utilization of water resources of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). (See story, p. 481.)

HR 4664. Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14. House passed S 1464 in lieu June 20.

HR 4894. Public Law 206. Repeal certain laws re timber and stone on public domain. ROGERS (D Texas). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25. House passed on consent calendar June 7. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18. Senate passed July 20. President signed Aug. 1.

HR 5169. Repeal clause (d) of proviso contained in act of Aug. 2, 1937, as amended, authorizing construction of federal reclamation project to furnish water supply for lands of Arch Hurley Conservancy District, N.M., re application of excess from sales of land above appraised value. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed S 1965 in lieu July 30.

HR 6373. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to extend programs to encourage discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals. ENGLE (D Calif.). (See story, p. 470.)

HR 6795. Public Law 141. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion. DURHAM (D N.C.). (See story, p. 462.)

HR 7066. Public Law 162. Provide for conservation of anthracite-coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite-mine drainage. FLOOD (D Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, amended. House passed under suspension of the rules July 5, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12. Senate passed July 13. President signed July 15.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 516. Amend act of July 3, 1952, re research in development and utilization of saline waters. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 23, amended. Senate indefinitely postponed when HR 2126 was passed, May 26.

S 922. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to further extend program to encourage discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate recommitted to Interior and Insular Affairs July 19.

S 1853. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28, amended.

S 2629. Provide for entry and location, on discovery of valuable source material, upon public lands of U.S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29. Senate indefinitely postponed July 30.

HR 230. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681). re disposal of deposits of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and cinders on public lands of U.S. YOUNG (R Nev.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 28, amended. House passed April 18, amended.

HR 1844. Amend acts authorizing agricultural entries under non-mineral land laws of certain mineral lands to increase limitation re desert entries made under such acts to 320 acres. THOMSON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25, amended.

HR 6256. Grant consent of Congress to states of Kansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into compact re their interests in, and apportionment of, waters of Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such state. GEORGE (R Kan.). House Public Works reported July 29, amended.

HR 6645. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re determination of rates and charges for such gas. HARRIS (D Ark.). (See story, p. 454.)

Public Works and Reclamation

ACTION COMPLETED

S 56. Public Law 256. Authorize construction of certain public works on Mississippi River for protection of St. Louis, Mo. HENNINGS (D Mo.), SYMINGTON (D Mo.). Senate Public Works reported July 22, amended. Senate passed July 26, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, in lieu of HR 7092. President signed Aug. 9.

S 528. Public Law 79. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of toll bridge across Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Public Works reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, in lieu of HR 4630. President signed June 16.

S 1217. Authorize Secretary of Army to contract with city of McCormick, S.C. for sale of water from Clark Hill Reservoir. THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Public Works reported March 30, amended. Indefinitely postponed when Senate passed HR 4436 in lieu April 1.

S 1290. Public Law 150. Provide for construction of certain government buildings in D.C. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported May 31, amended. Senate passed June 8, amended. House passed July 6. President signed July 12.

S 1318. Public Law 164. Authorize construction of highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Texas and Okla. MONRONEY (D Okla.), KERR (D Okla.). Senate Public Works reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House passed July 5. President signed July 15.

S 1550. Public Law 184. Authorize State Highway Commission of state of Maine to construct, maintain and operate free highway bridge across St. Croix River between Calais, Maine and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Public Works reported June 14, amended. Senate passed June 17, amended. House Foreign Affairs reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18. President signed July 28.

S 1577. Public Law 271. Enable state of Connecticut to proceed with its program of highway modernization. BUSH (R Conn.), PURTELL (R Conn.). Senate Public Works reported June 29, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 30, amended. House Public Works reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

S 1722. Public Law 31. Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to construct its principal office building in D.C. area. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported April 18. Senate passed April 25. House passed April 27. President signed May 6.

S 1899. Public Law 274. Authorize improvement of Amite River and its tributaries. LONG (D La.). Senate Public Works reported July 19, amended. Senate passed July 21, amended. House Public Works reported July 29. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

S 1917. Public Law 275. Authorize construction within Grand Teton National Park of alternate route to U.S. Highway 89 also numbered U.S. 187 and U.S. 26, and conveyance thereof to state of Wyoming. BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2339. Public Law 283. Authorize Secretary of Interior to include capacity to serve town of Glendo, Wyo., in sewerage system to be installed in connection with construction of Glendo Dam and Reservoir. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), BARRETT (R Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House passed Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 9.

S 2442. Provide for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. ANDERSON (D N.M.) and other Senators. See HR 5881.

S J Res 77. Public Law 160. Modify authorized project for Ferrells Bridge Reservoir, Texas, and provide for local cash contribution for water supply feature of that reservoir. ELLENDER (D La.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. House passed July 5. President signed July 15.

S J Res 82. Public Law 374. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute certain contract with Toston Irrigation District, Mont. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. House passed on consent calendar July 30, in lieu of H J Res 353. President signed Aug. 12.

S Res 146. Oppose expenditure by TVA of funds for construction of certain steam plants until approved by Congress. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) and other Senators. Senate tabled Aug. 2.

HR 103. Public Law 130. Provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 15, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 31. Senate agreed to conference report June 16. House agreed to conference report June 21. President signed July 4.

HR 2984. Public Law 98. Authorize E.B. Reyna, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate toll bridge across Rio Grande at or near Los Ebanos, Texas. KILGORE (D Texas). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed May 17. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 11. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 3878. Public Law 99. Amend section 5 of Flood Control Act of Aug. 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood control work. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 4. House passed May 17. Senate Public Works reported June 14. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 3879. Public Law 62. Amend section 2 of act of March 2, 1945 pertaining to Columbia River at Bonneville, Ore. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 4. House passed on consent calendar May 2. Senate Public Works reported May 27. Senate passed May 31. President signed June 8.

HR 4362. Public Law 218. Amend act entitled "Act authorizing construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control," approved Sept. 3, 1954. PATMAN (D Texas). House Public Works reported July 5. House passed July 5. Senate Public Works reported July 19. Senate passed July 21. President signed Aug. 3.

HR 4573. Public Law 100. Authorize Gus A. Guerra, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate toll bridge across Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Texas. KILGORE (D Texas). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed May 17. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 11. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 4630. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of toll bridge across Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn. KNUTSON (D Minn.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 17. House passed S 528 in lieu June 7.

HR 4663. Public Law 386. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Trinity River Division, Central Valley project, Calif. under federal reclamation laws. ENGLE (D Calif.). (See story, p. 446.)

HR 4734. Public Law 314. Amend provisions of River and Harbor Act of 1954 which authorizes Secretary of Army to reimburse local interests for work done on dredging project at Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif., during period ending July 1, 1953, by extending that period to Nov. 7, 1953. KING (D Calif.). House Public Works reported July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Public Works reported Aug. 1. Senate passed on call of calendar Aug. 2. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 5645. Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to construct modern office building in or near D.C. to serve as its principal office. DURHAM (D N.C.). Joint Atomic Energy reported April 19. House passed, April 27. House subsequently vacated passage and passed S 1722 in lieu, April 27.

HR 6066. Public Law 327. Authorize modification of project for flood protection on San Joaquin River and tributaries, California. SISK (D Calif.). House Public Works reported July 11, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, amended. Senate Public Works reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 6410. Public Law 106. Authorize construction of building for Museum of History and Technology for Smithsonian Institution, including preparation of plans and specifications and all other work incidental thereto. JONES (D Ala.). House Public Works reported May 24. House passed June 8. Senate Public Works reported June 15. Senate passed June 17. President signed June 28.

HR 6417. Public Law 328. Revise and reenact act entitled "Act authorizing Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission, its public successors or public assigns, to construct, maintain and operate bridge across Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark.," approved May 17, 1939. SMITH (D Miss.). House Public Works reported July 1. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Public Works reported July 28. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 7474. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. FALLON (D Md.). (See story, p. 431.)

H J Res 353. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute certain contract with Toston Irrigation District, Mont. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed S J Res 82 in lieu July 30.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 76. Authorize appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of western land boundary fence project, U.S. and Mexico. ANDERSON (D N.M.) and others. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 23. Senate passed May 26.

S 180. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla), MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29.

S 500. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects. ANDERSON (D N.M.) and other Senators. (See story, p. 442.)

S 787. Grant consent of Congress to Missouri Basin states to negotiate Missouri River Basin Compact. MUNDT (R S.D.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 5, amended. Senate passed July 7, amended.

S 926. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to construct, operate, and maintain Ventura River reclamation project, Calif. KUCHEL (R Calif.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed July 25, amended.

S 1048. Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. GORE (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 431.)

S 1194. Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb., as unit of Missouri River Basin project. CURTIS (R Neb.), HRUSKA (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed July 25, amended.

S 1534. Facilitate construction of drainage works and other minor items on federal reclamation and like projects. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 22, amended.

S 1683. Amend act of June 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 172) re limiting boundaries of Yuma auxiliary project, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25.

S 1689. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, amended.

S 1749. Adopt and authorize improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Public Works reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended.

S 2093. Authorize Secretary of Army, acting through Corps of Engineers, to undertake certain public works and grant compensation for certain property damages as result of construction of Oahe, Gavins Point, and Fort Randall Dams and Reservoir projects, Missouri River. CASE (R S.D.), MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Public Works reported July 19, amended. Senate passed July 21, amended.

S 2374. Authorize Secretary of Army to enter into contracts to furnish water for municipal water supplies from flood control and river and harbor projects. KERR (D Okla.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended.

HR 192. Amend PL 526 of 79th Cong., sec. 10 of Flood Control Act, July 24, 1946, by striking out proviso re elevation of power pool. SMITH (D Va.). House Public Works reported May 27, amended. House passed June 2, amended.

HR 2552. Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. BLATNIK (D Minn.). House Public Works reported July 22, amended. House passed Aug. 1, amended.

HR 3210. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. O'BRIEN (D Ill.). (See story, p. 480.)

HR 3383. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating project. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 8, amended.

HR 5556. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of McGirts Creek, Fla., for flood control. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Public Works reported July 29.

HR 5881. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. ENGLE (D Calif.). (See story, p. 460.)

HR 6309. Authorize construction of Mississippi River-Gulf outlet. HEBERT (D La.). House Public Works reported July 26, amended. House passed Aug. 1.

HR 6641. Modify project for Denison Reservoir on Red River in Texas and Oklahoma in order to provide for highway bridge across Lake Texoma. ALBERT (D Okla.). House Public Works reported July 1.

HR 6769. Amend act entitled "Act to provide better facilities for enforcement of customs and immigration laws," to increase amounts authorized to be expended. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 25.

HR 7092. Provide for improvement of Mississippi River at and in vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., for flood control. KARSTEN (D Mo.). House Public Works reported July 27, amended. House passed S 56 in lieu July 30.

Taxes and Tariffs

ACTION COMPLETED

S 2377. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes re certain real property transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other government departments. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Government Operations reported July 29, amended. Senate indefinitely postponed July 30.

S Res 121. Direct Tariff Commission to make investigation of effects of tariff agreements entered into at GATT Conference at Geneva on domestic textile industry. THURMOND (D S.C.) and other Senators. Senate Finance reported July 14, amended. Senate adopted on call of calendar July 18, amended.

HR 257. Public Law 384. Amend section 112 (n) (8) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that in certain cases of sale or exchange of taxpayer's residence, certain periods of limitation shall not run against taxpayer while he is on extended active duty in armed forces. BYRNES (R Wis.). House Ways and Means reported July 23. House passed July 27. Senate Finance reported July 29, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 12.

HR 291. Public Law 299. Extend retirement income-tax credit to members of armed forces. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 20, amended. House passed July 21, amended. Senate Finance reported July 26. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 542. Public Law 306. Amend Internal Revenue Code re withholding tax on non-cash remuneration of commission salesmen. KEOGH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 20, amended. House passed July 21, amended. Senate Finance reported July 26. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 625. Public Law 63. Provide for adjustment of tolls to be charged by Wayland Special Road District No. 1 of Clark County, Mo. for toll bridge across Des Moines River near St. Francisville, Mo. CANNON (D Mo.). House Public Works reported May 2. House passed May 17. Senate Public Works reported May 27. Senate passed May 31. President signed June 8.

HR 2369. Public Law 1. Amend section 7237 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re penalties for narcotic law violations. COOPER (D Tenn.). House passed Jan. 17. Senate passed Jan. 18. President signed Jan. 20.

HR 2553. Public Law 370. Amend section 502 f of Internal Revenue Code of 1939, as amended, by section 223 of Revenue Act of 1950 re use of corporation property by shareholder. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, amended. House passed July 27, amended. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 2619. Public Law 310. Amend section 345 of Revenue Act of 1951 re time limit for filing claims. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 26. House passed July 27. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 3437. Public Law 317. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for maximum manufacturers' excise tax on leases of certain automobile utility trailers. IKARD (D Texas). House Ways and Means reported July 20, amended. House passed July 21, amended. Senate Finance reported July 26. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 3712. Public Law 303. Extend period during which claims for floor stocks refunds may be filed re certain manufacturers' excise taxes which were reduced by Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954. SMITH (R Wis.). House Ways and Means reported July 20, amended. House passed July 21, amended. Senate Finance reported July 26. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 4259. Public Law 18. Provide a one-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates, and provide $20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption. COOPER (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 419.)

HR 4394. Public Law 321. Amend section 3401 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to stop withholding of U.S. income tax on remuneration paid for services performed in a possession of U.S. by U.S. citizen if employer is required by possession to withhold income tax on remuneration. KEOGH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, amended. House passed July 27, amended. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 4581. Public Law 355. Amend section 4091 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re imposition of tax upon lubricating oils and amend section 6416 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re overpayments of tax. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 4725. Public Law 74. Provide for retroactive repeal of sections 452 and 402 of Internal Revenue Code. COOPER (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 423.)

HR 5223. Public Law 66. Continue until close of June 30, 1956 suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. McCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported May 9, amended. House passed May 19, amended. Senate Finance reported May 27. Senate passed May 31. President signed June 8.

HR 5249. Public Law 363. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refund or credit of internal revenue taxes and custom duties paid on distilled spirits and wines lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by health authorities as result of hurricanes of 1954. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. House passed July 29. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 5559. Public Law 190. Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of armed forces of U.S. on duty abroad. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported May 5. House passed May 19. Senate Finance reported May 27, amended. Senate passed June 1, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 22. Senate insisted on its amendments July 11. Senate adopted conference report July 18. House adopted conference report July 19. President signed July 28.

HR 5560. Public Law 126. Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into U.S. under government orders. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 18. House passed June 23, amended. Senate Finance reported June 29, amended. Senate passed June 30, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 30. President signed June 30.

HR 5647. Public Law 379. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on motorcycles. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported July 26. House passed July 27. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 12.

HR 5695. Public Law 91. Continue until close of June 30, 1958 suspension of certain import taxes on copper. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported May 4. House passed May 5. Senate Finance reported June 1. Senate passed June 8. President signed June 21.

HR 6122. Public Law 331. Remit duty on certain bells to be imported for addition to carillons of The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. House passed July 29. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 6182. Public Law 388. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes re certain real property transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other government departments. MEADER (R Mich.). House Government Operations reported July 27. House passed July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 12.

HR 6263. Public Law 385. Amend section 1233 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and section 117 (1) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939. KEAN (R N.J.). House Ways and Means reported July 22, amended. House passed July 25. Senate Finance reported July 29, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 1. President signed Aug. 12.

HR 6886. Public Law 335. Amend act of Oct. 19, 1949, entitled "Act to assist states in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes." JENKINS (R Ohio). House Ways and Means reported July 21. House passed July 25. Senate Finance reported July 26. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 6887. Extend for 1 year application of section 108 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (re income of railroad corporation from discharge of indebtedness). MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported July 20. House passed July 21. Senate Finance reported July 26, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 1. President vetoed Aug. 12.

HR 6992. Public Law 124. Extend for 1 year existing temporary increase in public debt limit. COOPER (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 426.)

HR 7024. Public Law 367. Remove manufacturers' excise tax from sales of certain component parts for use in other manufactured articles, and confine to entertainment type equipment tax on radio and television apparatus. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 21, amended. House passed July 25, amended. Senate Finance reported July 27, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 7095. Public Law 354. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to certain athletic events held for benefit of U.S. Olympic Association. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

HR 7148. Public Law 333. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide personal exemption re certain dependents in Republic of Philippines. FORAND (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported July 20. House passed July 21. Senate Finance reported July 26. Senate passed on call of calendar July 28. President signed Aug. 9.

HR 7300. Public Law 366. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re tax treatment of income received from patent infringement suits. IKARD (D Texas). House Ways and Means reported July 23, amended. House passed July 27, amended. Senate Finance reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. President signed Aug. 11.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 1835. Provide for discharge of tax liens on certain real property deeded to U.S. subject to unpaid taxes in Sedgwick County, Kan. REES (R Kan.). House Judiciary reported April 4, amended. House passed April 18, amended.

HR 2667. Amend section 208 (b) of Technical Changes Act of 1953 (PL 287, 83rd Cong.) re estate tax provisions of Internal Revenue Code. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1.

HR 3413. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that tax on amounts paid for communications services or facilities shall not apply to amounts paid for installation of equipment. COLE (R N.Y.).

House Ways and Means reported July 30, amended. House passed Aug. 1, amended.

HR 3653. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of amorphous graphite. BENTLEY (R Mich.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended.

HR 4376. Exempt from duty importation of certain handwoven fabrics when used in making of religious vestments. PHILBIN (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended.

HR 4579. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to repeal duty on crude silica. PELLY (R Wash.). House Ways and Means reported July 21, amended.

HR 4582. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deductions from gross income of amounts contributed to employees trusts. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended.

HR 4668. Amend section 4021 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt aromatic cachous from excise taxes. FORAND (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported July 26, amended. House passed July 27, amended.

HR 5265. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended.

HR 5428. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that chapter 71 re transferees and fiduciaries shall apply re any tax imposed by Internal Revenue Code of 1939. KEOGH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended.

HR 6040. Amend certain administrative provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 and repeal obsolete provisions of customs laws. COOPER (D Tenn.). (See story, p. 425.)

HR 6143. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of basis upon which such amounts are paid. SADLAK (R Conn.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1.

HR 6299. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to unmanufactured mica and mica films and splittings. KARSTEN (D Mo.). House Ways and Means reported July 21, amended.

HR 6595. Amend certain provisions of law re estate tax re refunds in case of property transferred by decedent dying between Nov. 11, 1935, and Jan. 30, 1940. FORAND (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended.

HR 6712. Amend section 1237 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain corporations, public utilities and certain acquired property. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1, amended.

HR 6728. Provide for carryback and carryover of foreign tax credit. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported July 22, amended. House passed July 25.

HR 6999. Amend section 1321 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. SADLAK (R Conn.). House Ways and Means reported July 21, amended. House passed July 25, amended.

HR 7012. Amend section 209 (a) of Technical Changes Act of 1953 re taxes paid on insurance policies by estates of deceased persons. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. House passed July 29.

HR 7036. Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to conform its provisions re retirement income tax credit to corresponding liberalized provisions of social-security amendments of 1954 and to extend its provisions to members of armed forces. MASON (R Ill.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended.

HR 7054. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers. BAKER (R Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended.

HR 7064. Amend section 421 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend period for exercise of restricted stock options after termination of employment. MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, amended. House passed July 27, amended. Senate Finance reported July 29.

HR 7094. Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (re unlimited deduction for charitable contributions.). McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended.

HR 7201. Make provision re taxation of income of insurance companies. MILLS (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported July 11, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 18, amended.

HR 7247. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of gain in certain railroad reorganizations. CURTIS (R Mo.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended.

HR 7282. Make provision re allowance of credits for dividends received, for dividends paid, and for Western Hemisphere trade corporation in computing alternative tax of corporation re its capital gains. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, amended. House passed July 27, amended.

HR 7364. Make provision re application of documentary stamp tax to transfers of certain installment obligations. McCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. House passed July 29, amended.

HR 7466. Amend paragraph 367 of Tariff Act of 1930 which defines substitutes for jewels in imported watch movements. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 29.

HR 7634. Provide that amounts which do not exceed 61 cents shall be exempt from tax imposed upon amounts paid for transportation of persons. KEAN (R N.J.). House Ways and Means reported July 30.

84th CONGRESS...1st SESSION INVESTIGATIONS

Major Actions

Stock Market Study

Talbott Inquiry

Dixon-Yates

Internal Security

Economic Report

Security Cases



INVESTIGATIONS

Congressmen Inaugurated 116 Probes In First Session;

Lawmakers in Sight of Record for Costs, Numbers

The 84th Congress wound up its first session well on the way to setting a new record for the number and cost of Congressional investigations.

A Congressional Quarterly survey, up to Aug. 22, two weeks following first-session adjournment, showed:

- Congressional committees had launched 116 studies and investigations (57 by Senate, 50 by House, nine by joint committees), with another 21 definitely scheduled to begin before the second session convened in January, 1956.

- Committees were provided $6,114,133 in probe money: $5,591,489 in new money authorized by the 84th Congress, plus $522,644 in Senate "carryover" funds -- money authorized for probes but unspent by the 83rd Congress.

Senate committees were authorized to spend $3,124,422; the carryover funds pushed the Senate total to $3,647,066. House committees were authorized to spend $2,467,067; they receive no carryover money.

COMPARISONS

Comparative statistics compiled by CQ showed:

- The 83rd Congress began 90 probes during its first eight months, 228 over its two-year span.

- The 82nd Congress conducted the most investigations -- 236.

- The previous first-session high for new money for probes was $4,778,471, authorized by the 83rd Congress in 1953.

- The 83rd Congress set aside the most money for probes -- $7,606,973, also had $568,421 in carryover funds to bring the all-time high to $8,175,394.

In addition to funds specifically authorized for probes, five joint committees whose functions were essentially investigative were given $431,575 to cover all expenses. A sixth Senate-House unit, the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, was allotted $258,060 for all Committee expenses. This Committee, however, also handled legislation. No breakdown was available for the amount it spent on inquiries.

Figures for joint committees were excluded from probe fund totals, since they covered all committee expenses and were not specified as investigation funds.

SPENDING TOTALS

House and Senate committees reported spending $1,148,003.54 for investigations and studies during the first six months of the 84th Congress. Senate committees reported spending $736,397, House committees $411,606.54. Joint committees filed no spending reports.

Biggest spender was the Senate Judiciary Committee, which reported expenditures of $210,723.12, more than one-fourth the Senate total. The Judiciary Committee -- and its subcommittees -- also started the most probes (19) and was authorized to spend the most money ($979,672, plus $135,464 in carryover funds).

Other leaders in amount of funds authorized: House Appropriations, $500,000; House Government Operations, $495,000; Senate Appropriations, $400,000. Spending runners-up: House Government Operations, $107,909.17; House Un-American Activities, $102,702.95; Senate Government Operations, $93,289.02. Runners-up in number of probes undertaken: House Government Operations, 17; House Un-American Activities, eight, Senate Government Operations, seven.

CQ s Probe Roundup

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Fact Sheet

84th CONGRESS SET FIRST-SESSION PROBE MARK

Committees of the 84th Congress inaugurated 116 investigations and studies up to Aug. 22, according to a tally by Congressional Quarterly. The breakdown: Senate committees, 57 probes; House committees, 50; joint committees, nine.

Number of investigations undertaken by Congressional committees and subcommittees since 1951:

82nd Congress (1951-52)		236
83rd Congress (1953-54)		228
1953 only	135	
1954 only	93	
84th Congress (1/5/55-8/22/55)		116

CQ counted only investigations and studies which reached the hearings stage. Staff studies on which there were no hearings were excluded. No investigations were listed for the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, whose staffs conduct continuing studies on appropriations, operations of executive departments, and disposition of government funds.

Hearings on bills and resolutions were excluded, except for several instances when hearings in connection with legislation expanded into investigations. For example, Senate Rules Subcommittee hearings on a bill to amend the federal election laws served as an inquiry into all phases of election campaigns.

The length in time of a hearing did not necessarily indicate the scope of a probe; one day of public hearings might have culminated weeks or months of staff work. Much of the money for probes, in fact, financed the thousands of staff studies which preceded public hearings.

Investigations were not confined to alleged corruption or irregularity in government programs. Many studies were designed to gather information. One such study was undertaken by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee on the development, growth, and state of the atomic energy industry.

Top Subjects

Military programs, communism and subversion, and business drew most Congressional investigative attention. The subject breakdown of probes undertaken as of Aug. 22:

Subject	Number
Military programs	24
Communism, subversion	16
Business, businessmen	13
Transportation, shipping	8
Juvenile delinquency	7
Atomic energy	6
Immigration, refugees, deportation	5
Power	5
Housing, health	5
Agriculture	4
Government employee security program	2
Labor, unemployment	2
Miscellaneous	19
TOTAL	116

All but two of the communism and subversion probes were handled by the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Un-American Activities Committee. This marked a switch from the situation during the 83rd Congress, when most subversion probes were conducted by the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, then headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

Three antitrust studies were counted, and at least two more were scheduled to start, indicating antitrust would continue to be a major probe subject.

Background

A comprehensive study of legal precedents and historical background on Congressional investigations may be found in CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 644ff.

The study gives a detailed breakdown on money authorized for probes during the 83rd Congress and breakdowns on probe spending in 1953-54 by House and Senate committees.

Of particular interest is a sample budget of an investigative committee, showing where a probe dollar goes.

Congressional investigations date back to Washington's time; the 1954 Almanac gives details. Another section outlines the legal precedents for Congressional inquiries and tells of the parliamentary procedure needed to launch an investigation.

Probes Undertaken

The following list includes investigations undertaken between Jan. 5, when the 84th Congress convened, and Aug. 22. Each inquiry is listed chronologically by starting date under the committee and subcommittee which conducted it. Committees are listed alphabetically. The breakdown shows when a hearing started or concluded. Some probes were still in progress on Aug. 22; they are labelled "continuing." The list includes the numbers of pertinent official committee reports. Also included: CQ 1955 Almanac page references, when applicable.

Senate Committees

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
Chairman: Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.)

Farm price support program. Started June 1. Recessed July 1.

Subcommittee on Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses
Chairman: James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Problems of surplus farm commodities and how to increase their export. Started Feb. 25. Recessed June 30.

Subcommittee on Rice Programs
Chairman: Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.)

Multi-price programs for rice. Hearings May 23-26.

ARMED SERVICES
Chairman: Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)

Subcommittee on Civil Defense
Chairman: Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

Operations and policies of U.S. civil defense program, including radioactive fall-out problems and geographical dispersal of government agencies. Started Feb. 22. Concluded June 20. Interim report issued May 19.

Subcommittee on National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves
Chairman: Stuart Symington (D Mo.)

Operations of the strategic stockpiling program. Executive hearings started March 7. Subcommittee report on titanium issued June 2.

Subcommittee on Officer Grade Limitations
Chairman: John Stennis (D Miss.)

Promotion programs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Executive hearing started Feb. 1. Subcommittee report issued March 29.

Subcommittee to Review Operation of Article VII of the Status of Forces Treaty
Chairman: Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.)

Operation of Article VII of the Status of Forces Treaty (NATO). Executive hearings started March 29. Subcommittee report issued July 21.

BANKING AND CURRENCY
Chairman: J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

U.S. stock market: cause and possible effect of rise in stock prices since September, 1953. Started March 3. Concluded March 23. S Rept 376. (P. 503)

Subcommittee on Housing
Chairman: John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Study of federal housing programs. Started April 20 (legislative hearings). Roundtable discussions May 5, 9, June 17. Continuing. S Rept 1281 (progress report).

Subcommittee on Securities
Chairman: Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.)

Proxy contests. Started June 1. Recessed June 15.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Chairman: Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.)

Subcommittee on Public Health, Education, Welfare and Safety
Chairman: Pat McNamara (D Mich.)

Strike of the Capital Transit Company. Started June 30. Concluded July 21.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE
Chairman: Walter F. George (D Ga.)

Subcommittee on Technical Assistance
Chairman: Mike Mansfield (D Mont.)

Technical assistance to underdeveloped areas. Hearings Feb. 17-March 10. Continuing. Staff report released April 13. (P. 302)

Subcommittee on the United Nations Charter
Chairman: Walter F. George (D Ga.)

United Nations Charter and American participation in the UN. Started April 18. Concluded May 3. S Rept 1305.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Chairman: John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Permanent Subcommittee On Investigations
Chairman: John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Communist infiltration in defense industries. Hearings Jan. 3, May 10. (P. 517)

Actions taken by Army personnel in the case of discharged Army dentist Irving Peress. Started March 15. Concluded March 31. S Rept 856. (P. 516)

Foreign Operations Administration action on bids for construction of grain elevators in Pakistan. Started March 31. Concluded May 3. (P. 513)

Operations of the Armed Services Textile and Procurement Agency: Alleged irregularities. Started May 18. Recessed July 19. (P. 514)

Business interests of Secretary of Air Force Harold Talbott. Started July 21. Concluded Aug. 4. (P. 510)

Defective grain storage bins in the Midwest. Started July 22. Recessed Aug. 4.

Subcommittee on Reorganization
Chairman: Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Government security regulations and systems. Started March 8. Concluded March 18. (P. 383)

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Chairman: James E. Murray (D Mont.)

Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation
Chairman: Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)

Hoover Dam power contract transactions of the Interior Department with Citizen's Utility Co. and the California-Pacific Utilities Co. One-day hearing March 15.

Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels
Chairman: James E. Murray (D Mont.)

Manganese purchase program and need for research to make domestic manganese useable for war emergency and in peacetime economy. Hearings April 12-14.

What's a Probe?

For purposes of this survey, Congressional Quarterly defined "investigation" as an inquiry by any Congressional committee or subcommittee which used investigative procedures (examining records, summoning and questioning witnesses) for one or more of the following reasons:

- Fact-finding for possible special and remedial legislation.
- Fulfillment of Congress' function as "watchdog" over operation of the government and its programs.
- Informing the public.
- Resolving questions concerning membership or procedure, such as conduct of elections or fitness of Members of Congress.

Among committee activities not included in the definition: Inquiries conducted by committee staff members without participation by Members of Congress in formal hearings; routine hearings, and action on bills and resolutions.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
Chairman: Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Policies in issuing air carrier permits to foreign airlines, particularly negotiation of bilateral air transport service agreement between U.S. and Republic of Germany. Started June 14. Recessed July 26. Continuing.

Subcommittee on Aviation
Chairman: John O. Pastore (D R.I.)

Air and ground traffic congestion at Washington, D.C., national airport and plans for additional airport facilities. One-day hearing July 21. S Rept 1265.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman: Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Current shortage of boxcars. Started July 27. Recessed July 28.

Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Chairman: Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Alleged delays in carrying out program for defense ship building with funds provided in 83rd Congress. Started April 21. Concluded April 22.

U.S. tuna industry. Executive hearings July 7.

JUDICIARY
Chairman: Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.)

Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly
Chairman: Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.)

Antitrust problems, particularly the effect of mergers on the U.S. economy. Started June 1. Recessed July 28. (P. 545)

Dixon-Yates power contract. Probe conducted by Subcommittee task force, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). Started June 27. Recessed Aug. 4. (P. 533)

Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees
Chairman: William Langer (R N.D.)

Charges by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Edward J. Corsi regarding administration of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Started April 13. Concluded May 27. (P. 312)

Subcommittee on Internal Security
Chairman: James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Statements by Harvey M. Matusow recanting previous testimony before the Subcommittee. Started Feb. 21. Concluded April 20. (P. 526)

Use of the narcotic drug trade by the Communists. One-day hearing March 8.

Strategy and tactics of world communism. One-day hearing April 28.

Effectiveness of security screening under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. One-day hearing June 9.

Subversive activities in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area. Started June 10. Concluded June 16. (P. 528)

Communism in the United States press: Testimony by Winston Burdett and others on previous Communist Party activities. Started June 29. Recessed July 14. (P. 529)

Communist exploitation of the foreign language press in the U.S. Started June 17. Concluded June 24.
Deportation and denaturalization of subversive aliens. One-day hearing July 22.

Subcommittee on Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code
Chairman: Price Daniel (D Texas)

Extent of the narcotics problem and federal handling under present laws. Started June 2. Recessed July 19. Resumes Sept. 19 in New York City.

Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency
Chairman: Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

Juvenile delinquency on Indian reservations. One-day hearing March 11.
Possible effects of crime and violence television programs on juvenile delinquency. Started April 6. Concluded April 7.
Youth employment problems. Started April 20. Concluded May 12.
Influence of pornographic materials on juvenile delinquency. Started May 24 in New York City. Continuing.
Possible influence of movies on juvenile delinquency. Hearings June 15-18 in Los Angeles, Calif.
Infant adoption practices in certain areas of the U.S. Hearings in Chicago, Ill., July 14-16. Continuing.
Role of schools in preventing delinquency. Hearings in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 10-12.

LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
Chairman: Lister Hill (D Ala.)

Problems arising out of the Salk antipolio vaccine program. Hearings May 4, 16. (P. 259)

Special Subcommittee to Investigate Unemployment
Chairman: Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.)

Causes of unemployment in the coal, oil, railroad, glass, pottery, clothespin, farm machinery and textile industries. Started March 7. Concluded April 20.

Special Subcommittee to Investigate Employee Funds
Chairman: Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)

Problems affecting employee welfare and pension funds. Started March 21. Concluded July 20. Subcommittee report issued July 27. (P. 541)

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
Chairman: Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.)

Subcommittee on Government Employees Security Program
Chairman: Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.)

Federal government's security program. Started May 26. Recessed July 28. (P. 518)

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
Chairman: Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)

Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections
Chairman: Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.)

Federal election laws relating to corrupt practices and other political campaign problems. Started April 12. Concluded May 19. S Rept 624. (P. 375)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
Chairman: John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Report of the Attorney General's Committee To Study the Antitrust Laws. Started April 27. Recessed May 2. (P. 545)
Mobilization policies as they affect small business establishments. One-day hearing July 20. S Rept 1272.

Subcommittee on Military Procurement
Chairman: George A. Smathers (D Fla.)

Ship-repair policies of the Military Sea Transportation Service: bidding procedures. One-day hearing March 18. S Rept 1273.
Participation of small business in military procurement. Started March 18. Recessed May 5. S Rept 1274.

Subcommittee on Relations of Business With Government
Chairman: Edward J. Thye (R Minn.)

Government competition with business. One-day hearing April 6.

Subcommittee on Retailing, Distribution, and Fair Trade Practices
Chairman: Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

New Jersey gasoline price war. Hearings started and recessed July 22.

House Committees

AGRICULTURE
Chairman: Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.)

Subcommittee on Dairy Products
Chairman: Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.)

U.S. dairy industry. Started April 19. Recessed June 3. To be resumed with hearings in Wisconsin and Minnesota Nov. 13.

ARMED SERVICES
Chairman: Carl Vinson (D Ga.)

Special Investigating Subcommittee
Chairman: F. Edward Hebert (D La.)

Delays in construction of air bases in Spain. Started Feb. 1. Recessed June 15.
Procurement and delivery of new planes for the Navy. One-day hearing Feb. 4.
Circumstances surrounding publication in "Readers Digest" of article on forthcoming Hoover Commission report on military waste before information was available to Congress. One-day hearing April 13.
Air Force procurement of rocket launchers: reasons for contract negotiation with single company. Started April 14. Recessed July 20.
Sales of commercial life insurance to GI's in Europe under U.S. Army license. Started June 2. Concluded July 29.
Sources of supply of oil and other petroleum products for the West Coast for military and other requirements. Started July 7. Concluded July 26.

BANKING AND CURRENCY
Chairman: Brent Spence (D Ky.)

Proposals for allocation and control of Salk polio vaccine. Hearings May 6, 13. (P. 259)

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Chairman: William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Subcommittee on Military Operations
Chairman: Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Military procurement of electronic air navigation equipment: TACAN-VOR/DME controversy. Hearings March 1, 8. H Rept 737.
Identification and conversion phases of the federal catalog program. Hearings March 2-3.
Proposed disestablishment of naval supply depot at San Pedro, Calif. Hearings June 7, 20. H Rept 1456.
Surplus property disposal. Started June 9. Concluded June 23.
Alleged irregularities in procurement of liquid beverage bases for the Military Sea Transportation Service by the Navy Supply Corps. One-day hearing June 24. H Rept 1471.

Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs
Chairman: Robert H. Mollohan (D W.Va.)

Immigration and Naturalization Service procedures in deportation case of Francesco Brancato and others. Started April 25. Concluded June 24. H Rept 1458.
Tax-amortization program for defense industries under the Office of Defense Mobilization. Started July 11. Recessed Aug. 1.

Subcommittee on Public Works and Resources
Chairman: Earl Chudoff (D Pa.)

Operations of the Alaska Road Commission for fiscal years 1952-54. Started March 23. Concluded March 30. H Rept 1472.
Alleged changing of certain public power regulations by the Interior Department under Secretary Douglas McKay. Started May 10. Concluded July 7. (P. 523)

Contracts for rental of automobiles by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Started June 21. Concluded July 12.

Actions taken by the Department of Interior and related agencies in sale of electric power from federal dams in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and Louisiana. Started July 19. Field hearings scheduled for Aug. 30-Sept. 14.

Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations
Chairman: L.H. Fountain (D N.C.)

Distribution cost of surplus commodities donated by the Department of Agriculture to educational and other institutions. One-day hearing March 23.

Cheese transaction by the Commodity Credit Corporation in March and April, 1954. Started June 1. Concluded July 21.

Subcommittee on Special Government Activities
Chairman: Jack B. Brooks (D Texas)

Negotiated sale by the General Services Administration of a government-owned alumina plant in Laramie, Wyo. Started April 14. Concluded May 3.

Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization
Chairman: William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Food and Clothing Report of the Hoover Commission: Alleged cases of oversupplies of food and equipment stored at U.S. military depots. Started May 5. Recessed May 13.

Hoover Commission's task force report on federal lending agencies. Started June 14. Concluded July 6.

Subcommittee on International Operations
Chairman: Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.)

Overseas personnel administration of the Department of State. Started June 6. Recessed July 18.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
Chairman: J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)

Subcommittee on Health and Science
Chairman: J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)

Scientific problems involved in polio vaccine distribution. Panel discussions with group of scientists June 22-23. (P. 259)

Subcommittee on Transportation and Communications
Chairman: Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Development of a common system of air navigation and traffic control: TACAN-VOR/DME controversy. Started March 10. Concluded May 3. H Rept 592.

Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance
Chairman: Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.)

Survey of the current newsprint situation. One-day hearing March 15. H Rept 683.

JUDICIARY
Chairman: Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)

Subcommittee No. 1
Chairman: Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Francesco Brancato deportation case. Hearings May 25, June 6.

Subcommittee No. 5
Chairman: Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)

Major antitrust problems. Started May 10. Recessed June 17. (P. 545)

Role of business advisory groups and persons employed "without compensation" (WOCs) in government agencies. Started July 25. Continuing. (P. 472)

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
Chairman: Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

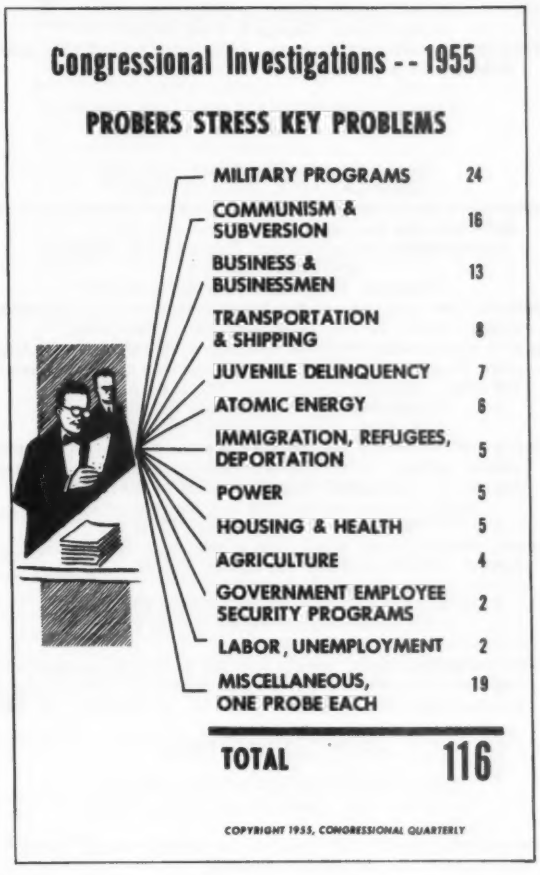
Administration of the Cargo Preference Act: Charges that the Act delayed overseas shipments. Started Feb. 8. Concluded Feb. 16. H Rept 80.

Vessel replacement program in the maritime industry. Started May 10. Concluded May 18. H Rept 843.

Labor and management problems of the American merchant marine. Started June 20. Concluded July 20.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
Chairman: Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Activities of the National Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Started Aug. 2. Recessed Aug. 5. (P. 540)



Special Subcommittee
Chairman: Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.)

Alleged Communist Party activities in the Fort Wayne, Ind., area. Hearings in Washington, D.C. Feb. 28-March 1, April 25. (P. 539)

Alleged Communist Party activity in the New York City area. Hearings in Washington, D.C. March 16, May 3-6.

Alleged Communist Party control of various organizations in Washington State. Hearings in Washington, D.C., June 1-2; in Seattle, Wash., March 17-19. (P. 539)

Special Subcommittee
Chairman: Clyde Doyle (D Calif.)

Alleged Communist activity in the Milwaukee, Wis., area. Hearings in Milwaukee started March 28. Concluded May 3. (P. 539)

Alleged Communist infiltration of labor unions and schools in the Newark, N.J., area. Hearings in Newark May 16-19.

Alleged Communist Party activities in the Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., area. Hearings in Los Angeles June 27-July 2; in San Diego July 5-6.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman: Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Possible past and present Communist infiltration of the theater, radio, and television fields. Hearings started in New York City Aug. 15. Recessed Aug. 18. (P. 540)

VETERANS AFFAIRS
Chairman: Olin E. Teague (D Texas)

Subcommittee on Housing
Chairman: Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)

Alleged irregularities in El Paso, Texas of housing provisions guaranteed under the GI bill of rights. Hearings July 20-21.

Subcommittee on Hospitals
Chairman: George S. Long (D La.)
Reduction in grades of Veterans Administration hospital aides. Hearings June 29 and July 5.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
Chairman: Wright Patman (D Texas)

Subcommittee on Regulatory Agencies
Chairman: Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.)
Organization procedures of federal regulatory commissions and agencies. Started July 18. Recessed July 28.

Subcommittee on Government Procurement, Disposal, and Loan Activities
Chairman: Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.)
Operation and policies of the Small Business Administration. Started March 1. Concluded March 30. H Rept 1045.
Legality and possible effects of Washington Square, New York City, slum clearance project on small business and employees in the area. One-day hearing April 19. H Rept 1588.

Subcommittee on Distribution Problems
Chairman: James Roosevelt (D Calif.)
Alleged discriminatory and coercive practices by major oil companies against retail gasoline-station operators. Started March 28. Concluded May 26. H Rept 1423.

Subcommittee on Minerals and Raw Materials
Chairman: Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.)
Current shortages and long-range problems in the aluminum industry. Started May 17. Concluded June 21.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SURVIVOR BENEFITS
Chairman: Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.)

Benefits provided under federal law for surviving dependents of deceased members and former members of the Armed Forces. Started April 19. Concluded June 10. H Rept 993. (P. 346)

Joint Committees

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
Chairman: Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)

Development, growth, and state of the atomic energy industry. Started Jan. 31. Concluded March 3.
Alleged affect on weather conditions of atomic detonations. One-day hearing April 15.
Cancellation of the Dixon-Yates power contract. Open and executive hearings July 13, 26. (P. 533)

Subcommittee on Security
Chairman: Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Texas)
Security matters relating to the U.S. atomic energy program. Started March 24. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Subcommittee on Military Applications
Chairman: Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)
Atomic preparedness: Contribution to U.S. military defense of atomic weapons program. Started April 18. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Subcommittee on Research and Development
Chairman: Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.)
Status and progress of U.S. atomic development programs. Started March 30. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation
Chairman: Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.)
Proposed agreements between U.S. and friendly nations for cooperation on atomic energy matters. Started April 26. Continuing intermittent hearings. S Repts 67, 572; H Repts 484, 867.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION
Chairman: Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.)

Activities and problems under the Defense Production Act. Hearings March 10, April 18, June 9.
Alleged interest of a former non-salaried deputy administrator of the Defense Material Procurement Agency in three zinc contracts issued under authority of the Defense Production Act. Executive hearings July 14, 27. (P. 473)

Authority for Probes

Routine, non-investigative functions of committees are authorized by rules and in legislation establishing the committees, and expenses are paid from lump-sum legislative appropriations without further authorization. Outlined below are procedures by which committees launch and pay for investigations.

House Committees -- House rules authorize the Government Operations, Un-American Activities, Appropriations, and Rules Committees to undertake investigations without additional specific authority.

Other House committees may launch investigations only if the House adopts an authorizing resolution.

To get funds for investigations, all House committees except Appropriations must win House approval of an additional resolution authorizing expenditure of specific sums from the contingent fund. The Appropriations Committee has funds earmarked in legislative appropriations acts.

Senate Committees -- Each of the 15 Senate standing committees, plus the Select Small Business Committee, automatically has available $10,000 to spend for investigation during each Congress, without additional specific authorization. Although the Appropriations Committee has this $10,000 authorization, members of the staff say it is used for non-investigative activities. Appropriations Committee investigations are paid for from funds earmarked in legislative appropriations acts.

Senate committees with automatic authorizations may undertake investigations without additional authorization unless they need more money. To get more money, they must win Senate approval of a resolution -- one, not two, as in the House -- combining authorization of the probe with authorization for expenditure of specific sums from the contingent fund.

Special Committees -- Investigations may be assigned to standing committees, or to special committees established by the authorizing resolutions.

Joint Committees -- Legislative appropriations acts allocate specific sums for expenses of joint committees. These appropriations are not classified by investigative and non-investigative functions.

Spending for Probes

Of the $8,175,394 authorized for investigations during the 83rd Congress, committees reported spending $5,354,681.71 -- 65 percent.

Committees are required by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to report their probe expenditures semi-annually. Spending figures for joint committees are not reported.

Analysis of the investigation budgets proposed for two Senate committees and seven subcommittees showed that they planned to spend $422,000 during the 12 months beginning Feb. 1, 1955. Of this total, $362,890.29 -- 86 percent -- was budgeted for staff and consultants' salaries. The remainder, $59,109.71, was budgeted for administrative expenses, including travel, hearings, witness fees and expenses, stationery, office supplies, telephone, telegraph, postage, newspapers, magazines, documents, and contingent funds.

The proposed budget of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, one of those analyzed, for investigating economic stabilization and mobilization:

STAFF

Special counsels (3)	$34,938.00
Investigator	7,533.19
Research assistant	6,003.71
Staff members - editorial, research (2)	12,007.42
Stenographers (4)	17,132.16
Accountant	10,068.45
STAFF TOTAL	$87,682.93

ADMINISTRATIVE	
Travel (including field investigations, field hearings)	$ 4,000.00
Hearings (including reporters' fees)	2,500.00
Witness fees, expenses	1,500.00
Stationery, office supplies	500.00
Telephone, telegraph, postage	1,000.00
Newspapers, magazines, documents	250.00
Contingent fund	2,567.07
ADMINISTRATIVE TOTAL	$12,317.07
GRAND TOTAL	$100,000.00

Precise segregation of committees' investigative and non-investigative expenses is not possible.

First-Session Spending

House and Senate committees reported spending $1,148,003.54 for investigations and studies during the first six months of the 84th Congress.

CQ's spending figures were based on reports filed semi-annually with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House in accordance with the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The totals cover the period Jan. 1-June 30; they do not represent complete first-session spending.

The CQ breakdown covers the 15 Senate standing committees and the Select Small Business Committee. The breakdown also covers 15 of the 21 House committees which were authorized to spend money for probes. The remaining six House committees either started no investigations during the first half of 1955 or used regular staff members, not paid out of probe funds, to conduct studies. Joint committees do not file reports of probe expenses.

The breakdown:

Senate

Standing Committees	Amount Reported Spent
Agriculture	$ 3,469.51
Appropriations	29,698.54
Armed Services	40,862.10
Banking and Currency	73,336.67
District of Columbia	673.34
Finance	5,033.53
Foreign Relations	27,284.93
Government Operations	93,289.02
Interior and Insular Affairs	59,268.12
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	63,276.74
Judiciary	210,723.12
Labor and Public Welfare	83,793.74
Post Office and Civil Service	29,374.98
Public Works	4,768.83
Rules and Administration	10,402.68
Special Committees	
Small Business	1,141.15
TOTAL	$736,397.00

House

Standing Committees	
Agriculture	----
Appropriations	$ 57,722.77
Armed Services	25,657.87
Banking and Currency	----
District of Columbia	11.60
Education and Labor	1,536.52
Foreign Affairs	1,024.56
Government Operations	107,909.17
House Administration	----
Interior and Insular Affairs	5,859.23
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	852.85
Judiciary	18,099.84
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	12,143.84
Post Office and Civil Service	----
Public Works	2,056.22
Un-American Activities	102,702.95
Veterans Affairs	6,493.31
Ways and Means	----
Special Committees	
Small Business	47,185.73
Survivor Benefits	22,350.08
TOTAL	$ 411,606.54
GRAND TOTAL	$1,148,003.54

Joint Committee Funds

Five Joint committees with essentially investigative functions were allotted $431,575 during the first session. This money was earmarked in the Legislative Appropriation Act of 1956 and the Defense Production Act amendments of 1955. The money was set aside, on a fiscal-year basis, to cover all committee expenses. It was not specified for investigations, and is not included in CQ's "Money for Probes" chart on next page. These Joint committees, with funds allotted during 1955 for fiscal 1956 and comparative figures covering two fiscal years for both the 82nd and 83rd Congresses:

Committee	84th Congress (1955)	83rd Congress (1953-54)	82nd Congress (1951-52)
Defense Production	$ 65,000	$100,000	$100,000
Economic Report	124,575	254,050	258,860
Immigration and Nationality Policy	20,000	40,000	----
Internal Revenue Taxation	200,000	392,000	370,000
*Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration	----	----	25,000
*Railroad Retirement Act	----	----	50,000
Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures	22,500	40,000	40,000
TOTAL	$431,575	$826,050	$843,860

* *Committees are no longer in existence*

In addition, the 84th Congress set aside $258,060 for all expenses during fiscal 1956 of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. This committee handles legislation as well as investigative work, and no breakdown is available on what portion of its funds went for inquiries.

Probe Resolutions

Fifty-seven resolutions authorizing spending for investigations or studies by House and Senate committees were adopted during the first session of the 84th Congress. The 57 resolutions authorized expenditures of $4,541,489. The number of resolutions does not indicate the number of investigations actually undertaken. A resolution may grant money for investigations of "matters coming within the jurisdiction" of a committee, without pinpointing the specific subject. Thus one broadly worded resolution may provide money to launch many separate inquiries.

Money for Probes

First Session Authorized $5,591,489

SENATE COMMITTEES	84th Congress (FIRST SESSION -- 1955)			83rd Congress (1953–54)	82nd Congress (1951–52)
Standing	**New Money**	**Carryover Funds**	**Total**	**New Money***	**New Money**
Agriculture and Forestry	$ 30,000	--	$ 30,000	$ 37,000	$ 60,000
Appropriations	400,000	--	400,000	800,000	500,000
Armed Services	180,000	$ 68,955	248,955	337,000	410,000
Banking and Currency	210,000	142,166	352,166	434,000	128,000
District of Columbia	10,000	--	10,000	45,000	96,200
Finance	10,000	--	10,000	10,000	10,000
Foreign Relations	112,000	--	112,000	199,000	90,000
Government Operations	200,000	22,865	222,865	406,273	233,000
Interior and Insular Affairs	157,750	--	157,750	124,000	35,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	240,000	60,564	300,564	250,000	83,000
Judiciary	979,672	135,464	1,115,136	843,000	637,800
Labor and Public Welfare	205,000	52,654	257,654	140,150	284,870
Post Office and Civil Service	210,000	--	210,000	110,000	268,000
Public Works	110,000	--	110,000	35,000	10,000
Rules and Administration	10,000	39,976	49,976	172,500	195,000
Special and Select					
† Crime	--	--	--	--	50,000
† McCarthy Mail Cover	--	--	--	2,500	--
† McCarthy Censure	--	--	--	30,000	--
Small Business	60,000	--	60,000	42,000	155,000
Senate Total	$3,124,422	$522,644	$3,647,066	$4,017,423*	$3,245,870
HOUSE COMMITTEES					
Standing					
Agriculture	$ 50,000	--	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Appropriations	500,000	--	500,000	900,000	725,000
Armed Services	150,000	--	150,000	150,000	150,000
Banking and Currency	75,000	--	75,000	--	70,000
District of Columbia	2,000	--	2,000	2,000	2,000
Education and Labor	125,000	--	125,000	125,000	30,000
Foreign Affairs	75,000	--	75,000	75,000	75,000
Government Operations	495,000	--	495,000	585,050	360,000
House Administration	65,000	--	65,000	--	--
Interior and Insular Affairs	50,000	--	50,000	50,000	100,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	60,000	--	60,000	60,000	80,000
Judiciary	125,000	--	125,000	135,000	308,000
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	50,000	--	50,000	50,000	--
Post Office and Civil Service	75,000	--	75,000	50,000	--
Public Works	50,000	--	50,000	30,000	95,000
Rules	--	--	--	2,500	--
Un-American Activities	225,000	--	225,000	575,000	500,000
Veterans Affairs	50,000	--	50,000	50,000	--
Ways and Means	30,000	--	30,000	200,000	250,000
Special and Select					
† Campaign Expenditures	--	--	--	25,000	30,000
† Chemicals in Food	--	--	--	--	75,000
† Communist Aggression	--	--	--	180,000	--
† Foundations	67	--	67	115,000	75,000
† Katyn Forest Massacre	--	--	--	--	85,000
† Pornographic Materials	--	--	--	--	25,000
Small Business	170,000	--	170,000	160,000	260,000
Survivor Benefits	35,000	--	35,000	20,000	--
† Veterans Education and Training	--	--	--	--	75,000
White County Bridge Commission	10,000	--	10,000	--	--
House Total	$2,467,067	--	$2,467,067	$3,589,550	$3,420,000
GRAND TOTALS	$5,591,489	$522,644	$6,114,133	$7,606,973*	$6,665,870

* *In addition to new money, $568,421 was available in Senate carryover funds, thereby providing the 83rd Congress with a grand total of $8,175,394 for probes.*

† *Committee is no longer in existence.*

Totals for Senate committees include (1) funds authorized for probes by special resolution, (2) the $10,000 fixed authorization for probes granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee under Section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and (3) carryover funds authorized but unspent by the 83rd Congress. All money for House committees was set aside by special resolution. Funds listed for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees are earmarked, on a fiscal-year basis, in legislative appropriations bills. Joint committees receive their funds in a similar manner.

STOCK MARKET STUDY

In January, 1955, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee voted to investigate the past year's steadily rising stock market prices.

Hearings began March 3 and ended March 23. A majority report, issued on May 26, recommended tightening federal regulations and continuing investigation of "abuses."

Background

The Securities and Exchange Commission was established in July, 1934, to protect the interests of the public against malpractices in the securities and financial markets. Congress in 1954 amended the law concerning the registration of securities with the SEC. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 532-33.)

Prior to January 4, 1955, a purchaser of stocks was obliged to provide 50 percent of the stock price in cash. Rulings by the Federal Reserve System raised this margin required from buyers of stocks to 60 percent on January 4, and to 70 percent on April 23. This was done by amending Regulation U, which prescribes the amount of money which banks can lend to purchasers of stocks. The first action of the Federal Reserve System preceded the Committee hearings and the second adjustment was made before the Committee report was released.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- Jan. 14 unanimously voted to "study" stock market movements, with special attention to any "extreme" price fluctuations. Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said, "I know of no specific frauds, manipulations or wrong-doings, nor am I even suspicious of any. However, the remarkable rises in market prices over the past 15 months...certainly warrant the Committee's concern and study."

Before hearings began, the Committee sent 5,500 questionnaires to stock exchange officials, brokers and economists. More than 1,200 replies were received and analyzed in a preliminary effort to determine whether a repetition of the 1929 stock market failure lay ahead.

HEARINGS -- March 3-23. Opening the hearings, Fulbright said: "The basic issue...is not whether stock prices are too high, whether they can safely go higher, or whether they should be driven down," but "whether the public interest is being safely and wisely served."

TESTIMONY -- March 3 -- G. Keith Funston, president of the New York stock exchange, testified that the boom in stock prices rested on firm foundations and that he did not foresee any 1929-type crash. He said existing exchange regulations "are adequate to protect the public." He added that if there were areas in which "constructive changes are desirable, we shall be happy to have them." Funston said that "myriad factors" had contributed to the boom market of the previous 18 months.

He listed one of the demand factors as "a growing confidence in the future growth and prosperity of our country," and one of the factors limiting supply as the capital gains tax, which he said caused many people to hold on to their stocks. He called for early government revision of this tax, and eventual elimination of double taxation of dividends "as soon as revenue considerations permit."

Following a statement by Funston that the expansion needs of American business and industry would require investment by millions of persons in the middle and lower income level groups, Fulbright said that such a development "may impose obligations on the Securities and Exchange Commission which they didn't think they had in the past."

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) asked Funston if he was "100 percent satisfied there is no rigging of the market -- no pushing up of prices for purposes of unloading." "Yes, sir," Funston replied. He said the exchange kept a constant watch for any activity which would violate its own rules of SEC regulations.

March 4 -- President Edward T. McCormick of the American Stock Exchange, New York, said stock prices were "definitely not" too high. He said stock market tipsters tended to "unbalance the market" and that such devices as chain-letter stock promotion schemes were attempted from time to time in an "out-and-out" effort to rig the market.

(The Committee March 5 asked the Department of Defense for a list of the 100 companies that had the largest defense contracts in 1954. Fulbright said the Committee would try to determine the effect of defense spending on the advance in stock prices.)

March 7 -- James E. Day of Chicago, president of the Midwest Stock Exchange, said: "...I want to make it quite clear the stock market can go down -- and substantially." He called for equal reporting requirements for over-the-counter as well as exchange stock dealers in order to wipe out the "double standard in securities."

President Ronald E. Kaehler, of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, said he thought the stock market was healthy and that most people were buying stocks to earn a steady income. He said that dividends, rather than earnings constituted the primary factor behind stock prices.

DANGER SIGNS SEEN

March 8 -- Dr. John K. Galbraith, Harvard University economics professor, warned that the United States could be in the early stages of a boom-and-bust cycle similar to that which led to the 1929 financial crash. If the stock market continued to rise, he said, the Federal Reserve Board should be pressed to put trading on a cash basis. "If speculative tendencies persist," he continued, "more drastic measures invoking the tax power should be contemplated." Among the danger signs in the current boom, Galbraith said, were increased credit buying, newcomers in the market, and an increasing gap between the sale price and the book value of stocks. He said Wall Street demands for a cut in the capital gains tax should be received with "a measure of amiable skepticism."

Harold E. Wood of St. Paul, Minn., chairman of the National Association of Securities Dealers, said he knew of no manipulation or other devices affecting the prices of over-the-counter stocks. But he said the Association "has no specific power or authority to take any action which would restrain speculation, excessive or not, on the part of customers."

(Stock market prices fell sharply March 8 but Fulbright said he "couldn't imagine" that there was any connection between that day's drop and the study the Committee was making. Fulbright said the break in

prices "is only demonstrating the wisdom" of Dr. Galbraith's words of caution.)

March 9 -- Winthrop H. Smith, managing partner of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, said he strongly opposed Dr. Galbraith's proposal that the government take steps to end credit buying of stocks as a means of curbing speculation. "I don't grant yet that there has been undue speculation," Smith said.

March 10 -- John J. McCloy, board chairman of the Chase National Bank, NYC, said industrial experience of 1953-54 cast doubt on a widely held belief that "even a minor recession in the United States would set in train a downward spiral in the economies of other nations which they could not avoid."

Marriner S. Eccles, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said there were "elements of real danger to the economy" in the stock market and housing booms. He called for tighter credit in both fields, and said he saw a paradox in the 1955 situation: "A booming stock market and an excessive construction activity, especially in the field of housing, and an automobile production at the rate of eight million cars a year, cannot be maintained."

SEARS ROEBUCK FUND

March 11 -- Gen. Robert E. Wood of Sears, Roebuck & Co., explained the Sears pension plan. He said stock buying by pension funds had "contributed greatly" to raising stock prices. Wood said the Sears fund had $90 million which it would not invest because of uncertainty over market conditions.

Benjamin Graham of the Graham-Newman Investment Corp. and Columbia University said normally Congress should not "meddle with the stock market," but in view of the boom's speculative aspect, Congress should authorize the President to change the rate of the capital gains tax. He favored "a fairly rapid advance" toward putting margin requirements at 100 percent. He said the current hearings probably helped cause a stock price break, but added it was only one of a number of causes.

March 14 -- William McChesney Martin, Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve System board of governors and a former president of the New York Stock Exchange, opposed putting stock market trading on an all-cash basis, but declined to say whether the Board was considering any curbs on market activity. He also declined to say whether stock prices were too high, explaining that any expression from him as to price levels might cause adverse repercussions in the economy.

"CRITICISM" INCREASES UNCERTAINTY

March 15 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey told the Committee its inquiry might be undermining public confidence in the American economy. He said that "criticism" of government agencies and speculation about what Congress might do in the way of "restrictive action" could "easily contribute to a questioning of confidence and uncertainty as to what the future may hold." Humphrey declined to give an opinion on whether stock prices went too high before the March 8 drop. He said he believed revenue might be as great, because of increased volume, if the capital gains tax were cut in half.

Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said he did not want to harm the American economy, but the Committee's duty was to determine whether stock markets were serving the country's welfare.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said Fulbright's purpose plainly was "to prove stock prices are too high" and that a crash was imminent. He said Fulbright had brought out "very little testimony showing that the economy is in a healthy condition."

March 16 -- J.A. Livingston, financial editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin, said he saw danger of a "boom to doom" cycle in a surge of Wall Street optimism not too different from the one "which led to the poorhouse in 1929."

Dorsey Richardson, chairman of the National Association of Investment Companies, New York, said much market activity stemmed from "the fact that investors with...surplus funds...have become more generally aware of the expansion of the economy...This can scarcely be regarded as undesirable or unhealthy."

(President Eisenhower, at his news conference March 16, said he was concerned about a decline in stock market prices, but he had no opinion as to whether the Senate Committee study of the market was contributing to the drop.)

March 17 -- Ferdinand Eberstadt, New York investment banker, said: "More disturbing than the present market level are security frauds...which, while not technically fraudulent, are so worthless as to have the same effect on the buyer." He said the Committee's investigation, which he called timely and useful, already had put a "distinctly perceptive" damper on such practices.

March 18 -- Sen. Capehart accused Chairman Fulbright of seeking to "harass the...Administration and the business of the United States" through the inquiry. Fulbright charged that "professional Republicans" were trying to wreck the inquiry. "The Administration apparently has made up its mind to treat these hearings as part of a low Democratic scheme to undermine the Republican prosperity," he asserted.

Harlow H. Curtice, president, General Motors Corp., said the automotive industry "is even more competitive today than at any time..." He said he did not think the U.S. economy was so fragile that it would be damaged seriously by the Committee study.

PROFESSOR ACCUSED BY CAPEHART

March 21 -- Capehart attacked Dr. John K. Galbraith, Harvard economist who testified March 8, as a spreader of "gloom and doom" economic philosophy and the author of a pamphlet which Capehart said praised communism. He demanded that Galbraith be recalled, but Fulbright ruled Capehart out of order and said his proposal would have to be taken up at a future executive meeting. Galbraith, meanwhile, requested an opportunity to reappear, and denied Capehart's assertions.

Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp., forecast "one of the greatest periods of prosperity" in U.S. history. He said he saw no "weak points" in the economy, and assured the Committee that there was real competition in the steel industry.

March 22 -- Chairman Ralph H. Demmler of the Securities and Exchange Commission denied the need for new stock market regulations. He said "there is not prevalent any serious wave of illegal practices by brokers and dealers."

To Fulbright's query of whether Demmler thought the inquiry was in the public interest, Demmler answered "yes," adding that it would be particularly useful if it brought attention to the fact that SEC did not pass on the value of stocks registered with it.

March 23 -- Bernard M. Baruch said the stock market price boom had been caused primarily by "the cumulative effects of the inflationary policies...followed over the past decade and a half." He opposed any tax cuts and urged a bigger defense buildup. "Much of our weakness in foreign policy has come...because some... believed that the economy could not stand what is necessary for defense. With this...I am in total disagreement," he said.

Baruch recommended a law permitting the President to freeze prices in time of crisis, a new renegotiation law, and a Congressional study of the problems raised by the market influence of pension funds and foundations.

Following Baruch's testimony, the hearings were recessed indefinitely. Chairman Fulbright said he thought they had been educational and "very healthy." He said he saw no need of any immediate legislation.

Committee Report

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee May 26 issued its report (S Rept 376) on the investigation into the stock market.

Eight Democrats and three Republicans joined to issue the majority report which recommended tightening existing federal regulations and further study of "abuses" and possible manipulation. The majority said "there has been an increase in unhealthy speculative developments."

Four Republicans -- Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), John W. Bricker (Ohio), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), and J. Glenn Beall (Md.) -- filed a dissent which asserted that the inquiry was "not a study of the stock market but a studied attempt to disturb the economy." They said the majority report, "as well as the investigation, is political in nature and intended to weaken the confidence of the people in the Administration..."

Three other Committee Republicans -- Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), Prescott Bush (Conn.), and Frederick G. Payne (Maine) -- added to the majority report a statement that "it is our feeling that insufficient emphasis was placed on the confidence in the Eisenhower Administration as a factor which has strongly influenced the upward turn of stock prices."

Four Democrats -- John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), and Wayne Morse (Ore.) -- protested that the majority report failed to criticize the Federal Reserve Board's delay in raising margin requirements for stock purchases.

MAJORITY PROPOSALS

The major recommendations of the majority report were to:

Compel companies whose stocks are traded "over-the-counter" to comply with the same regulations as do companies whose stocks are listed on the securities exchanges.

Obtain prompt and vigorous action by the Securities and Exchange Commission against "abuses" incident to the issue of "penny" stocks.

Urge the State Department and SEC to seek joint action with the Canadian government to stop the sale of worthless securities by "confidence men" operating across the Canadian border in violation of U.S. laws.

Further investigate other matters in relation to stock trading including --

Additional marginal buying curbs.

Proxy voting and the control of large corporations.

The separation of the functions of brokers and dealers.

Registration of investment advisers with the SEC.

The influence on the market of investments by large institutions and groups.

YALTA PAPERS

A subject that had for years been a bone of contention between Republicans and Democrats -- and later between elements in the Republican Party -- finally culminated March 16, 1955, in the release of the Yalta papers by the Department of State.

The papers comprised three parts: pre-conference documents included because of a gap in the published "foreign relations" series from 1939 to 1945; the Winston Churchill meeting with President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Malta, Feb. 2, 1945; and the meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Russian Premier Joseph Stalin at Yalta, Feb. 4-11, 1945. The Yalta section covered some 400 pages, the whole took 834 pages.

Immediate reactions showed that the release by no means settled the questions at issue. Both Republicans and Democrats charged the record was incomplete. Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) complained of omissions. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said there were indications the papers had been "carefully culled" before release "for ammunition to be used not against the Communists but against" the Democratic Party.

(McCarthy on March 11 had introduced a resolution (S Res 75) urging the President to take steps to repudiate any secret agreements reached at Yalta. On March 16, in a Senate speech, McCarthy accused President Eisenhower of breaking a campaign promise to repudiate the agreements.)

Controversy centered on the decision of State Department officials to include side comments, in addition to minutes of the meetings, in the official publication. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles defended their inclusion because "they had previously been incorporated in authoritative memoirs and given wide publicity." He said a "very few casual or informal remarks" were omitted because they "might have done harm without adding anything of substance to the record."

CIRCUMSTANCES OF RELEASE

State Department release March 16 of the 400,000-word collation described as a "substantially correct" record of the 1945 Yalta Conference climaxed several days of sparring between the Department and Congress.

On March 14 the State Department announced that the record would not be made public "for reasons which involve our national security and our relations with other powers." At the same time the Department offered to send "confidential" galley proofs of the record to key committees and individuals on the Hill. Democratic committee chairmen, however, refused to accept the documents on that basis, protesting that they would be blamed for leaks which were bound to occur. News of the documents appeared in the "New York Times" before the official release.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMENT

Release of the Yalta papers provoked immediate comment from Congressmen and others:

March 17 -- Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) charged President Roosevelt with an "almost unpardonable error" in making concessions to the Russians. Capehart said the papers "will be very damaging to the Democrats."

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said the Administration was seeking ways to denounce sections of the agreement.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said publication was "a very dangerous step...to satisfy the more vitriolic elements of the Republican Party."

Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said President Eisenhower had never studied the papers and was not consulted about their release.

March 18 -- Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said if the Republicans should attempt to make political capital of the documents, "it is bound to hurt the efforts of Democrats to build up a cooperative (foreign) policy."

Secretary of State Dulles said the release should not be taken as any move toward the denunciation of the agreements.

March 19 -- Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) of the GOP Policy Committee said he had instructed the Committee staff to prepare information from the Yalta documents for use by GOP speakers.

March 21 -- Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, criticized the President for "permitting" release of the documents.

EISENHOWER'S VIEWS

President Eisenhower March 23 expressed his "earnest belief" that documents such as the Yalta papers ought to be published, but that released parts should deal with matters of political and military significance -- not "casual conversation." Referring to the Yalta documents, he said, "There is nothing...to be gained by going back 10 years (to show by hindsight) that someone may have been wrong, or someone may have been right."

COMMITTEE INQUIRY

On March 31 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously adopted a resolution by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) requesting Secretary of State Dulles to explain at a closed session the circumstances of the disclosure, steps taken to find the source of the "leak" that preceded official publication, steps taken to prevent a recurrence, and the wisdom of releasing as official papers "obviously unofficial notes, and even social conversations."

Committee action followed an exchange of letters between Sen. Humphrey and Assistant Secretary of State Thruston B. Morton, released by Humphrey March 30. Morton, replying to Humphrey's request for information, asserted that publication of the Yalta papers had helped win votes in France and Germany for the Paris agreements to arm West Germany. Concerning the British government's position on the release, Morton said British consent was "foreshadowed to the Secretary of State" on March 15 (the day the "New York Times" had received the release) and "confirmed on March 16".

Humphrey told the Senate April 1 that Morton's answer was "inadequate" and "a bit of effrontery."

Sens. Knowland and Bridges April 1 defended inclusion of informal remarks in the Yalta papers. Knowland also said he favored questioning Dulles about the manner in which the papers were released "because then we may be able to avoid this kind of snafu in the future."

DULLES TESTIMONY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HEARING -- April 19 -- Secretary of State Dulles, in a statement presented during a closed Committee session, said Assistant Secretary of State Carl W. McCardle released the Yalta papers to the "New York Times" a day before they were released generally. "This involved an exercise by Mr. McCardle of a discretion that was his," Dulles said. "It involved no breach of security."

Dulles said he concluded by the time one copy was released that the British government had withdrawn its objections to publication and that publication would not hurt U.S. relations with its allies.

He defended inclusion of side comments in the official publication "which otherwise might have been omitted" because "they had previously been incorporated in authoritative memoirs and given wide publicity."

Morse said after the meeting that he concluded Dulles "acted in collusion with McCardle and James Reston (of the "New York Times") for the leak of these papers...The release...to the "New York Times" cannot be reconciled with fair play to the rest of the American press."

Humphrey said Dulles told the Committee that "in light of the times and circumstances of the Yalta Conference, he (Dulles) would not disagree with the decision" on Poland made at Yalta. Humphrey reported that "Dulles said he finds as Secretary of State that the agreements were advantageous to" the U.S.

Knowland, April 20 accused Humphrey of a "distorted and unfair interpretation" of Dulles' remarks, and said Humphrey was guilty of "a violation of the rules and precedents" of the Committee when he reported on Dulles' testimony.

REPUBLICAN SPEECHES

The Senate Republican Policy Committee March 30 provided Republican speakers with a memorandum on the Yalta documents. The memorandum attacked the Roosevelt Administration for its part at Yalta and emphasized the conference role of Alger Hiss, former State Department official convicted in 1950 of perjury in denying he gave secret documents to Communist agents.

According to the memorandum, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt knew three months before Yalta that Russia would enter the Pacific war, yet he "gave in" to Russia on the Polish issue, "almost" helped Russia build a huge bomber force, gave the Kurile Islands to Russia over Navy protests, and "completely disregarded" information regarding the atomic bomb. The memorandum stated that Hiss was in charge of "all of the top secret papers" of the State Department prior to the conference.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said March 31 that the GOP summary was an attempt to disgrace Roosevelt and the document was "replete with misrepresentations and distortions of facts." Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said the memorandum was based on "myth."

ECONOMIC REPORT

A Congressional committee in 1955 held three weeks of hearings on President Eisenhower's Economic Report, which predicted high employment and production in the year. The joint Senate-House group, in a subsequent report, agreed that the economic picture had improved since 1954 but expressed regret that the President had not spelled out his view of the economic future more clearly.

President's Report

President Eisenhower Jan. 20 sent his Economic Report to Congress with the prediction of a "high and satisfactory level of employment and production" in 1955, and the promise of a "glorious economic future" that can be achieved by "wise management of our national household."

The President described 1954 as a year of "transition from contraction to recovery," and said it would "go down in history as one of our most prosperous years." He noted that the "vigor" of the recovery after the 1953 decline "holds out the promise" of continued economic expansion, and added that under a program of "fostering long-term economic growth," the nation could, within a decade, boost the current annual production level of $360 billion to $500 billion "or more."

But the President warned it was essential "to keep a close watch on financial developments" and said "continued economic recovery must not be jeopardized by overemphasis of speculative activity."

The President said speculative trends "usually become self-corrective before they become excessive," but pointed to the recent increase of stock margin requirements by the Federal Reserve Board as evidence that the government "was mindful of its great responsibility."

GOVERNMENT'S GOALS

"The core of economic expansion," the President declared, will continue to be "increases in productivity and in useful employment opportunities." He said the federal government would work toward these goals "by encouraging private initiative," and "curbing monopolistic tendencies."

The Economic Report included 33 recommendations to Congress and the States, many of which had been given in previous messages. (For listing of new proposals, see section on Legislative Requests.)

The President declared that his program to aid new and small business, spend more than ever before on research, free trade channels, encourage foreign investment, increase individual security, and expand public works, would go a long way toward "sustained economic progress." He said increased revenues and spending economies "should make possible next year another step in the reduction of taxes." He suggested that "Congress might then consider enacting a general, though modest" tax cut.

"While no changes in taxation are now recommended," the President declared, "there is a need for greater flexibility in the management of federal finances, and this requires an increase in the present statutory debt limit." He said the increase should be "large enough to provide the Treasury with the necessary latitude to do its job."

Referring to his request for an increase from 75 cents to 90 cents in the minimum hourly wage, the President noted that "a small and shrinking, but still significant, number of American families have cash incomes under $1,000 per family", and "must be considered poverty-stricken." These people, he said, lived mainly on small farms or in rural areas located in southern states.

The President declared that means of raising low incomes by "increasing the productivity of people" had been under study. He said a boost in the minimum wage would aid the "comparatively small number of workers who are at the fringes of competitive labor markets."

He added that 90 cents an hour was the "highest minimum wage that can be economically justified in present circumstances." Anything higher, he said, might cause lower production and substantial unemployment in several industries, and "would probably bring generally higher prices in its wake."

1954 DEVELOPMENTS

In a review of the economic state of the nation in 1954, the President cited these major developments:

The nation's output of goods and services dropped about 3 percent, but industrial production made a "strong recovery" in the latter part of the year, while construction activity was above the 1953 level.

"Crop production as a whole declined only three percent," and farm prices "fluctuated."

Personal income went up slightly.

Time lost as a result of industrial disputes was at a post-World War II low.

Unemployment reached a peak of 3,725,000 in March (5.8 percent of the civilian labor force), but average hourly earnings continued to rise. Employment increased and "unemployment declined much more than seasonally in the last three months of 1954."

Prices were generally stable during the year.

There was a "significant" $10.2 billion net increase in loans and investments of the commercial banking system.

Consumer installment credit was a contractive factor in the economy.

Legislative Requests

President Eisenhower asked Congress, in part, to:

Permit a regulated investment company, with the bulk of its assets in the form of tax-exempt securities, to "pass through" to its shareholders the tax-exempt status of income received from such securities.

Raise "substantially" the maximum fine that might be imposed for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Consider the merits of share-account insurance and other measures to protect savings invested in credit unions.

Expand the Area Development Program of the Department of Commerce, which was designed to aid economically "depressed" communities.

Strengthen the Federal-State Employment Service.

Amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Insurance law to provide 26 weeks of benefits for qualified persons unemployed for that period, and review disqualification provisions.

Expand federal programs for research, fellowships, teacher training and related activities.

Increase the appropriation and establish a revolving fund for public works planning advances to states and municipalities.

Raise the insurance authorization of the Federal Housing Administration.

Permit national banks to make conventional real estate mortgage loans with maturities up to 20 years (in lieu of current 10-year limit), and to make construction loans with a maximum duration of about nine months (in lieu of current six-month limit).

Give the President "greater latitude" in the use of his power to vary, "in the light of economic conditions," the terms on which the federal government underwrites home mortgages.

REQUEST TO THE STATES

President Eisenhower asked the states to:

Review state and local tax-rate and debt limit laws, and, where advisable, to remove or relax barriers to local public investment.

Include under the unemployment insurance system state and local government workers, and employees of firms with fewer than four on the payroll, who were not then covered.

Revise unemployment insurance benefits to make the "great majority of covered workers" eligible for payments equal to at least half their regular earnings, and to lengthen the term of benefits to 26 weeks for qualified persons unemployed that long.

Take steps to relieve the classroom shortage.

Study metropolitan area problems, so that area-wide transit systems, sanitation systems, water supplies or educational facilities might be provided with maximum returns from public funds expended.

Expedite urban renewal plans to get federal aid.

Enact, where necessary, legislation to permit the writing of "open-end" mortgages.

ADVISERS' REPORT

The Council of Economic Advisers, in its annual report to the President, said that the federal government "is better prepared than previously to accelerate public construction, if the need for doing so should arise." The Council's report was included in the President's Economic Report to Congress.

The Council also cited "the need for improving our economic intelligence," and said it had "urged various statistical agencies of the federal government" to speed up and improve "the reporting of economic information."

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Joint (Senate-House) Committee on the Economic Report.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 24 - Feb. 16 on the President's Economic Report.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 24 -- In executive session, witnesses were Arthur F. Burns, chairman, and Neil H. Jacoby and Walter W. Stewart, members of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Jan. 26 -- A panel of 10 economists agreed that national output in 1955 would be better than in 1954 but only four thought it would exceed the 1953 peak. Six predicted heavier unemployment in 1955 than in 1954.

Martin Gainsbrugh, National Industrial Conference Board, said the President's Economic Report failed to point out that business recovery had not taken place in many non-speculative areas. Leon H. Keyserling, head of the Economic Advisers under President Truman, said "optimistic" forecasts of a three percent rise in output in 1955 "would not be nearly enough growth to reduce unemployment sufficiently, absorb new entries in the labor force, and keep up with advancing technology."

Jan. 27 -- During a panel discussion of the employment picture, Douglas Fraser, United Automobile Workers (CIO), said car manufacturers had started "another production race still more reckless than that of 1953" which, he said, made heavy unemployment later in 1955 inevitable. Fraser recommended enactment of measures to expand purchasing power, including higher income tax exemptions, social security and unemployment compensation; more construction of housing, schools and highways.

Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers (CIO), and Lester Thomas, United Mine Workers (Ind.), urged action to improve employment conditions in their industries.

BUDGET DIFFERENCES

Jan. 28. -- At another panel discussion, involving the government's fiscal policies, five economists said the projected budget deficit should be larger, one said the Administration's $2.4 billion deficit for fiscal 1956 was about right, and the last said the budget should be balanced. The witness expressing that view was Harley L. Lutz of the National Association of Manufacturers. He said the Administration's program "points toward the planned, and eventually the socialized, economy."

Those who expressed concern at the extent of unemployment and the need for more schools, civil defense and resource developments included Professors Walter W. Heller, University of Minnesota, John K. Galbraith, Harvard, William S. Vickrey, Columbia, and Harold M. Groves, University of Wisconsin.

Jan. 31 -- Winfield W. Riefler of the Federal Reserve, and Roy Reierson, Bankers Trust Company, New York, expressed concern lest the upturn in business conditions lead to "an unsound boom" and too much inflation.

But Professor Alvin Hansen of Harvard said "fear of inflation" was preventing full development of the economy. Herbert Stein of the Committee for Economic Development said credit controls should be eased rather than tightened.

Feb. 1 -- Discussing the threat of monopolies, A.D. Kaplan, Brookings Institution, said existing anti-trust laws were sufficient to curb unhealthy mergers. But Theodore K. Quinn, former General Electric Company vice president, called the current number of mergers "alarming" and proposed a drastic program to regulate "industrial giants."

Government regulation of certain industries, such as trucking, restricts competition and promotes monopoly,

Professor Walter Adams of Michigan State said. A member of the Attorney General's Committee to Study Antitrust Laws, Adams cited FCC allotment of TV channels and CAB assignment of air routes as other federal activities fostering monopoly.

Feb. 2 -- In a panel discussion of farm economics, John H. Davis of Harvard Business School and Murray D. Lincoln of the Cooperative League agreed that price support programs were not the answer for steady farm prosperity and urged expanding farm markets. Professor Murray R. Benedict said agriculture was in relatively good shape. Professor William H. Nicholls proposed a 17-point program to aid low-income farm families.

Feb. 3 -- With public works as the topic, witnesses discussed highways, school construction and conservation projects. Among panel members were Leland Olds, former FPC chairman currently with Energy Research Associates; Roland R. Renne, president, Montana State College; Joseph L. Fisher, Resources for the Future, Inc.; William G. Carr, National Education Association; William L.C. Wheaton, professor of city planning, University of Pennsylvania; and officials of Commerce, Interior and HEW Departments and the Army Engineers.

TRADE PROGRAM

Feb. 8 -- Willard L. Thorp, economist and former Assistant Secretary of State, said the President's trade and tariff program "faces in the right direction" but "falls far short of...statements of high purpose."

Jacob Viner, Princeton University economics professor, called the progran. "very insubstantial." O.R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, said the reciprocal trade program "has run out of magic."

Nathaniel Knowles, Jr., Commerce Department foreign trade expert, said the Administration contemplated that the "use of the peril point and the escape clause provisions will be fully utilized to assure adequate protection."

Feb. 9 -- Donald R. Belcher, assistant director, Bureau of the Budget, said the government planned to collect more complete statistical data on employment and unemployment. Robert J. Eggert, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., and Lazare Teper, research director for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL), urged federal action to improve data on the labor force.

Feb. 10 -- CIO President Walter Reuther complained that the President's Economic Report did not mention "automation" -- the term describing electronics devices that replace people in jobs. Reuther said "automation" would "revolutionize production."

John A. Baker, of the National Farmers Union, also said the President's report ignored the unemployment problem created by "automation." Baker said evidence of "domestic distress" could be found in the fact that the monthly income of the average U.S. farm family dropped from $200 in 1952 to $150 in 1954. He said that under "the Eisenhower Administration's sliding scale (flexible price support) farm program a further drop to only $100 a month would be allowed."

BUSINESS VIEWS

Feb. 16 -- Henry G. Riter, III, National Association of Manufacturers president, agreed with the basic economic philosophy in the Economic Report. He said, however, there was a "pressing necessity" for corporate tax reduction and decried "the tendency toward continuous and indiscriminate expansion of government-sponsored retirement insurance." He said "signs are multiplying" that the economy was on the way upward.

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, economic research director of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the President's economic philosophy and policy "on the whole are admirable." But he criticized the public housing program as an inducement for "more and more people to look to the government for...their housing." He also opposed raising the minimum wage, expenditures for the Small Business Administration and the proposed International Finance Corporation, and other recommendations for the expenditure of federal funds.

Thomas Kennedy, United Mine Workers vice president, put much of the blame for the coal industry "being in bad shape" on residual oil imports. He said 165,000 men are idle in the coal fields.

Herschel D. Newsom, National Grange master, said agriculture also was below par economically. Farmers' income was about half that of "city and town people" in 1954, he said, adding that existing price supports should not be cut.

Don Mahon, National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers president, advocated social security benefits for the totally disabled, reduction from 65 to 60 of the age for retirement with full benefits, and federal legislation to raise unemployment insurance payments.

Frazar B. Wilde, research and policy committee chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., generally agreed with the report, but said "it would be reckless" to assume that the U.S. no longer is subject to a recession.

COMMITTEE REPORT

The Joint Committee March 14 issued its report (S Rept 60) on the President's Economic Report. (The Senate Feb. 25 had granted the Committee an extension from March 1 for filing the document.)

In the report Republican and Democratic members unanimously agreed that the U.S. "economy has been improving since late in 1954," although they saw "elements of uncertainty" in the future. The unanimity held for 16 items before supplemental views were listed.

UNANIMOUS FINDINGS

There was agreement that:

"The nation has the economic capacity to meet our... security requirements...Every possible economic support" must be given to improvement of U.S. defense.

"...it is not enough just to maintain present levels of employment and production," since the "world situation makes it imperative that we have a strong and expanding economy under a system of free enterprise..."

The economic recession of 1954 "was partially caused" by "adjusting to lower levels of defense expenditures..."

"Employment and production have regained about one-half of the ground lost, and unemployment has receded about one-third" since late 1954. "There is, however, unevenness in this advance, and certain regions and industries continue to be in very serious economic straits."

"The President's Economic Report looks for a continued advance in general economic activity...witnesses... warned, however, that during the second half of the year, the advance may be less than during the first half."

"The elements of uncertainty...and the size of the adjustments which must be made...indicate the wisdom of seeking every means of strengthening our basic economic programs in the interests of long-run stability and growth...Federal government programs must be kept flexible."

"...our tax policy should...balance...the cash budget at maximum employment and production levels. We support...postponing the reduction in corporate and excise tax rates...We should improve the distribution of the tax burden...The majority support...adjustment in the tax structure at this time which, without reducing revenue, will increase consumer purchasing power. The minority...feel that it is premature to make adjustments now..."

"The President's recommendation for an increase in the federal debt limit" should be supported.

"...expanding consumption at home and abroad... offers the soundest approach to the farm problem" rather than "a policy of contraction of acreage...Expanding population...may...relieve our concern about surpluses..."

Public works should be increased "to meet the needs of a growing population, expanding economy, and national security...Financing should be direct from the Treasury, rather than from indirect authorities..."

"...an office of Coordinator of Public Works Planning...(should) be put into operation as soon as possible."

"The federal government should recognize its responsibility" to areas and industries "with distressed conditions which persist...even in an expanding economy... Much can be done through public works..., promoting research..., modifying the employment compensation programs..., loans, technical assistance, and...an expanded area development program..."

"...the nation's foreign trade program is particularly important" as part of the cold war. But in expanding trade, "it is necessary to move gradually and selectively because of the adjustment problems of both domestic workers and capital."

"...special attention should be given" to assure "the vigor and growth of small business..."

"...the government (should) improve its economic statistical programs."

"...the President (should) transmit (his) report...no later than Jan. 15...We regret the failure of the report to make a clear statement on the future needs of the economy...(and it) should have given a more complete appraisal of the agricultural situation and outlook" as well as "more extensive recommendations to meet the needs of distressed regions and industries."

MINORITY VIEWS

Seven Democratic Committeemen filed supplemental views which said the President's report was "less forthright and emphatic than the statistics in reporting the unevenness of the rise, and the numerous soft spots in the economy..." The view that "we are not out of the woods yet" was signed by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), and Reps. Wright Patman (Texas), Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), and Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.).

Patman, Bolling, Mills, and Kelley, in a separate view, criticized Administration fiscal policies as "being used to promote the interests of the lending and investing classes and a handful of giant corporations at the expense of the farmer, the small businessman, and employees."

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) was joined by Republican Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and GOP Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.) in disputing the Democratic claims. The Republicans asserted that the President's report presented "a balanced view of the condition of the economy...The facts do not justify the observations...that there exist certain overtones of the 1920's which are disturbing."

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) said in his supplemental views that "the normal growth of our economy" was being restricted by existing tax rates. He called for "greater efforts" to keep government out of business.

TALBOTT INQUIRY

Communism and corruption continued to occupy the Senate Government Operations Committee's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in 1955.

Under the Democratic leadership of John L. McClellan (Ark.), the Subcommittee that in 1953-54 under Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) made almost daily headlines started out in January, 1955 to re-investigate some 1954 cases: the discharge of Major Irving Peress (and the question of communism in the armed forces); and charges of Communist infiltration in defense plants.

But before the year was over, the issues which chiefly preoccupied the Subcommittee and which made the biggest headlines had to do with ethics, incompetence, and corruption. Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott and his business connections, too-costly grain elevators in Pakistan, corruption in the purchase of sailor hats: these were the issues of 1955.

Subcommittee members in 1955 were: McClellan, chairman; Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.); Stuart Symington (D Mo.); Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.); McCarthy; Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.); and George H. Bender (R Ohio). Robert F. Kennedy was chief counsel.

The Government Operations Committee Jan. 18 unanimously adopted revised rules of procedure for its Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, designed to insure proper protection of witnesses. The new rules provided:

- Witnesses would be questioned only by Subcommittee members or "authorized staff personnel," would have legal counsel and access to official transcripts.
- Persons mentioned derogatorily could rebut the testimony or comment, and accusations against persons not present in closed session would be released only with consent of a committee majority.
- Committee members would receive 48-hour advance notice of meetings, public hearings could be blocked by unanimous objection of minority party members unless overruled by the full Committee, and the minority would have a voice in staff appointments.

On Jan. 25 the Committee voted an official ban on the holding of one-man hearings by the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. Under the new rule, any two members of the Subcommittee would constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony under oath. McClellan had promised the action when he became chairman.

BACKGROUND -- Rules had been an issue throughout 1953-54 under McCarthy. In July, 1953, the three Democrats on the Subcommittee left in protest when the majority voted to give McCarthy the sole right to hire and fire Subcommittee staff members.

The Democrats agreed to return the next January only after four changes had been voted in Subcommittee procedure. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp 344-5.)

REPORTS ON 1954 WORK

Three reports relating to the Subcommittee's work in 1954 under McCarthy's chairmanship were issued during 1955:

Jan. 10 -- A report covering investigations during the second session of the 83rd Congress which said "the Communist Party has successfully infiltrated national-defense industries and is in a position to acquire vital information concerning our military secrets and our military effectiveness." The report recommended that the Department of Defense prepare "adequate security regulations" to prevent employment of Communists in "establishments producing materials under the national-defense program regardless of whether the employment is in connection with classified work."

March 2 -- A report on investigations into alleged Communist activity at the Ft. Monmouth, N.J., radar laboratories. 1954's three Democratic Subcommittee members -- McClellan, Jackson and Symington--said they could accept neither the "credit or responsibility" for the report because they were absent from the Subcommittee from July 10, 1953, to Jan. 25, 1954, when the investigation took place.

March 3 -- A general report on activities in 1954.

Talbott Case

Investigations by the Subcommittee of Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott's outside business connections led in August, 1955 to his resignation. Talbott had continued as partner in the New York industrial engineering firm of Paul B. Mulligan & Co. after taking the Air Force post in 1953 and received $132,032 in profits during his first two years in the Pentagon. The inquiry centered on his use of Air Force stationery to write letters from his office, and phone calls from his office relating to new business for Mulligan.

While the probe was pending, President Eisenhower told a news conference that Talbott's private business activities raised questions not of legality but of ethics. He said the actions of officials of his Administration must be "impeccable, both from the standpoint of law...and the standpoint of ethics."

Talbott submitted his resignation Aug. 1, reportedly on advice from the White House and Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson. Mr. Eisenhower accepted the resignation, calling the decision "the right one" and praising Talbott's performance of his official duties.

ORIGINS OF PROBE

Talbott was confirmed by the Senate Feb. 4, 1953, after discussion in the Armed Services Committee of disposition of his financial holdings and curtailment of his business activities. (See CQ Almanac, Vol, IX, 1953, p. 571.)

McClellan announced on July 15, 1955, that the Subcommittee was trying to discover what, if any, outside business interests Talbott had which might conflict with his official duties. McClellan said July 18 that Talbott had been questioned during a closed-door "informal conference."

Talbott July 18 said: "I have no apologies of any sort to offer for any of my business associations. They have been proper and ethical..." On July 21, he asked the Subcommittee to hold public hearings "immediately" so that "the public may have a complete understanding and the accurate information" about the propriety of his outside business interests.

Hearings

The Subcommittee held hearings July 21-27 into the business interests of Talbott.

TESTIMONY -- July 21 -- McCarthy -- "As I have looked over the material...very carefully, it doesn't impress me that the Secretary has done anything at all that anyone would not do."

Talbott presented a 1953 letter to Mulligan (which he had mentioned to the Armed Services Committee during hearings on his confirmation) in which he proposed that he "be considered in the nature of a special or limited partner in the firm...Should the firm secure clients whose business in your opinion is predominatly in the area of procurement responsibilities of the Secretary of the Air Force, they shall be handled as a special account and be segregated completely from the other business of the firm...With respect to such special accounts I shall receive no income or compensation whatever."

Talbott added, "We have never really put a special partnership into effect because none of the companies that Mulligan did business with during the years of 1953, 1954, and so far in 1955 are primarily defense contractors or defense builders....I gave up a great deal of income to come down here. Therefore, I was very anxious to retain my interest in Mulligan on account of the income which I felt I needed..."

Talbott offered to terminate his partnership with Mulligan as of Aug. 1 if "you believe it to the advantage of our United States Air Force." He agreed that he had received profits from work done by the Mulligan Co. with the Avco Manufacturing Co., a firm doing 50 percent of its business with the government. He would not have accepted his share of these profits had he known that Avco was doing even 25 percent of its business with the government, he said.

Talbott said there was "no question that I have tried to be helpful to Mulligan," but he denied using his position to influence or attempt to influence any company doing business with the government to make a contract with the Mulligan company.

Bender -- "It would be a desirable thing if he would divest himself of this interest, not because of any impropriety, but because of his willingness to do so."

MULLIGAN'S TESTIMONY

July 25 -- Paul B. Mulligan, Talbott's business partner, said a "special partnership" arrangement for Talbott had never been made effective. He said Talbott continued as full partner after taking the Air Force post and received $132,032 in profits during his first two years in the Pentagon.

Mulligan said he had not used Talbott's name or position to seek business, but McClellan produced a Mulligan-prepared form letter for prospective customers in which Talbott, as "Secretary of the Air Force," was named as connected with the company. Mulligan said "Secretary of the Air Force" was merely used to identify Talbott, not to influence prospective clients.

Mulligan said his company had 47 clients, three of whom did some work for the Defense Department. The Subcommittee counsel listed seven more Mulligan clients with Defense Department contracts. Mulligan said he made "no specific inquiry" as to the relation of clients with the Defense Department. Any "mistakes" which had been made were his responsibility as the active partner, he added.

PROPRIETY QUESTIONED BY RCA

Samuel Ewing, attorney for Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N.J. testified that Talbott had actively sought a contract between RCA and the Mulligan Co. after RCA doubted the propriety of such a contract.

Ewing said he had received a call on Jan. 4 from Mulligan asking him "how matters stood." Ewing replied he was still waiting for an opinion on the question of propriety from a lawyer in Dayton, Ohio to whom Mulligan had referred him. Later in the day, Ewing received a call from Washington "from a man who identified himself as the general counsel of the Air Force, Mr. John A. Johnson. He said that he had understood that RCA was troubled about this proposed contract with Mulligan & Co., and that he was prepared to write a letter opinion and give it to RCA stating that he saw no legal reason why the contract could not be entered into..." Then Secretary Talbott came on the wire, listing "12 or 15...companies that he said were doing work for the Air Force that had contracts with the Mulligan company."

Ewing said he told Talbott he was "very much surprised by this telephone call;" that he had reviewed the matter with the attorney he thought was representing Talbott in his Mulligan & Co. interest, Murray Smith, and that he had never heard from him.

Ewing said Talbott replied "something to this effect: ... (that) Murray Smith is just a lawyer out in Dayton; he doesn't know what is going on around here, and Mr. Johnson (Air Force counsel) is representing me in this matter."

RCA "HIGH AND MIGHTY"

Ewing also quoted Talbott as saying that "if all of these other companies could take contracts with Mulligan & Co., why was RCA acting so high and mighty?"

July 26 -- John A. Johnson describing his telephone conversation of Jan. 4 with Ewing, said he told the lawyer, "I was prepared to give Secretary Talbott an opinion to the effect that his retention of a partnership interest in the Paul B. Mulligan Co. as disclosed to the Senate Armed Services Committee did not violate any statute."

Johnson described a Jan. 5 meeting in his office with Loftus E. Becker, a Washington attorney representing RCA, who "indicated that RCA would only be satisfied with an opinion from the Attorney General or an opinion from the general counsel of the Air Force specifically concurred in by the Attorney General," Herbert Brownell, Jr.

At Talbott's request, Johnson discussed the matter with the Attorney General, who "expressed no disagreement with the legal conclusion stated in the memorandum. However (he) said that he would like to take the matter under consideration (and) that I would expect to hear from him in a day or two and that in the meantime I should take no further action in the matter. The Attorney General did not get in touch with me, and I have had no further discussion of the matter with him."

Johnson defended his action, saying he thought it proper to advise the Air Force Secretary whether any "violation of the conflict-of-interest statutes" was involved. When asked by McClellan whether Johnson's advice had been sought on "the propriety of taking this action, assuming that it was legal," Johnson said it had not; "the consultation was strictly a legal one."

George Gelly, a representative of Douglas Aircraft Co., said Talbott mentioned his Mulligan connection at a Pentagon conference. Donald Douglas, Sr., and Donald Douglas, Jr., were present and seemed surprised that Talbott had brought up the subject, Gelly added.

Talbott said his mention of the Mulligan partnership at the conference was prompted by his general interest in some recent aircraft industry management studies.

Reviewing his Jan. 4 telephone talk with Ewing, Talbott said he "could not have" described the firms he listed as defense contractors, as most of them were not.

He said Johnson was not acting as his personal attorney when he visited Brownell, but was representing "the Secretary of the Air Force in a matter of propriety."

July 27 -- Talbott answering a question from Sen. Jackson as to how he had disposed of certain stocks when he took the Air Force post, said that he gave his Chrysler stock to his four children, sold his Talbott Corporation stock (a family owned corporation) to his children, and disposed of the rest on the open market.

TALBOTT PARTNERSHIP TO END

Talbott announced he had taken steps to end his partnership with Mulligan. "When I came down here, I divested myself of securities which have since appreciated at about three quarters of a million dollars. These divestments meant giving up an income of $100,000 a year. I was glad to do it...I mention it only as a fact in passing.

"I have never used my position as Secretary to pressure a living soul to give the Mulligan Company any business...In retrospect, however, I now see that I was mistaken in permitting myself to make phone calls or write letters about the Mulligan company....I really doubt that I have given the Mulligan company and my other private affairs two and a half days out of the two and a half years that I have been in Washington. My interest in the company has never influenced me in the slightest degree in the execution of my duties as Secretary of the Air Force."

Chairman McClellan, after praising Talbott for his complete cooperation with the investigation, announced he had telephoned the Douglases, who said Talbott had never "directly or indirectly" solicited business from them for the Mulligan firm. They said Talbott had told them he was taking $10,000 a month out of the business.

TALBOTT RESIGNS

After Talbott's resignation was announced Aug. 1, Sen. Mundt said the resignation "dramatizes the new standard of ethics and propriety" of the Eisenhower Administration. Sen. Bender said it would "serve notice"

that the GOP Administration never would have "a reputation for the scandals which marked" the prior Democratic Administration. Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said Talbott should be queried further regarding his business connections.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Aug. 2 denounced the Administration for failing to take action against the "unethical conduct" of Talbott. Butler accused President Eisenhower of sidestepping an "unpleasant responsibility" with his "friendly acceptance" of Talbott's resignation and said Mr. Eisenhower's handling of the matter "makes a mockery" of the President's campaign pledge to have uncompromising honesty in government. "The new rule seems to be 'don't get caught' or 'if you do get caught, we'll let you resign,'" Butler said.

On Aug. 4 the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee said its investigation had been "satisfactorily resolved" by Talbott's resignation.

Talbott was awarded the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award and the highest civilian award of the Defense Department, the Medal of Freedom, at a ceremony Aug. 12, the day before he left office.

Pakistan Grain Elevators

Public hearings before the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in March and April, 1955, disclosed a case in which the Foreign Operations Administration awarded a contract for the construction of grain elevators in Pakistan to the highest of five bidders. The Subcommittee clashed with FOA Administrator Harold E. Stassen over the appearance of FOA witnesses and requests for documents.

As a result of the hearings, Stassen announced May 3 that the contracts had been cancelled and that new bids would be sought, with the company involved barred from making any.

Hearings

Hearings were held March 31 - April 15, and May 3, on FOA bids for construction of three grain elevators in Pakistan.

TESTIMONY -- March 31 -- Leonard B. Saccio, FOA assistant general counsel, informed the Subcommittee that Stassen would not allow questioning of FOA employees about the project unless an FOA lawyer or Stassen himself was present.

Sen. Symington said FOA was negotiating with a California company to build the elevators although two Missouri companies made lower bids.

Howard Morrison of FOA's Agriculture Division said the California company had submitted the highest bid and that negotiations were carried on with it contrary to his recommendations. Morrison said Stassen did not want subordinates in his agency held accountable for decisions that were his own.

STASSEN SUBPENAED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee unanimously adopted a resolution to subpena Stassen to appear with "every record, every document" pertaining to the project. Another motion adopted provided that witnesses from either civilian or military agencies might be entitled to representation by counsel, but that the counsel could not come from the agency under examination.

April 1 -- Subcommittee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy questioned FOA staff members Morrison, W.S. Middaugh, and Virgil Pettit in a closed session. The witnesses were accompanied by a private attorney. There were no Senators present.

Kennedy said Stassen had been served "personnally" with a subpena to appear before the Subcommittee. Stassen said he refused to accept the subpena because it was "superfluous" as he already had agreed voluntarily to appear.

April 4 -- Chairman McClellan and Stassen held a closed meeting which, McClellan said, "made progress toward more harmonious relations." He said that a "full scale investigation" of the construction project would be continued. Stassen said there had been "a general understanding on a fair way to proceed" with the investigation.

TESTIMONY -- April 6 -- Stassen said he would reject all old bids and call for new ones on the Pakistan project so as to continue FOA's record of operation without "the slightest breath of scandal." Stassen said his agency had requested "design bids" and had based its choice on what it considered the most suitable design for the money involved.

He declined to give the Subcommittee 10 documents relating to construction of the elevators until he had reviewed them to judge if they should be made public. McClellan said the documents would be subpenaed if Stassen did not produce them soon.

McCarthy accused Stassen of lying twice under oath about McCarthy's manner of conducting past investigations of the Subcommittee.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- McClellan April 7 announced that Stassen had agreed to give the Subcommittee "a vast majority" of the documents requested and would submit to McClellan for personal inspection "the very few others" Stassen thought the Subcommittee should not see.

DOCUMENTS PRODUCED

The two men announced April 12 they had reached a "thorough understanding" on their disagreement over Congressional investigating powers. At a closed conference, McClellen said, Stassen turned over to him all but two of the 22 documents the Subcommittee had requested, and showed him the other two. Stassen said he planned to employ new engineers for the project and award the construction job to the lowest bidder. McClellan said the Subcommittee would proceed with public hearings.

TESTIMONY -- April 14 -- McClellan announced that "difficulties in getting information" from FOA had been "substantially resolved, satisfactorily to the Committee."

Robert Pinner, a project engineer for FOA and also an employee of the Ralph M. Parsons Co., of Washington, D.C., asked and received permission to change testimony he had previously given the Subcommittee. Pinner said some of his testimony was "not accurate." A few hours after this admission, Pinner was dismissed by the Parsons Co. Another witness, James W. Bryan of Los Angeles, labelled Pinner's testimony as "false."

Alfred E. Poulsen of the Agricultural Construction Co. of Los Angeles, the successful bidder for the FOA project, said he got inside information from Pinner on the construction job but swore "no pay-off" was involved. Poulsen contradicted Pinner's testimony that he had not contacted Poulsen while in Pakistan. He said that Pinner

had sent him "four, five or six letters" from Pakistan giving him information about the project. He said the letters detailed how much money the government was budgeting for construction and equipment of the elevators.

William J. Herron, chairman of the board of the Agricultural Construction Co., said the firm's only assets were the $1,000 necessary for incorporation of the company in Delaware and the designs for the grain project.

Poulsen said the company was set up to operate in California, but McClellan read a letter from the California secretary of state which said there was no record in California of the Agricultural Construction Co.

April 15 -- Pinner said he "could have and apparently did" give information about changes in the Pakistan project to Poulsen. Pinner had testified previously that he had not contacted Poulsen about the FOA project.

May 3 -- At the final hearing Stassen told the Subcommittee its investigation had disclosed an "effort to play favoritism" in awarding the contract. He said he had barred those involved from another chance to bid on the project.

GI Hat Procurement

The Subcommittee in 1955 investigated alleged irregularities and a reported $50,000 bribe in the awarding of government contracts by the Armed Services Textile and Procurement Agency. As a result of the hearings, a Navy contract for caps was terminated and the company involved was placed on the Navy's list of "debarred, ineligible, and suspended contractors." An Air Force officer accused of accepting a $50,000 bribe was allowed to resign under conditions "other than honorable" without prejudice to possible action by the Department of Justice.

Hearings

Testimony was taken Jan. 28, Feb. 21, March 4, May 18-26, June 1-11, June 23 and July 19 on alleged graft in certain operations of the Armed Services Textile and Procurement Agency (ASTAPA).

TESTIMONY -- May 18 -- McClellan said the Subcommittee was "confronted with charges of graft and corruption."

Melvin Carlin and Ruth Picoult of Bonita Originals, Inc., New York City, told of money given to government employees who aided their firm in getting contracts. Mrs. Picoult said Marvin Rubin, a New York City manufacturers' agent, had instructed her to make several payments. Rubin said he made loans to government employees but made no other payments.

Julius Goldman, an inspector at the U.S. Navy Clothing Depot in Trenton, N.J., said he got money from Rubin "as an advance on the job" he discussed with him every week. Goldman said he violated regulations forbidding an inspector to have outside dealings with contractors.

May 19 -- Rubin said again he had never "paid a payoff" to government workers. Jerome Schlesinger, former Quartermaster Corps auditor, admitted Rubin had paid his expenses to Puerto Rico. Schlesinger said he had done nothing "detrimental to the government."

Joseph G. Porreca, a former Quartermaster inspector, said he had lied under oath when he denied he had received a home freezer from Rubin. He said he had never received cash payments from Rubin. He said he had lied in a closed committee meeting because he "was scared to death."

CASH TO GOVERNMENT WORKERS

May 24 -- Leon M. Levy, a partner in Bonita Originals, said he gave $6,699.94 in cash and gifts to government employees involved in three contracts he carried out for the armed forces in 1952 and 1953.

He said most of the money went to Maj. Eric C. Farnell, former chief of the clothing branch of the Army Quartermaster Corps in New York City; David Pollack, Mrs. Mella Hort, and Joseph Porreca, former ASTAPA officials in New York City. He also said he paid a $250 medical bill for Air Force Capt. Raymond Wool, who was in charge of one government contract, and that Wool was supposed to get an additional $3,500 for another deal that fell through.

Knowing he was wrong in making the payments, Levy said he turned the money over to Marvin Rubin in the belief he would be ruined financially unless the government workers were "taken care of."

Pollack confessed he had lied under oath in a previous closed committee hearing but insisted that "never in my life" had he received any payment from Levy or anyone representing him. He said he lied when he denied ever having had a close association with Rubin, and admitted that he had "leaked" inside information about Army contracts to Rubin.

May 25 -- Mrs. Hort said she tried to recover "around $30,000 or so" in overpayments to Harry Lev of the Mid-City Uniform Cap Co. of Chicago, but was told by Farnell and David Oshiver, a civilian ASTAPA official, not to be a "crusader."

She admitted receiving gifts for herself and her children from Rubin and Lev, but denied that $2,000 received by her and her husband from Lev was a gift. She said the money was an investment in a chemicals firm her husband and Lev were to form. She denied any attempt to blackmail Lev for $15,000 and accused the Subcommittee staff of "browbeating" her in an effort to make her give false testimony.

Farnell swore that any accusations against him were "a lie." William Ienni, a former Army inspector at a Bonita Originals plant in Puerto Rico, denied ever having received a "wage" of $50 a week from Leon Levy. He said he rejected two batches of sailor hats, samples of which he sent to Rubin with a request that Rubin get a ruling on whether they were acceptable. Rubin sent back word that Porreca said the hats were acceptable, but Ienni conceded that Rubin may never have consulted Porecca.

DIARY REVELATIONS

May 26 -- The Subcommittee released closed-door testimony taken from Levy Jan. 28, 1955, in which the New York City manufacturer said he had been told by Rubin that Air Force Capt. Wool received a $50,000 payoff on a Navy contract in 1953. Levy said Wool got the money from Chicago manufacturer Harry Lev. In a diary kept by Levy, he also said Mrs. Hort demanded $15,000 from Lev to keep her from revealing that Lev owed the government about $30,000.

June 1 -- Capt. Wool, former ASTAPA contracting officer in New York, under oath denied having received a $50,000 bribe to swing a $2 million Navy contract to Harry Lev.

Wool admitted he had filed fraudulent income tax returns in 1951, 1952, and 1953. The returns showed a dress shop his wife had operated had lost $2,175 during the three-year period. "There was some profit" from the shop, Wool said, adding he had used part of it to make a $10,500 payment on a home. Much of the home payment and 1953 bank deposits of $2,560 came from an iron box where he hoarded savings, he said.

Wool also denied his wife had received $5,000 from Lev. Wool said his wife had repaid, without his knowledge, a $5,000 loan from Patsy Luciano, a Madison, N.J., businessman. Luciano later testified he had never lent the Wools a bulk sum.

Another witness, Lt. Leo L. Kornfeld, formerly of the Navy Clothing Supply Office, Brooklyn, said he had made "a very grave error" in letting Lev and Marvin Rubin pay his hotel bill and other expenses on four trips to Puerto Rico, where Lev operated a manufacturing plant. Kornfeld also testified Lev had offered him $15,000 a year to manage the Puerto Rico plant, but he had decided to remain in the Navy.

Harry Shargel, assistant chief of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot's legal office, said Lev had been allowed to deviate from government specifications, thereby saving Lev thousands of dollars in such processes as packaging and scrap disposal.

Hyman Serebransky, chief legal officer of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Inspection Service, testified the Navy still was pressing claims of about $100,000 against Lev based on deviations and other disputed matters.

PROFIT ON DRESS SHOP DOUBTED

June 3 -- Wool again said he had falsified his income tax returns by showing that a dress shop owned by him and his wife operated at a loss. Two former employees in the shop, however, said the shop did not do enough business to pay the rent. The witnesses challenged Wool's statement that $16,000 he said he kept in an iron cash box was a secret profit from the shop.

Showing Wool an affidavit from the purchaser of the shop who said the business "did not seem to be a very profitable operation," McClellan suggested that Wool said he had filed false income tax statements to conceal the source of the money. Wool denied this.

June 7 -- Hyman Serebransky said Lev received a government contract at a higher figure than he had bid.

David Oshiver called "untrue" a statement by one of his former aides that he had helped change a government contract held by Lev, on which Lev made several thousand dollars. Mrs. Mella Hort, the former aide, said Oshiver and Wool told her "not to meddle" and not to become a "crusader" when she opposed the change in the contract. Oshiver told the Committee he had received "nothing whatsoever" in payoffs.

BRIBE DENIED

Lev testified that he had never paid Wool $50,000 or any other bribe. He said he wasn't aware he had received a government contract at a higher price than he had bid, and gave the Subcommittee a "restitution" check for the sum he was alleged to have gained. Lev said the Quartermaster agency had made "an honest mistake" but added "it doesn't excuse me for accepting it."

June 8 -- Lev said he had given more than $2,000 worth of smoked sturgeon to a long list of people involved in military procurement but said he did not term this a "gift." He admitted that to "gain tax exemption" he had represented himself as a resident of Puerto Rico in 1954 and 1955.

(The Air Force announced it had filed court martial charges against Wool. The announcement said Wool had been accused of falsification of travel vouchers and of accepting gifts and gratuities "for services rendered.")

June 9 -- Lev said he had been able to "guarantee" in advance that government procurement officers would approve a change in specifications for an Air Force cap contract with his company, but he insisted that there was nothing wrong about this. Lev said he could not understand why Wool had court martial charges filed against him and denied again that he ever paid bribes to Wool.

McClellan said evidence indicated Lev saved $30,000 or more through the packaging arrangements. Either there was the "grossest inefficiency and incompetency" on the part of the military procurement officers, he added, "or there was something that went beyond...and amounted to finagling."

June 10 -- Lev denied getting advance information on the $2 million naval hat contract in 1953, denied he was awarded the contract without having a plant to carry it out, denied bribing a contracts administrator, and denied asking Charles J. Meise, a Singer Sewing Machine Co. representative, to pre-date an order for machinery.

TESTIMONY DISPUTED

Meise swore Lev placed his order on May 10, 1953, but asked that it be dated May 1. McClellan said Lev knew about the contract before invitations to bid were sent out on April 23, 1953.

Henry B. Vining, a Navy inspector at a Lev Puerto Rican plant, said he did not knowingly allow any defective caps to pass his inspection, but he said he now knew he had been dealing with what he called "sharpies." He said he had repayed Lev's associate, Maurice Ades, for money Ades spent for Vining's hotel bill. But an inspector for the General Accounting Office said he had been unable to find any record of Vining's repayments.

June 11 -- Lev swore he could not remember how he spent $213,924.08 in cash in 1952 and 1953, but he said none of it went for bribes. He said he would file a statement showing where the money went. He repeated denials of ever having paid any money to Wool.

June 23 -- Sol Schlesinger, proprietor of the Ideal Uniform Cap Co. of New York, denied he ever paid $100,000 to Col. Louis Shirley, former contract officer in New York City, and to two of Shirley's civilian aides to get a 1950 uniform cap contract. Schlesinger, however, declined to permit Subcommittee investigators to check his records lest evidence be found that "might tend to incriminate" him.

Shirley denounced as a "myth" any suggestion that he ever received a bribe. He denied there was anything unusual in a June 18 meeting with Schlesinger.

David Spatt, a former civilian aide to Shirley, said he never "took 5 cents" in bribes from anyone, and offered a detailed report on his finances in addition to access to all his records.

ACTION -- June 29 -- The Subcommittee released a letter from Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas in which Thomas said the Navy was terminating

a contract with Schlesinger and placing his company on the Navy's list of "debarred, ineligible, and suspended contractors."

TESTIMONY -- July 19 -- Michael Weintraub, former Army inspector, said his life had been threatened and swore that Harry Lev tried to bribe him "many times." Weintraub said he made Lev "toe the mark" in complying with specifications even after Anthony Porreca, inspector in charge, suggested he "play ball" with Lev.

A Subcommittee investigator read a statement he said Hyman Roskin of St. Louis, a floor manager in Lev's plant, signed July 26, three or four days before he died. In the statement, Roskin said Lev chose his own inspectors and never had his caps rejected. Roskin also accused Lev of having paid $4,000 to "certain parties" to find out the sealed bid of another company. Former Army Col. Vere Painter was mentioned in the statement as having helped Lev become a millionaire on taxpayers' money.

Painter told reporters Roskin's statement linking him with illegal dealings with Lev was "a lie." Painter said he had "helped Lev in a legitimate way, and in no other way."

Lev said testimony linking him to bribes had "ruined" him. "I am no more a millionaire," he said. He attributed Roskin's statement to a grudge. Lev said Roskin was "always in trouble with gambling" and had "double crossed me and I asked him to resign."

Lev produced a financial statement to explain $213,924.08 in cash spent during 1952 and 1953. Lev said his transactions totaled only $203,000, with most of the money going to relatives as gifts. Subcommittee Counsel Kennedy said the statement actually only accounted for $134,600.

Before recessing the hearings, Subcommittee Chairman McClellan ordered Lev to produce the addresses of persons mentioned in his financial statement and the notes on which the statement was based.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Air Force July 22 waived court martial charges against Capt. Wool and allowed him to resign under conditions "other than honorable." The announcement noted that the action "in no wise handicaps" the Department of Justice from proceeding against Wool.

Peress Case

On Jan. 24 the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee voted unanimously to make a new investigation of the Army's handling of the discharge of Maj. Irving Peress. The Peress case was the subject of controversial hearings in 1954.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Investigation of Army-McCarthy Dispute." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, pp. 343ff.)

Peress, a N.Y. dentist who served 13 months in the Army, was honorably discharged on Feb. 2, 1954 almost simultaneously with the release of a letter dated Feb. 1, 1954, from Sen. McCarthy to Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens asking Peress' court-martial. Peress had testified before McCarthy on Jan. 30 in New York and had invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist activities.

The Peress hearings kicked off a series of disputes between McCarthy and the Army which culminated, in April, 1954, in extended televised public hearings on countercharges filed by the antagonists.

One of the issues of the Peress hearings was McCarthy's treatment of Army witnesses. After clashes between McCarthy and Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, Secretary Stevens ordered Zwicker not to appear before McCarthy.

Stevens conceded, in a March 12, 1955 speech that the Army mishandled the Peress case but said there were no "traitors" involved.

Hearings

The Subcommittee held hearings March 15-31 on the promotion and discharge of Irving Peress and issued a report on the case July 14.

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- McClellan, presenting a letter from Army Secretary Stevens, said the Army was "unwilling to disclose all the facts" about the Peress case.

Maj. Floyd E. Van Sickle, Jr., said that in approving Peress for promotion to major in 1953 he inadvertently "overlooked" a notation on Peress' personnel card that indicated an investigation of the dentist was then underway.

March 16 -- Former Maj. Curtis R. Kirkland admitted he erred in failing to note that Peress did not answer a loyalty question on his application form in 1952. Kirkland said he, with Van Sickle, had "flagged" five other cases of medical applicants who cited the Fifth Amendment on the loyalty question.

Lt. Col. Ronald F. Thomas described how an Army intelligence report forbidding Peress' transfer from any post followed the dentist from New York to Texas to the West Coast to New Jersey. He said Peress' discharge was recommended on April 21, 1953, and not carried out until Feb. 2, 1954.

Lt. Col. James N. Anders of Army Intelligence said the delay in part was a result of the Subcommittee's 1953 Monmouth investigation, which took "almost 100 percent" of his unit's time.

DISCHARGE RECOMMENDED

March 17 -- Lt. Col. Chester T. Brown, intelligence officer at Camp Kilmer, N.J., said Peress' promotion was granted over his disapproval. He said he waited five months before taking the case to Brig Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, camp commander, because he expected the First Army or the Pentagon to act on his recommendation that Peress be discharged.

Lt. Col. Samuel A. Gordon (ret.), Brown's predecessor at Kilmer, said he called Peress' case to Brown's attention but nevertheless was admonished by the Army for negligence.

Maj. Vernon McKenzie of the Surgeon General's Office said he protested Peress' promotion. Defense Department counsel Wilber M. Brucker and Stephen N. Jackson said Peress' promotion was required under a law in effect in 1953.

March 18 -- Col. Ruluff F. Leverich, chief dental surgeon at Camp Kilmer, and Peress' former superior, said he had kept close watch on Peress, at the request of the post intelligence officer, and found nothing subversive in his activities.

March 22 -- Maj. Gens. Daniel D. Strickler and Miller B. White said an Army personnel board's proposal that Peress be given a "substandard" discharge was

"misinterpreted" by subordinate Army officers. They also said that a subordinate had "edited" the board's decision and not submitted it for final review.

March 23 -- Brig. Gen. Zwicker said James N. Juliana, an aide of McCarthy, did not tell the truth when he said Zwicker withheld information in a public hearing conducted by McCarthy. Lt. Col. Walter Weible said he never recommended an honorable discharge for Peress but admitted he "overlooked" a step that might have blocked it.

March 24 -- Secretary Stevens said he "never heard" of Peress until the dentist was out of the Army but did not approve of his receiving an honorable discharge.

WHITE HOUSE CONSPIRACY DENIED

John G. Adams, the Army's chief counsel, denied McCarthy's charge that he had "conspired" with White House aides to block Senate investigation of the Peress case. Adams said he would have ordered dishonorable discharge for Peress had he known all the facts in the case and had he seen transcripts of closed hearings which McCarthy refused to give the Army. Adams said there were "no grounds" for a court martial of Peress on Feb. 1, 1954, when the discharge was ordered.

March 31 --Two former aides to the Subcommittee, C. George Anastos and Miss Mary Morrill, said that Zwicker gave them information from secret Army files naming Peress as a security risk. (Zwicker said March 23 that he did not.) Sen. McCarthy said Zwicker "ought not to be allowed to get out of this lightly.... It seems to be a clearcut case of perjury."

ACTION -- March 25 -- Concluding it was Army "red tape" that gave Peress an honorable discharge, the Subcommittee announced it would send the hearing record to the Justice Department to determine if perjury had been committed by any of the witnesses, as well as to determine if grounds existed for prosecuting Peress on charges of falsifying an Army form.

REPORT RELEASED

The Subcommittee July 14 filed a report (S Rept 856) criticizing Army handling of the Peress case and recommending changes in Army procedures. It cited "48 errors of more than minor importance" and said the Army's failure to make procedural changes until after the case became an incident of national interest was "inexcusable."

The Subcommittee concluded that Peress' promotion and honorable discharge were the result of "individual errors in judgment, lack of proper coordination, ineffective administration procedures, inconsistent application of investigating regulations, and excessive delays."

Sen. Bender, in a separate opinion, said the Subcommittee erred in not ruling on "the purpose of the investigation into the Peress matter...(the question) whether there existed any subversive collusion or Communist conspiracy in the Army.... A great hue and cry continued for nearly a year for identity of the Communist conspirators and the 'silent Communist master of the Pentagon' who 'protected' and 'covered up' the affairs of this 'fifth-amendment Communist'....

"Not one iota of evidence was revealed to indicate any subversion, collusion, or Communist conspiracy concerned with the handling by the military of the Peress matter.... I think it is of paramount importance that this Subcommittee should assure the people of this country that no Communist influence was found in the Army."

Defense Plants Inquiry

The Subcommittee resumed in 1955 consideration of alleged Communist infiltration in defense industries, with hearings in January and May.

A citation for contempt of Congress was made in February, 1955, as a result of the Subcommittee's hearings on this subject in 1954.

The parent Government Operations Committee Jan. 18 asked the Senate to cite for contempt Miss Diantha Hoag of Buffalo, N.Y., who had been questioned in executive session Aug. 6, 1954. In testimony made public Jan. 4, 1955, Miss Hoag, though swearing she had "never engaged in espionage or sabotage," pleaded the Fifth Amendment in refusing to say whether she had passed on secret information to persons she knew were Communists. She was employed at a Westinghouse plant in Cheektowaga, N.Y.

The Senate Feb. 4, by unanimous voice vote, cited Miss Hoag (S Res 31) for contempt of Congress. (See p. 393.)

EX-COMMUNISTS TESTIFY

HEARINGS -- Jan. 3 and May 10 on Communist activities in defense plants.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 3 -- Miss Mary S. Beynon, who said she had been an undercover FBI agent in the Communist Party, and Frank Nestler, who said he had been a Communist in 1943-46, named eight employees of the Westinghouse Company in the Pittsburgh, Pa. areas as Party members.

Dante de Cesare, a General Electric employee, said he had been a Communist in 1947-50, and named seven former GE workers as Communists. All had previously appeared before the Subcommittee and, counsel James Juliana said, had refused to answer questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Three Westinghouse Air Brake employees swore they were not "now" Communists but refused to say whether they had been Party members an hour earlier. The witnesses, who relied on the Fifth Amendment, were Harold K. Briney, an officer of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) local 601, Theodore Wright, and Joseph Slater.

Another who invoked the Fifth Amendment was Lawrence W. Parrish, an ex-employee of Bethlehem Steel Company's Quincy, Mass., shipyard. Parrish had received an "apology" from Chairman McCarthy on July 19, 1954, when it appeared he had been a victim of mistaken identity. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 363.)

May 10 -- Michael Sam, a Dunkirk, N.Y., member of the United Steel Workers of America (CIO), said he had never had any association with Communists or the Party. Sam said his signature on a Communist Party nominating petition in 1946 was forged. Another witness, Charles Wojchowski of Dorchester, Mass., invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a Communist.

William V. Delos and Robert H. LaFortune, GE employees in Schenectady, N.Y., and admitted ex-Communists, testified about Party activities during their membership. They testified before the Committee in 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 362ff.)

Grain Storage Bins

Bins for grain storage bought by the government from a Kansas City, Mo., fabricator were described as defective in hearings before the Subcommittee in July and August.

HEARINGS -- July 22, August 2-4 on defective grain storage bins in the Midwest.

TESTIMONY -- July 22 -- Bernard F. Locraft, Washington, D.C., civil engineer, said probably most of the 8,960 bins the government bought from a Kansas City, Mo., fabricator "were defective." The bins were bought for $4,887,000 from Black, Sivalls, and Bryson, Inc. The walls of the bins "are failing and buckling," Locraft testified. But he said he saw no way the manufacturer could have profited by the defects.

Kenneth W. Linberry, company president, wrote the Subcommittee the firm stood ready to "correct any manufacturing defects," though the company knew of none when the bins were shipped.

Aug. 2 -- Wendell Becraft, Agriculture Department official in Kansas, said he had protested frequently about defects in both metal and lumber bins. He added his protests brought little response. The Agriculture Department bought the bins, but the Navy inspected them.

Aug. 3 -- M.A. Gibson of the office of the Inspector of Naval Material in Kansas City, Mo., said he did not believe any corruption was involved, but there was "a carnival of carelessness." He said there was inadequate inspection, and agreed with Sen. Symington the manufacturer could not be blamed if he had followed specifications.

Aug. 4 -- Officials of Black, Sivalls, and Bryson said the firm followed specifications and was not liable for defects. Questioning indicated the Agriculture Department and the company held different views on the meaning of the specifications.

Bert Huff, a contractor who erected bins in Kansas and Illinois, said he had a civil suit pending against the manufacturers for supplying him with faulty materials.

Cross Resignation

The Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Nov. 15 held a closed hearing at which Chairman Hugh W. Cross of the Interstate Commerce Commission reportedly was questioned about allegedly using his official powers to help a friend who operated a transport service between Chicago railroad stations.

The question was whether Cross improperly had interfered in negotiations in the spring of 1955 which led to the award of a transfer contract to Railroad Transfer Service, Inc., instead of to the Parmalee Transportation Co., which had held the franchise for 102 years.

Cross resigned Nov. 25. In a letter to President Eisenhower, Cross said: But for "the uncertain condition" of his health and that of his wife, as well as his respect for the ICC and the Administration, he would have stayed on to "defend to the end against the baseless charges which have been made against me before a Congressional committee."

Cross, a Republican Lieutenant Governor of Illinois in 1940-48, was appointed to the ICC by President Truman on April 8, 1949.

Chairman McClellan Nov. 25 said, "I don't think it's necessary now to proceed any further" with the investigation.

SECURITY CASES

A hot debate that had occupied Congress throughout 1954 continued through 1955. At issue were statistics provided by Administration spokesmen on the progress of the Eisenhower security program in ridding the government of subversives and other security risks. Described by Democrats as a "numbers racket" intended to discredit the previous Administration, the statistics were defended by Republicans as an indication of the efficacy of the GOP's "great crusade."

Hearings on the security program in general and on a number of specific cases were conducted by a subcommittee headed by one of the most outspoken critics of the "numbers game," Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), who in October, 1954 called the statistical releases "the biggest big-lie program in our American history." Other members of the Government Employees Security Program Subcommittee of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee were Sens. Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) and Frank Carlson (R Kan.). Chief Subcommittee counsel was ex-Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa, 1936-45, 1949-55). The Senate Feb. 21 appropriated $125,000 for the inquiry through Jan. 31, 1956.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Security Risks." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 379ff.) "Security Commission" (this volume, pp. 383ff.)

A federal security program which undertook to check all government employees and to dismiss as "security risks" those whose loyalty was found to be in "reasonable doubt" was begun in March, 1947 by then-President Harry S. Truman. The program established methods of investigating employees and applicants, criteria for evaluating background data, procedures for the dismissal of security risks, and avenues of appeal.

The Eisenhower Administration security program, dating from Executive Order 10450 on April 27, 1953, set up the broader criterion that no person should hold a government job whose employment was "not clearly consistent with the national interest."

Order 10450 re-defined "security risk" to include heavy drinkers, loose talkers, sex perverts, persons judged unreliable, untrustworthy or immoral, and persons previously convicted of felonies or misdemeanors.

When Republicans in 1953 and 1954 issued statistics on "security risks" discharged from government, their figures were challenged by Democrats who repeatedly called for a breakdown on how many were disloyal and how many were unsuitable under existing civil service regulations.

Democrats charged that Republicans were playing a "numbers game" to make it appear that the Truman administration was full of subversives.

FIRST STATISTICS

The debate began Oct. 23, 1953, when the White House announced that 1,456 federal employees had left the payroll under the security program, but did not say how many were loyalty cases. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Dec. 13, 1953, said that 90 percent of the 1,456 had been dismissed for "a combination of Communist activities and perversion," but Rep. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.)

Firings, Resignations Under Security Program*

Date Announced	By Whom	Through What Date	Dismissed	Resigned	Total Separated	Categories†			
						I	II	III	IV
10/23/54	White House	"First four months" of program	863	593	1,456‡				
1/7/54	President Eisenhower, State of the Union message	Unspecified			2,200				
3/2/54	Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Young, before Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee	12/31/53	1,074	1,353	2,427	383	194	605	1,045
3/4/54	Young, before House POCSC	12/31/53	1,074	1,355	2,429	422	198	611	1,424
3/10/54	Young, before Senate POCSC	12/31/53	1,086	1,400	2,486	429	207	636	1,455
10/11/54	Civil Service Commission announcement	6/30/54	2,611	4,315	6,926	1,743	618	2,272	3,657
1/3/55	CSC announcement	9/30/54	3,002	5,006	8,008	2,096	655	2,649	4,417
7/28/55	Young, before Senate POCSC subcommittee	3/31/55	3,432	5,447	8,879				
9/26/55	Young, before Senate POCSC subcommittee	6/30/55	3,614	5,696	9,310	2,355	840	3,002	5,213
9/29/55	Young, letter to Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), subcommittee chairman	6/30/55	3,586	5,684	9,270	2,345	837	2,983	5,195

Footnotes

* *Figures exclude Central Intelligence Agency, and date from May 28, 1953, effective date of Executive Order 10450.*

† *Totals do not match because of overlap.*

‡ *Figure revised upward to 1,899 by CSC Chairman Young in testimony delivered Sept. 26, 1955, before Senate POCSC subcommittee.*

Categories

I Number of employees with information in files "indicating, in various degrees, subversive activities, subversive associations, or membership in subversive organizations."

II Number with information indicating sex perversion.

III Number with information indicating conviction of felonies or misdemeanors.

IV Number with information of "any other type...within the purview of Executive Order 10450, as amended."

said Jan. 8, 1954, that a high government official had told her that "10 percent or less" were "subversives or Communists."

In his State of the Union message on Jan. 7, 1954, President Eisenhower put the number of security separations at 2,200, again providing no breakdown. Jan. 21, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., refused to provide a breakdown, saying it was the Administration's right to withhold such information.

Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission March 2, 1954, before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee announced new totals through Dec. 31, 1953, and provided a breakdown of dismissals and resignations, and of types of information held against employees. Of 2,427 separated, more than half had resigned and 383 had in their files "information indicating, in various degrees, subversive activities, subversive associations or membership in subversive organizations." Questioned, Young could not say how many of the 383 had been dismissed and how many resigned, or whether derogatory information in the file was the cause of separation. He would not say whether any of the 383 were "Communists" or "subversives." Young said the "bulk" of the 2,427 separations were accomplished "in accordance with regular established civil service procedure" rather than under the new loyalty program.

March 4, before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and March 10 before the Senate Committee, Young boosted the totals for the same period.

CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION

As the 1954 Congressional election campaign moved into high gear a new crop of statistics was reaped.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon led the Republican assault, saying in a speech Sept. 18 at Huron, S.D., "We're kicking the Communists and fellow travelers and security risks out of the government, not by the hundreds but by the thousands."

On Oct. 11 the Civil Service Commission announced that 6,926 security risks had left the government between May 28, 1953 and June 30, 1954, among them 1,743 with subversive data in their files.

Nov. 1, Nixon said that "96 percent of the 6,926 Communists, fellow-travelers, sex perverts, people with criminal records, dope addicts, drunks and other security risks removed under the Eisenhower security program were hired by the Truman Administration."

On Oct. 8, 1954, Sen. Johnston called the statistics on security separations "the biggest big-lie program in our American history." He said Administration officials had twisted the meaning of figures in a long display of "distortion, untruth and political immorality."

New CSC figures through Sept. 30, 1954, were issued Jan. 3, 1955. Of 8,008 security separations, 2,096 involved data on subversion. The report listed 3,002 dismissals, 5,006 resignations. Information on sex perversion was listed in 655 cases, previous convictions in 2,649 and other data in 4,417.

'Numbers Racket'

Against this background the Johnston Subcommittee undertook its "full-scale inquiry" into the security program. Twice, on July 28 and Sept. 26, 1955, CSC Chairman Young testified on the number of employees who had left government under the security program. Both times Democratic members of the Subcommittee clashed with him, charging that the statistics were misleading and were being used for political purposes. Young defended the Administration security program while admitting there had been unavoidable "errors of judgment" and "honest differences of opinion." He said the Commission had adopted "the statistical reporting method because Congress wanted it."

On Sept. 29 Young said that from May 28, 1953 to June 30, 1955, 2.3 million federal employees had been screened under the security program and only 3,586 of that number had been terminated because of security questions, or less than 10 percent of the 37,450 persons dismissed for cause. Resignations for the period totaled 495,724, of which "about 1 percent," or 5,684, involved persons whose "files contained security information."

Young explained that the total figure for each period represented "the number of terminations and resignations because of security questions falling within the purview...of Executive Order 10450," including resignations which took place before determination was completed where the file was "known to contain" unfavorable information.

Questioning brought out that the totals included an undetermined number of persons who resigned unaware that their files contained derogatory security information. Contents of the files were "known" to the agency but not necessarily to the employee.

CSC figures through June 30 showed about five resignations to every three dismissals. No information was given on the number of forced, as opposed to voluntary, resignations.

THE BREAKDOWN

The "breakdown" first supplied by Young, March 2, 1954, classified derogatory data in the files of employees who had been dismissed or resigned. Asked for a breakdown on reasons for dismissal, Young said it would be "futile and meaningless" to attempt to assign a specific reason in each case. No information was given on whether the information cited was the basis for disposing of the case.

Young listed four categories: (1) "Number whose files contained information indicating, in varying degrees, subversive activities, subversive associations, or membership in subversive organizations; (2) Number whose files contained information indicating sex perversion; (3) Number whose files contained information indicating conviction of felonies or misdemeanors; and (4) Number whose files contained any other type or types of information falling within the purview of Executive Order 10450, as amended."

The total of the various categories was higher than the combined figure for dismissals and resignations because some persons had several types of adverse information in their files.

Greatest interest and controversy centered on category (1) relating to subversion, for which the last given figure was 2,345.

Pressed for the name of any convicted Communist or subversive among the 2,345, Young replied that such information was not his responsibility but that of the Justice Department. "We wouldn't have any names," he said. "We just deal in numbers."

Young would not say how many of the category had been dismissed and how many had resigned.

OTHER TESTIMONY

Following Young's testimony, two agencies were represented as having dismissed most of the employees enumerated by Young on suitability rather than security grounds.

Veterans Administrator H. V. Higley said Sept. 27 the "great majority" of the 449 dismissed VA employees were ousted not as "security risks" but under "regular civil service procedure" on suitability grounds.

Frederick W. Baumann, Jr., acting security officer for the Government Printing Office, said most of the GPO employees listed as fired under the security program would have been discharged on suitability grounds even if there had been no security program.

LADEJINSKY CASE

In August and September the Subcommittee reviewed individual security cases in which it was charged that unjust decisions had been made, unreasonable criteria employed, or procedures followed which resulted in unfair treatment. Among them were:

The widely publicized case of Wolf I. Ladejinsky, agriculture attache in Tokyo, dismissed on security grounds in 1954 by the Agriculture Department and subsequently hired by the Foreign Operations Administration for a post in Viet Nam. Both Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson and FOA Administrator Harold E. Stassen testified. Benson said his department's charges against Ladejinsky were "gratuitous and unnecessary." Benson July 2 announced he had ordered departmental records expunged of his earlier finding that Ladejinsky failed to meet security requirements.

The case of Sanford Waxer, who was denied an honorable discharge from the Army on the basis of alleged associations with subversives and Eleanor Waxer, his wife, who had spent 18 months trying to get a final decision on a still-pending allegation that caused her suspension from a position at Fort Knox, Ky. The Army apologized to Dr. Alfred H. Kelly of Wayne University, a named "associate" of Waxer's, for having incorrectly

linked him to an organization on the Attorney General's list.

The case of Joseph H. Sumners, Jr., discharged July 29, 1955, from a Navy civilian post on the grounds that his parents belonged to an unnamed subversive organization.

DATA REFUSED

Johnston protested repeatedly during the hearings that the executive branch was not cooperating in the inquiry.

Data was refused by the Small Business Administration, the State Department, and the Veterans' Administration, each citing the President's ruling during the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 353-4.) Subcommittee counsel suggested that a court test of the right of the executive branch to refuse data for Congressional inquiries might be necessary.

Deputy Counsel Paul E. Hadlick charged June 9 that the Small Business Administration had used "intimidation" to keep an employee from testifying by filing charges of wrongdoing against him. The witness, Clarence E. Clarke, was dismissed by SBA July 7 in a "reduction in force." The subject of Clarke's testimony, security director George V. McDavitt of SBA was dismissed July 25 for making "unauthorized statements" to his staff.

SUMMING UP

At the conclusion of testimony in September, Chairman Johnston said the hearings had "shown clearly that the security program (was) being run in a slipshod fashion and (needed) a general overhaul." Sen. Carlson, only Republican on the Subcommittee, said he was "convinced" the existing program had been "effective." He added, "responsible officials of the Administration have been, and are, making every effort to see that the program is both effective and just." He said he did not believe the program should be condemned because of "the handful of cases that have been brought before this Subcommittee."

(For hearings and legislation setting up a bipartisan Security Commission, see pp. 383ff. Also see pp. 543ff.)

Security Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Government Employees Security Program Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 26-Sept. 28 and Dec. 1-2 on the security program and its effect on federal employees.

TESTIMONY -- May 26 -- Civil Service Commissioner George M. Moore answered questions about the reinstatement of some 1,400 government employees dismissed for other than security reasons. A misunderstanding over the reasons for dismissal had resulted in his being asked to testify.

June 2 -- Ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash., 1946-53) urged "basic reforms" in the Administration program, which he called "truly sad and unenlightened." Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, said the law should be amended to give government agency heads the right to decide whether or not to suspend employees accused on security grounds. Cain suggested a free counsel be provided employees brought to hearings and that some new screening process evaluate information against job applicants. The former Senator said the Attorney General's subversive list was "being misused and perverted."

June 9 -- Philip B. Perlman, solicitor general during the Truman Administration, attacked the existing program and singled out Vice President Nixon for criticism on the basis of 1954 campaign speeches in which Nixon said he helped get former Bureau of Standards Chief Dr. Edward U. Condon's security clearance revoked.

Perlman said he was "outraged by the perversion of needed security laws and rules into instruments for the satisfaction of indefensible prejudices, grudges, and spleen," but added that he was "reluctant to believe that President Eisenhower knows or understands the extent of the evils inherent in the security program."

He recommended that the Subcommittee draft a new loyalty and security program for all except the most sensitive federal agencies.

SECURITY CHIEF CHARGED

June 14 -- Clarence E. Clarke, a suspended investigator for the security office of the Small Business Administration, charged that his superior, George V. McDavitt, director of the Office of Compliance and Security, used security procedures to get rid of employees who should not have been discharged.

Clarke accused McDavitt of having falsified information sent the Civil Service Commission on the operation of the SBA's loyalty program, refusing to accept clearance of personnel entitled to clearance, insisting on using only derogatory information in evaluating fitness of employees for their jobs, and making photostatic copies for his own use of confidential reports of the FBI and the CSC.

Clarke said he did "not know of any cases myself of any persons fired for security reasons. There were forced resignations, cancellations of temporary appointments, and reduction-in-force notices." He received a reduction-in-force notice May 25, he said. A few days later, after taking the matter up with the Subcommittee staff, Clarke said he was suspended on charges that he had slapped a stenographer, had improperly handled government documents, and had been guilty of insubordination.

SBA Administrator Wendell B. Barnes, who was to testify later, told reporters that Clarke was "a disgruntled, confused, mixed-up young man seeking notoriety through flamboyant statements."

June 17 -- Louis J. Lyell, a former SBA security investigator, said the SBA's security program had been conducted with a "total disregard for the individuals who fell within its scope." He insisted that "grossly unfair" methods were used by the agency and "a good many decent people denied employment."

He said that before he was hired he had to obtain clearance from the Republican National Committee. He said he was told by McDavitt, that when preparing digests of FBI and CSC field investigations he was to set out derogatory information fully but to leave out all non-derogatory information except to give the number of persons interviewed who gave no derogatory information.

SBA Administrator Barnes said his agency had no requirement that job applicants must have clearance from the GOP National Committee. He said Lyell and Clarke "mocked the truth" with their testimony. Barnes said he could not comply with a Subcommittee subpena

that he produce McDavitt's personnel and security file under regulations issued by former Presidents as well as by President Eisenhower. He offered digests of McDavitt's personnel file and his application for the SBA post.

He said SBA needed a complete security program because it dealt with defense contracts and such secret projects as atomic energy matters. In no instance did McDavitt's office have the final decision on any person seeking employment in the agency, or even make any recommendation in the case, Barnes said, adding that he passed on any case in which an applicant was turned down.

June 23 -- Barnes was questioned further about the SBA's security program. The Subcommittee's legal staff suggested a court test of the power of Congressional investigators to obtain documents from the executive branch when Barnes again said he could not turn over certain information requested.

SECURITY CHANGES URGED

Lincoln W. Lauterstein of the American Veterans Committee urged a reduction in the existing scope of the federal security program. He recommended that loyalty, security, and competence be considered separately and not lumped together. Although disloyalty "should be ground for dismissal from any government job," he said, "it should be rigidly defined with adequate protections to the accused."

July 7 -- George V. McDavitt, SBA security chief, swore that his only relationship with Allen E. Zoll was as Zoll's tenant. At an earlier hearing it was brought out that McDavitt's telephone number was the same as that used by Zoll, head of an organization -- American Patriots, Inc. -- on the Attorney General's list of subversive associations.

McDavitt said Zoll had a room on a floor beneath his, and that he got the telephone number from the telephone directory because he did not have a phone of his own. Paul C. Hadlick, a Subcommittee counsel, asked McDavitt if he knew Zoll's number was unlisted. McDavitt repeated he got it from the directory. He denied there was any personal relationship between himself and Zoll.

He said his office kept a "debarred list" containing indexes gathered from eight or nine government agencies. The indexes contained names, he said, of those barred from doing business with the government, some of questionable categories, some with criminal records.

In a statement placed in the record, McDavitt said he had done his best "to expose subversives regardless of their extremes in ideology whether Fascistic or Communistic, I believe they are all dangerous to our American institutions."

July 14 -- W. J. Faucette said extra-marital activities in Germany by McDavitt caused Faucette to dispense with McDavitt's activities as an investigator for the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission. Faucette was McDavitt's superior.

July 22 -- Thurman Arnold, former assistant attorney general and judge, proposed that the federal loyalty-security program be abolished and government agency heads be authorized to fire employees simply for unsuitability. Arnold assailed existing hearing procedures as giving "the appearance of a trial without its substance."

SECURITY FIGURES GIVEN

July 28 -- Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission said the government had finished screening its employees for security risks, and 2.3 million workers "have met the test." A "very few" cases might be reopened on receipt of new information, he added.

From May 28, 1953, the day President Eisenhower's employee security program went into effect, to March 31, 1955, Young said, 34,257 employees had been discharged for cause, 3,432 of them for security reasons. Resignations totaled 441,025 in that period, Young said. Of that number, 5,447 quit before final action "in cases where the file was known to contain unfavorable information," he said.

Aug. 29 -- Mrs. Eleanor V. Waxer said she suffered "extreme mental concern" and "financial hardship" as she tried unsuccessfully for almost 18 months to get a government hearing on security charges against her. Mrs. Waxer was a civilian Army employee at Fort Knox, Ky., while her husband was stationed there as a soldier. She said she received a suspension notice on the ground she had "close and continuing association" with a person who belonged to the Progressive Party in Michigan, described as Communist-controlled.

Waxer said he was refused an honorable discharge when separated from the Army May 31 and was not told of the charges until Aug. 3. The charges said Waxer had "associated" with Dr. Alfred H. Kelly, a history professor at Wayne University, Detroit. Dr. Kelly was described as a contributor to American Youth for Democracy, a student group cited by the Justice Department as a Communist front organization.

Dr. Kelly said that in 1947 he conducted an investigation of AYD at the request of University officials. He said he reported the group had been set up by the Communist Party as a successor to the Young Communist League. He testified that as a result of his report, the AYD unit was banned from the Wayne University campus. Dr. Kelly said he "never was a member of the Communist Party."

Joseph Earl Vargo, a Navy veteran of 21 years, said he had been dismissed from the State Department as a security risk because he had married a Russian woman. Vargo said his marriage was approved by U.S. authorities while he was stationed at Moscow.

GROUP "STEERING CLEAR" OF DUTY

Aug. 30 -- Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., of Americans for Democratic Action accused the Subcommittee of "failure to do its duty by steering clear of an over-all inquiry into the Nixon 'numbers' game." He added "startling charges made by Vice President Nixon had been hotly disputed... but so far no effort has been made to investigate these charges." Rauh said the "numbers game" consisted of putting a brand upon 8,000 federal workers who had been discharged or had quit while "derogatory" information was in their personnel files.

Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress urged the development of a new security program to be confined to sensitive government jobs.

Benjamin Scher, former Commerce Department employee discharged in April, 1953, said he had not been able to secure a hearing on the matter. He swore that neither he nor any member of his family was a Communist or ever had been.

Edward R. Nixon, former Government Printing Office employee, said he believed the Eisenhower security order was used to "get" his job. Nixon said he was dismissed as a security risk on grounds he had committed adultery with another GPO employee. A security hearing, he said, recommended that both be reinstated, but the GPO overruled the board.

Aug. 31 -- Joseph H. Sumners, Jr., a former civilian employee of the Navy, said he was discharged July 29 because his parents were members of an organization declared subversive by the Attorney General. He quoted Navy officials as saying that Sumner was "apt to tell (his) parents something about (his) work." He testified that no question about his loyalty had been raised during five years of active Naval service.

LADEJINSKY CASE AIRED

Sept 26 -- Scott McLeod, State Department security officer, declined to give the Subcommittee State Department files on the case of Wolf I. Ladejinsky.

Harold E. Stassen, special Presidential assistant on disarmament problems, explained his role in hiring Ladejinsky for the Foreign Operations Administration. He said each department was within its own rights in judging the facts as presented.

CSC Chairman Young said 9,310 federal employees had been separated under the security program between May 28, 1953, and June 30, 1955. His breakdown: dismissals, 3,614; resignations, 5,696; evidence of subversive associations or activities, 2,355; sex perversion, 840; felonies and misdemeanors, 3,002; other types of unfavorable information, 5,213. A letter to Johnston on Sept. 29 corrected these figures (see chart).

Sept. 27 -- Veterans Administrator H.V. Higley said the "great majority" of the 449 VA employees counted in the Administration's security statistics were not ousted as "security risks" but were removed under "regular civil service procedure" on suitability grounds.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said it was "gratuitous and unnecessary" for the Agriculture Department to have made a security charge against Ladejinsky.

Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins said "10 to 15" persons had been "convicted" on perjury or false statement charges growing out of denials of past Communist associations.

Thomas J. Donegan, chairman of the government's Personnel Security Advisory Committee, said his committee was organized shortly after the Ladejinsky case. He said its function was to coordinate cases that might involve agency conflicts in security evaluations.

Sept 28 -- Frederick W. Baumann, Jr., acting security officer for the Government Printing Office, said most of the GPO employees listed as fired under the security program would have been discharged on suitability grounds even if there had been no security program.

John B. Phelps of the American Federation of Scientists said "more of our traditional legal safeguards" should be written into the program to prevent injustices. Irving Ferman of the American Civil Liberties Union said political activities of both major parties had "created almost complete anarchy" in the handling of the security problem.

Dec. 1 -- Subcommittee counsel Paul E. Hadlick reported that a staff study showed 3,241 of 3,586 "security risk" dismissals reported by Philip Young Sept. 29 actually were discharges under "regular civil service or normal departmental procedures."

Of the remaining 345, he said, 342 were fired under the Eisenhower executive order, one under the earlier, Truman security order, and two for unknown reasons. Some of the 342 were discharged for "unsuitability" and not for loyalty reasons. Hadlick added that several dismissed employees were rehired by their own agency or by some other branch of the federal government.

Dec. 1-2 -- Federal security officials testified on how their agencies computed the "security dismissal" figures furnished the Civil Service Commission

(For more security case testimony, see p. 543.)

PUBLIC POWER HEARINGS

Hearings were held in 1955 by a House Government Operations Subcommittee headed by Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) on public power regulations of the Department of the Interior. Chudoff accused the Administration of conducting a "shocking and sordid" giveaway of power resources, but Interior representatives termed the charges "completely unjustified."

Among subjects covered by the hearings were an Interior Department regulation allegedly based on a memorandum prepared by a private utility company, and a proposed government contract with a Georgia utility that was ruled illegal by the Justice Department.

Background

The Administration's determination to cut back on federal power development was the crux of Congressional concern over power programs. The President's 1956 budget provided for continuation of power projects under way, but for few new undertakings.

The change in policy did not occur overnight, however. Congress, in the closing years of the Fair Deal, showed increasing reluctance to undertake all-out federal development, but instead endorsed so-called "wheeling" arrangements under which private companies distributed government-produced power. This paved the way for a "partnership" policy that combined efforts of states, local communities, private groups, and the federal government in power developments.

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, in an August, 1953 directive, said, "The primary responsibility for supplying the power needs of an area rests with the people locally. The responsibility of the Department of the Interior is to give leadership and assistance in the conservation and wise utilization of natural resources... In general, it will not oppose the construction of facilities which local interests, either public or private, are willing and able to provide in accordance with licenses and other controls of the Federal Power Commission or other appropriate regulatory bodies, and which are consonant with the best development of natural resources of the area."

In August, 1954 the Interior Department issued a regulation dropping the "wheeling" arrangement that required private utilities building transmission lines across public lands to agree to make available to the government any spare power capacity on their lines. The 1948 regulation had made it unnecessary to build duplicating power lines to carry government-produced electricity to rural electric cooperatives and municipalities -- the so-called "preference customers."

House

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Public Works and Resources Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- From May through October on changes in public power regulations by the Department of the Interior.

TESTIMONY -- May 10 -- C. Girard Davidson, former Assistant Secretary of Interior, said the Department was "evading the law" in order to give the nation's power resources to private utilities.

May 11 -- Walter Seymour, former Interior Department Power Division director, said consumers would be hurt by repeal of the regulation that permitted public power to be sent over private lines. Seymour said repeal would "reduce the assurance" that rural electric cooperatives and other "preference" customers would be able to obtain low-cost power.

June 7, 8 -- James D. Geissinger, regional solicitor for the Department of Interior at Denver, Colo., said he recommended changes in certain public power regulations on April 9, 1954, following study of an "anonymous document" and a call from Herman C. Kruse, registered lobbyist for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. of San Francisco. Geissinger said he had believed Kruse was a disinterested party, but learned later that Kruse had misinformed him.

He said Kruse objected to the 1948 Truman Administration "wheeling" regulation. Geissinger said Kruse told him that other utilities were resisting this regulation and had at considerable extra expense built transmission lines across non-government lands because of their objections. Geissinger admitted that this statement was in error.

He also admitted making 10 recommendations to his superiors culled from 13 proposals embodied in the "anonymous" memorandum entitled "suggested changes in Bureau of Land Management right of way regulations" and carrying no identifying title or authorship. He said he later found out from Kruse that the memorandum had been prepared by Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (Kruse testified Sept. 12 -- see below.)

After hearing Geissinger's testimony, Subcommittee Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) accused the Administration of conducting a "shocking and sordid" giveaway of the nation's power resources. Chudoff charged that "Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, former Under Secretary Ralph A. Tudor, and present Under Secretary Clarence A. Davis seem to have coldly and deliberately handed the power policy-making function of the Department to Mr. Tudor's hometown private utility, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co." (Tudor was head of a San Francisco engineering company.)

INTERIOR ACTIONS DEFENDED

July 6 -- Under Secretary Davis called "completely unjustified" any contention the Interior Department acted illegally or contrary to the wishes of Congress in revising regulations for issuing power line rights of way across public lands.

He said the former "wheeling" regulation was of limited use "without the complete collaboration of the respective parties." Without cooperation, he said, the regulation "has the result of making all reserve capacity (of a private transmission line) uncertain so that the owners of the line never know whether they have reserves or not."

The controversy, he continued, boiled down to "a question of whether it is right to take a lease and write into it certain regulatory powers."

He said either he or his secretary had placed the controversial unsigned memorandum suggesting certain changes in power regulations on the desk of his former assistant, Geissinger.

July 7 -- Davis defended the Department's refusal to produce the original initialed copy of the 1954 order by Secretary McKay changing the regulations for the issuance of power line rights of way. He said he did not think the order was endorsed by anyone except himself and Geissinger.

FEDERAL CONSPIRACY CHARGED

General Manager Clyde T. Ellis of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association said the "great power corporations" apparently had succeeded in gaining control "of some of the key executive agencies created to carry out the will of the Congress." He added: "It might seem too strong to say that there is a conspiracy between the executive agencies and the private power companies, but I know of no other word to describe recent conditions."

After Congress adjourned Aug. 2, the Subcommittee held hearings in Missouri, Georgia, Idaho and California.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 31 - Sept. 1 -- At Springfield, Mo., R. J. Martin of the University of Missouri, a former representative of the Southwest Power Administration, said there had been an apparent change in the Interior Department's policy toward preference customers. He said SPA employees were told to contract for every kilowatt of power but not to provide power to preference customers who asked it to meet increased load demands. He said the former policy had been to withhold power for use by cooperatives and municipalities when their load increased.

Chudoff said he felt the Interior Department had been lax in carrying out the "intents of Congress in bringing power to preference customers."

Sept. 2 -- At Atlanta, Ga., William T. Crisp of the Tar Heel Electric Membership Corp., a cooperative, said he wanted to protest against what he said was the failure of the Eisenhower Administration to market an extra kilowatt hour of power since it came into office. He called on the Subcommittee to "help cooperatives exercise our rights under the law."

GEORGIA POWER CONTRACT DISPUTED

Chudoff said McKay was guilty of "bad faith" in failing to notify rural electric cooperative groups about a proposed contract with the Georgia Power Co. to transmit government power to Georgia's co-ops from the Clark Hill Reservoir.

Harllee Branch, Jr., president of the Georgia Power Co., issued a statement saying the Subcommittee had refused to permit him to appear. "This refusal raises a...question as to whether the present hearings of the Subcommittee are being conducted in a bona fide search for facts or are being used as a propaganda medium for the benefit of government-subsidized power groups," Branch said.

Rep. Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D Ala.) called the Branch statement "a deliberate attempt to bring disrepute" on the Subcommittee and "smear" it.

Rep. Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) said he thought Branch should be given an opportunity to appear at the hearings. (Further hearings on the subject were held Oct. 12 - 18 -- see below.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Comments by Subcommittee members Sept. 7:

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said the effect of the hearings "has been to sabotage President Eisenhower's program of getting government out of business."

John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) said that "to the extent the Eisenhower program has tended to sabotage" the Rural Electrification Administration, "we have and will oppose those policies."

Chudoff said federal power was being given to private utilities and "this is definitely a payoff for the support the big stockholders in the private utilities gave to the Republican party in the 1952 election."

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 10 -- At Idaho Falls, Idaho, Gus Norwood of the Northwest Public Power Association said a power interchange between the Interior Department and the Idaho Power Co. "violates..the Bonneville Power Act. It is highly discriminatory in favor of the Idaho Power Co. (and)...reverses the anti-monopoly clause" of the Act.

MEMORANDUM'S AUTHORSHIP DESCRIBED

Sept. 12 -- At San Francisco, Herman C. Kruse of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. said Interior Under Secretary Davis had asked him to find out views of western utility companies about certain regulations the Department was considering revising. Kruse said his company's law department gave him the controversial memorandum of suggested changes. (Robert H. Gerdes, general counsel for Pacific Gas, said the memorandum was typed in an office of Idaho Power Co.)

Chudoff said Davis "asked the utility for the changes" and "did not give the public" or "federal power customers" a chance "to comment or consider" them.

Hoffman countered that Chudoff did not "know anything about power" and "didn't even know what REA" was. "It is apparent to me," Chudoff said, "that the public is being cut off from public power that it is entitled to by shenanigans of the present Administration."

Sept. 13 -- A. J. Shaver of Nevada's Colorado River Commission said that Nevada was not giving up efforts to obtain power from California's Shasta Dam. Nevada signed a contract with the Interior Department for use of Shasta power but was unable to use Pacific Gas and Electric Co. lines to transmit the power out of California.

Oct. 11 -- Charles W. Leavy, head of the Southeastern Power Administration, said failure to reach "satisfactory" power marketing agreements with private utilities on two power projects in Virginia and Georgia had cost the government a possible $2.3 million in revenue since 1953. He said it resulted from inability of the government to get the private utilities to transmit public power over their lines to rural cooperatives and public agencies.

GEORGIA CONTRACT HELD ILLEGAL

Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred G. Aandahl said the Department had requested and received a Justice Department opinion on the legality of a "tricontract" proposal during negotiations for sale of power in Georgia from the federal Clark Hill Dam. The contract would have turned public power over to the Georgia Power Co. for resale to cooperatives. Aandahl said Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., had ruled that the contract should not be signed until an attempt had been made to sell the power directly to preference users. He said there was no reason to tell the company and cooperatives about the opinion since it came after the Department had shelved the tricontract offer.

Oct. 12 -- Aandahl submitted the Attorney General's opinion, dated July 15, 1955. The ruling held that where there were competing offers by public preference customers and a non-preference utility, the government "must contract with the preference customer on condition that such customer will, within a reasonable time...obtain the means for taking and delivering the power."

Aandahl said the Department had not contracted with the Georgia cooperatives because they had no means of taking the power and that Georgia Power had refused to transmit power over its own lines to them. He said that since delivery of the opinion a tentative agreement had been reached with Georgia Power to transmit Clark Hill energy to co-ops at terms more favorable to the utility.

Aandahl said he attended "several" White House conferences in 1955 on the "over-all policy" of the proposed contract.

Oct. 13 -- Chudoff said he wanted details of the reported White House conferences.

Rural Electrification Administrator Ancher Nelsen praised operating efficiencies he said were involved in a lease-operated plant arrangement between Colorado-Ute Electric Association and Western Colorado Power Co. He said there were advantages from integration of electric cooperative transmission systems with private utilities. But he denied REA ever had attempted to force "shotgun weddings" of co-ops and utilities as the price of an REA loan.

Oct. 18 -- Gerald D. Morgan, Presidential counsel, wired Chudoff rejecting his request for details on White House conferences about disposal of power from Clark Hill Dam in Georgia. Morgan said compliance with the request "would violate policy and practice governing the relationship" between the executive and legislative branches of government.

The Subcommittee, with Republicans dissenting, voted against calling Harllee Branch, Jr., of the Georgia Power Co. to appear. Branch replied, in a statement, that he was "shocked" at the Subcommittee's "decision to deny me and my company the opportunity to testify regarding false charges...made against us...(during)...the alleged 'hearings' regarding the distribution of power from the Clark Hill project." He said the company had "suffered irreparable damage" from "baseless insinuations" at the hearings.

Harold T. Nelson, Idaho regional Reclamation Bureau director, testified the Bureau was doing everything possible to ease a power shortage in Idaho. He said a shortage would not exist if Congress had approved appropriation requests in 1952 for Palisades Dam and power facilities at American Falls reservoir.

William A. Pearl, Bonneville Power administrator, said changes were being made in northwest federal power contracts so preference customers "can't grab all the power" during expected power shortages.

Oct. 19 -- Pearl said BPA twice had asked Congress to appropriate money for a federal transmission line to supply preference groups. The current situation, he said, was that Idaho Power Co. would build a transmission line and buy surplus power from BPA.

Chudoff said Interior Department officials interpreted power laws "just as they please" and promoted "illegal schemes" at the expense of preference customers.

ACTION -- Oct. 26 -- Answering criticism of the Subcommittee's failure to let Branch testify, Chudoff said his group had not turned up anything "which demonstrates any illegal or improper influence on the part of the Georgia Power Co." He added that the Subcommittee was not investigating power companies "at this time" but had concentrated on Interior Department policies.

INTERNAL SECURITY

The Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee continued in 1955 its investigations of Communist influence in the United States and related security threats.

Highlighting its hearings were testimony by Harvey M. Matusow, self-confessed ex-Communist, who readily admitted to "lying for money" about hundreds of persons; disclosure by Winston Burdett, a Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, that he was "a devoted and dedicated" Communist and espionage agent from 1937 to 1942; release of diary excerpts dealing with Harry Dexter White, late Treasury aide accused of being a Communist informer; and hearings on "eavesdropping" on jury deliberations.

The Senate on March 18 granted the Subcommittee $260,000 to carry out its investigations -- $90,000 more than it received in 1954.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Internal Security Investigation." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 253-58; Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 316-23; Vol. X, 1954 pp. 366-70.)

The Internal Security Subcommittee was created in 1951 and early that year began hearings on the role of the Institute of Pacific Relations in shaping U.S. Far Eastern policy. A key witness was Owen Lattimore, a State Department consultant and university professor, who became the pivotal figure in the investigation. In December, 1952, Lattimore was indicted on seven counts of perjuring himself when testifying about Communist connections. In June, 1955, the Justice Department, after unsuccessful attempts to prosecute Lattimore, dropped the case.

Among witnesses before the Subcommittee in 1952 was Harvey M. Matusow, who testified that Lattimore's book, "Solution in Asia," carried the Communist Party line on China. Matusow also was a witness at hearings on subversion in 1953, but when he testified in 1955 he recanted much of his earlier testimony.

The Harry Dexter White case was the high point of the Subcommittee's 1953 investigations. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., charged in a November speech that White was known to be a Communist spy by the Truman Administration when it promoted him to the International Monetary Fund in 1946. This accusation was answered by former President Truman in a nationwide radio-television address in which he said the Eisenhower Administration had embraced 'McCarthyism" for political advantage. The charges and counter-charges were gone into at length at hearings by both the Senate and House. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 620.)

In 1954 the Subcommittee showed increasing interest in "the pattern" of Communist infiltration into the government, and also delved into alleged Communist influence in the armed forces and labor unions.

On, Jan. 25, 1955 the Subcommittee released a report stating that five senior military commanders believed that "possible subversion, wishful thinking, European orientation and allied pressure" had denied them victory in the Korean conflict. The Subcommittee recommended that methods be found to "eliminate political interference" in future wars or military armistice negotiations. The report was based on 1954 testimony from Gen. Mark Clark, Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Lt. Gen. Edmond M. Almond and Adm. Charles T. Joy, all retired. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 369.)

AGREEMENTS REACHED

The Senate Judiciary Committee, parent of the Internal Security group, voted Jan. 20 to bar one-man hearings by its investigating units except on a two-thirds vote of the Committee membership.

Chairmen of three Congressional investigating groups agreed Feb. 10 to eliminate duplication of testimony in security probes. The Chairmen, Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) of the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) of the Internal Security Subcommittee, and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said they had agreed on "the scope, field and endeavor" of their respective operations.

The Internal Security Subcommittee June 29 proposed to the full Judiciary Committee that persons turned down for jobs with the government or with government contractors because of unevaluated derogatory information be given an opportunity for a hearing.

In another recommendation, it urged the Attorney General to compile a handbook giving additional information about organizations listed as subversive so that membership in the groups could be evaluated "intelligently." Current practices, the Subcommittee said, made the Attorney General's subversive list "widely misunderstood and misapplied."

The Justice Department also was urged to speed action in bringing groups labeled as Communist fronts before the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine whether such groups were, in fact, Communist-controlled.

Matusow Testimony

COMMITTEE -- Internal Security Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 21-April 20 on statements by Harvey M. Matusow that he testified falsely before the Subcommittee in 1952 when, as an admitted ex-Communist, he linked various persons with Communism.

BACKGROUND -- Matusow, self-styled Federal Bureau of Investigation informer and author of a book on his experiences, "False Witness," said Jan. 31, 1955 that he had testified falsely at the 1952 trial of 13 second-string Communist leaders. He said Roy M. Cohn, then an assistant U.S. attorney, told him what to say and knew his testimony was false. Cohn, former chief counsel for the Senate Government Operations Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, branded Matusow's charges as "just another Communist maneuver."

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Investigations Subcommittee Chairman when Cohn was counsel, Feb. 2 said Cohn "would not allow testimony that was not true. I have absolute confidence in this."

Matusow testified before a New York federal court Feb. 15 that he had falsely identified eight persons as Communist or pro-Communists. He named them as Elmer Davis, news commentator and author; Marquis Childs, news columnist; James Wechsler, editor of the "New York Post;" and Sens. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), and James E. Murray (D Mont.). Matusow said he had since telephoned apologies and retractions to them but Lehman said: "Matusow never telephoned me at all."

Matusow also testified Feb. 12 that Sen. McCarthy had "encouraged my manner of presentation and my theme" in false statements made during the 1952 political campaign. The hearings were on a motion for a new trial for 13 convicted secondary Communist leaders.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- Matusow said he had engaged in "lying for money" against hundreds of persons. He said he was paid about $2,000 for making 1952 campaign speeches in which he charged Sen. Mansfield with being "a tool of the Communist Party" and Sen. Jackson with pro-Communist leanings. Matusow also testified that former Communist Elizabeth Bentley told him she gave false testimony before Congressional committees.

Subcommittee Chairman Eastland said Matusow's false statements had been so many that "this Subcommittee...cannot hope to determine what is the truth."

Feb. 22 -- Matusow said he was "specifically" asked by Sen. McCarthy to campaign in 1952. Material given him for speeches contained "handwritten pencilled notes" by McCarthy "showing he intended to attack the Army as far back as 1952," Matusow asserted.

Feb. 23 -- Albert E. Kahn, one of the publishers of Matusow's book, was questioned in a closed session. Eastland said that Kahn was "a Fifth Amendment case" who declined to answer questions. Eastland said it was "obvious" that the firm publishing the book was "a propaganda agency for far-left causes."

McCARTHY CRITICIZES DEMOCRATS

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- McCarthy Feb. 23 charged Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) with "coaxing" Matusow "to smear Republican Senators." McCarthy said "that places them in a category far below Matusow." He added he "wasn't surprised at anything a confessed perjurer and confessed liar would say." McCarthy Feb. 22 denied that he had sent Matusow to campaign against Sens. Jackson and Mansfield.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said he saw no "coaxing" of Matusow to smear anyone. Jenner said, "you've got to get the truth from this man if you can, and you've got to ask questions to try to get it."

Elizabeth Bentley said Feb. 23 that she had known Matusow only casually and remembered no extensive conversation nor "particular discussions with him." She said there was "not a word of truth" in Matusow's statement about her.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- Matusow said he was only stating a "belief" and had no "personal" or specific information to back up his charge that many former Communists had lied before Congressional committees or as paid government witnesses. He also said he "believed that sometime or other" he had named persons as Communists in false statements to the FBI.

(Assistant Attorney General W. F. Tompkins, testifying March 1 before the House Appropriations Committee on Department of Justice budget requests, said the Justice Department knew as early as Jan. 22, 1952, that turn-about witness Matusow had been diagnosed as having a "psychoneurosis of a mild but acute form.")

March 1 -- Matusow, questioned about his finances, said he was receiving sizeable royalties from several toys he had invented, and had a new toy ready for marketing -- "a stringless yo-yo." He refused, under the Fifth Amendment, to disclose the manufacturer.

Matusow also invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he had testified truthfully in a 1953 probe of certain Texas labor unions. He said he would "like to familiarize" himself with the testimony he had given before answering questions. Matusow said he had lied to the House Un-American Activities Committee on July 12, 1954, when he testified he had not given any false testimony. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 373ff.) He said, "I am not admitting perjury," and added that he was admitting only that "I gave false testimony."

Matusow said his ex-wife told him she had given McCarthy $70,000 rather than the $7,000 listed by the Senate Elections Subcommittee in its 1953 report on McCarthy. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 350.)

LIED ABOUT 244 PERSONS -- MATUSOW

March 2 -- Matusow said he had falsely linked 244 persons with communism in previous Congressional committee hearings. "Some aspect of my testimony relating to every one of these people is false," he said. He would not say what "aspects" had been false, but added "there are many ways to give false testimony." When questioned about publication of his book, "False Witness," Matusow denied that the Communist Party had "promised to take care" of him financially if he wrote the book.

March 7 -- Albert E. Kahn, co-publisher of the book, declined "proudly" on the basis of the Fifth Amendment, to say if he was a Communist.

Kahn testified that the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union (Ind.), expelled from the CIO in 1949 for alleged Communist domination, had advanced his firm $3,250 for 6,700 copies of Matusow's book. Kahn also said he hired Herbert Tank as a "bodyguard" to give Matusow "needed protection" from the Justice Department and "agents, cohorts and aides" of McCarthy.

March 8 -- Tank, a New York writer, said he was paid by Kahn to guard Matusow but was not under orders from the Communist Party and had never been "in the employ" of the Party. Tank invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he belonged to the Party and if he had ever done work for the Communists without pay.

Kahn said Harry Sacher, counsel for the 13 Communist leaders against whom Matusow testified, had "broached" the idea of having Matusow make an affidavit of false testimony in that case.

March 9 -- Angus Cameron, Kahn's associate publisher, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a Communist. John J. Edmiston, one-time acquaintance of Matusow, called Matusow a "cheap chiseler" and suggested that passages in his diary were "phony."

MATUSOW SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- United States District Judge R. E. Thomason of El Paso, Texas, March 16 sentenced Matusow to three years in a federal prison for criminal contempt of court. Thomason said Matusow "maliciously lied" in order to gain a new trial for Clinton Jencks, who was convicted in 1954 for lying in a non-Communist affidavit signed under the Taft-Hartley law. Matusow appealed the conviction.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., April 15 announced the Justice Department no longer classed as "consultants" former members of the Communist Party used as government witnesses. Henceforth, Brownell said, ex-Communists would be classified as "expert witnesses," with pay of about $4 a day, instead of consultants, who get $25 or more daily.

TESTIMONY -- April 18 -- Nathan Witt, counsel for the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, Ralph Shapiro, a New York attorney, and Mandel A. Terman, were questioned on the financing of Matusow's book. Each refused to say if he had ever been connected with the Communist Party.

April 19 -- Mrs. Anita Willcox of South Norwalk, Conn., who posted bail for Matusow after his conviction in El Paso, said she had never seen Matusow "nor had any contact with him whatsoever." She said she provided the $10,000 bail at Kahn's request.

Harry Sacher refused to say if he was a Communist. John Lautner, a former Communist from Washington, D.C., said he had attended Communist meetings with Witt and Sacher.

Joseph Starobin, New York writer, invoked the Fifth Amendment and declined to disclose information about Communist affiliations and his financial transactions.

J. H. Morrow of Montana said the $600 which he paid Matusow for "expenses" during a 1952 Montana speaking tour came from a club backing the re-election of ex-Sen. Zales Nelson Ecton (R Mont., 1946-52).

April 20 -- Matusow was questioned about documents he had supplied the Subcommittee and other documents which the Subcommittee had received from the New York court where Matusow testified in February in a hearing on a motion for a new trial for 13 convicted Communists.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock of New York April 22 granted a new trial to two secondary Communist leaders convicted on the testimony of Matusow. Sentences of 11 other convicted Communists were allowed to stand because, Dimock said, there was sufficient independent evidence to sustain the guilty verdict.

Dimock said it was "quite likely that Matusow lied both at the trial and in support of the recantation." The judge said Matusow was an "irresponsible witness, a man without regard for the truth, with a passion for the limelight and the need for a few dollars."

Matusow's testimony led to his indictment by a federal grand jury in New York July 13 on six counts of perjury. Matusow pleaded innocent on July 27.

CITATIONS VOTED

ACTION -- The Senate Judiciary Committee July 12 reported three resolutions to cite witnesses before the Internal Security Subcommittee for contempt.

S Res 129 (S Rept 823) would cite Joseph Starobin for refusing under the Fifth Amendment to answer questions about Communist Party affiliation at an April 19 hearing.

S Res 130 (S Rept 824) would cite Harry Sacher for refusing to answer questions on April 19 about cases he had handled.

S Res 131 (S Rept 825) would cite Matusow for refusing to answer questions at a March 1 hearing.

The Senate July 27 and 28 adopted by voice votes the resolutions citing Starobin and Sacher for contempt. The citation against Matusow was dropped because of his July 13 indictment for perjury. (See "Contempt Citations," p. 393.)

Pittsburgh Hearings

HEARINGS -- June 10, 11 and 16 on Communist Party activities in the Pittsburgh, Pa. area.

TESTIMONY -- June 10 -- Joseph D. Mazzei of Pittsburgh, a former FBI undercover agent, described John A. Mullen, political action director for the United Steel Workers (CIO) and a former mayor of Clairton, Pa., as "a Communist Party functionary." Mazzei also said Communists tried to discredit Justice Michael Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court "in every way possible" because of a campaign Musmanno waged against the Communists after World War II.

David J. McDonald, steelworkers president, issued a statement supporting Mullen and calling the charges against him "totally unfounded." Acting Subcommittee Chairman Price Daniel (D Texas) said Mullen at a closed hearing denied he was a Communist.

Mazzei's wife, Mary, also a former FBI agent, said she too had seen Mullen at various Communist Party meetings and said he was introduced to her as "Comrade Mullen." Matthew Cvetic and Flavian Stazer, former Pittsburgh Communists, said they had heard that Mullen was a Communist, but said they had no personal knowledge of this.

Musmanno termed as "shocking and inexplicable" Mullen's March, 1953, accusation that the judge had sought dismissal of bribery charges brought by Mullen against two Clairton Councilmen and a coal operator.

June 11 -- Musmanno said he had no reason to suspect Mullen of Communist connections until the union leader accused him of intervening in the bribery case. The justice said he asked the late Philip Murray, former steelworkers president, about charges that Mullen was a Communist and Murray had told him "that is ridiculous." Musmanno added that Mullen had denied having any Communist sympathies. Musmanno was subsequently cleared of the charge by a special three-judge court.

Mullen swore he had never been a Communist Party member. He also denied he had said Musmanno wanted him to drop the bribery charges. Mullen said Musmanno had told him that mutual friends had said "it would be better for me (Mullen)" if the charges were dropped.

June 16 -- District Attorney James F. Malone, Jr., of Allegheny County, Pa., said Mullen had given his office a statement that Musmanno tried to persuade him, on behalf of a "mutual friend," to have the bribery charges dropped. Musmanno, a spectator at the hearing, told Daniel he was "challenging the accuracy, truthfulness, and honesty of several statements" made by Malone.

George E. Dietze, former FBI undercover man in the Pittsburgh Communist Party, said he had been a doorman

at Red meetings and swore he had never seen Mullen at any of them. He called charges against him "ridiculous."

Press, Radio Communists

HEARINGS -- June 29, July 13, 14, on communism in the press and radio.

TESTIMONY -- June 29 -- Winston M. Burdett, currently United Nations correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, said he had been "a devoted and dedicated member of the Communist Party" from 1937 to 1942 and had engaged in Communist espionage in Finland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Turkey. He said he joined the Party in August, 1937, while employed on the now-defunct "Brooklyn Eagle," and left the Party in 1942, shortly after becoming a full-time reporter for CBS.

Burdett listed the names of various persons he said he knew while he was a Communist, some of them still in the newspaper industry. His espionage activities, he testified, consisted of sounding out officials in the countries in which he was a correspondent and transmitting reports to persons connected with the Soviet Union.

After he decided sometime during the winter of 1941-42 to leave the Communist Party, he said his wife was killed by Iranian tribesmen. He later found out, he said, that her murder had been instigated by the Russians.

CBS issued a statement saying it had known of Burdett's background since 1951 and had decided to continue his employment in the conviction that he had been a loyal citizen since his break. The network also released a letter from Subcommittee Chairman Eastland commending Burdett for his testimony in previous closed Committee meetings.

Milton Kaufman admitted to having been a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild in New York, but took the Fifth Amendment to questions about communism in the Guild. Mrs. Violet Weingarten said she was a Guild member and was not a Communist, but refused to answer any other questions about communism. Lyle Dowling, former Naples editor of "Stars and Stripes," denied being a Communist, but refused to answer other questions concerning Communist affiliation.

June 30 -- Victor Weingarten swore he had not been a Communist since 1940, but refused to answer other questions about communism or his former associates.

Charles Grutzner, a "New York Times" reporter, said he quit the Communist Party in 1940 because it had not been run on "democratic principles." He said he had been recruited in the Party by a fellow "Brooklyn Eagle" worker, Nat Einhorn, whom Burdett also had named.

KOREAN STORY QUESTIONED

Grutzner said he told the "Times" about his past some years ago. He had been working for the paper since late 1940. Grutzner was questioned closely about stories he had written for the "Times" while covering the Korean war, particularly one in which the first mention was made that new-type jet planes were in use by UN forces.

Grutzner said he had filed the story direct to the "Times," that copies had been left with the Korean public relations office, and that the "Times" had cleared the story with the Pentagon before publishing it. He said he learned subsequently that Associated Press and United Press correspondents had filed similar stories through Japan where they had been held up. He denied ever having been told that information on the planes was classified.

Gladys Bentley, a former "Eagle" employee named by Burdett as a Communist, refused to answer questions about communism. Amos Landman, formerly of the "New York Daily Mirror", refused to say whether the signature on an affidavit was his. The affidavit bore the name of Amos Landman and said the signer had been a Communist in 1937 or 1938 but had left the Party in 1939. Landman said he also had worked for the defunct New York "PM", and as a free lance correspondent in the Far East.

July 13 -- Melvin L. Barnet, a "New York Times" copy editor for about two years, said he was on the "Brooklyn Eagle" from 1936 to 1941. He invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he had been a Communist Party member at the "Eagle", but said he had not been a Communist since February or March of 1942. The "Times" discharged Barnet immediately after he testified.

David A. Gordon, a "New York Daily News" reporter for six years, said he had been with the "Eagle" from 1933 to 1943 and denied being a Communist "in any way for the past 12 years." He invoked the Fifth Amendment on questions relating to Communist activities at the "Eagle". He admitted having known most of the persons named in previous testimony by Burdett, but refused to say if he had known them as Communists. The "Daily News" fired Gordon July 14.

Landman took the Fifth Amendment when asked if he refused to answer questions to avoid informing on others.

Charles S. Lewis, public affairs director of WCAX radio and television stations in Burlington, Vt., said he had been on the "Eagle" staff from 1929 to 1942. Lewis said he had been a Communist Party member for a few months in 1937 but had quit.

CONTROVERSY OVER GERMAN RADIO

Lewis testified that as head of the radio branch of the Office of Military Government in Germany in the late 1940's he had recommended dismissing Col. William F. Heimlich as director of RIAS (radio in American sector of Germany). Heimlich, currently a Washington, D.C., businessman, said Lewis had wanted him to fire commentators who were "the backbone, blood, and brains of our anti-Communist drive." Lewis said Heimlich had refused to lower the salaries of several station employees.

July 14 -- Ira Henry Freeman, "New York Times" reporter since 1928, said he had joined the Communist Party in 1938 but quit a year later. His connection with the American Newspaper Guild led him to join the Party, Freeman said. He was recruited, he added, by Milton Kaufman, then executive director of the Guild's New York chapter.

Ansel Talbert, "New York Herald Tribune" military and aviation editor, testified about a news story filed from Korea by Charles Grutzner. Talbert said Gen. George C. Stratemeyer "strongly opposed" publishing the information. Talbert denied there was any agreement among Korean correspondents to file the story with a request that their offices clear it with the Pentagon. He said Grutzner filed his story by commercial wireless, despite military warnings not to use that transmission method.

Morgenthau Diary

ACTION -- The Subcommittee June 12 released testimony taken in a closed session from former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and excerpts from his diary placed in the hearing record in connection with

the late Harry Dexter White, a former Treasury aide who was accused of being a Communist informer. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 367.) Additional excerpts were released July 3.

Morgenthau told the Subcommittee that White came to the Treasury in 1934 as one of about 30 economists studying banking practices in the Cleveland Federal Reserve District. He said he did not become acquainted with White until the economist had been with the Treasury for some time.

"No security agent and no individual ever reported or suggested to me that there was any doubt about White's loyalty," Morgenthau said. He added that it was "some time" after he left the Cabinet that he heard of the charges against White. If the charges had been brought to his attention before he left office, Morgenthau said, he would have suspended White and ordered a full investigation.

Eastland July 3 said the excerpts showed White was "in a much more powerful position with the Treasury than has been generally understood." Eastland said White "had a worldwide commercial espionage system reporting to him...(and) an effective political intelligence network."

HEARINGS -- Aug. 30 at Concord, N.H. to seek "previously unrevealed incidents" in White's life; Oct. 28 in Washington on release of Morgenthau's diary.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 30 -- Attorney General Louis C. Wyman of New Hampshire submitted documents he said were discovered in 1953 in White's summer home. White died in New Hampshire in 1948.

Wyman said correspondence files included letters from such persons as former President Harry S. Truman; the late Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius; former Vice President Henry A. Wallace; the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson; Morgenthau; and Prof. Kirtley Mather of Harvard University.

Eastland said the papers threw "light on the conduct" of an unnamed individual to be investigated later. He said the papers would aid in a broad inquiry into influences exerted on United States policies in China and Europe.

Oct. 28 -- Morgenthau testified in closed session that he had given the 900 volumes of his diary to the government and that release of the papers was up to federal officials.

J. H. Macomber, Jr., of the General Services Administration said that about 300 pages of some 1,600 requested by the Subcommittee bore a secret classification and were being reviewed for possible declassification by the agencies concerned.

Knowles Probe

HEARING -- Sept. 15 on possible Communist Party activities of Mrs. Mary Knowles.

BACKGROUND -- Mrs. Knowles in May, 1953, invoked the Fifth Amendment and refused to tell the Subcommittee whether she was a Communist party member, as charged by Herbert Philbrick, former FBI undercover agent. Mrs. Knowles then was dismissed as a librarian in South Norwood, Mass. Later, she was hired by the William Jeanes Memorial Library in Plymouth Meeting, Pa. The Subcommittee said the Fund for the Republic, which was financed by the Ford Foundation, in June, 1955, awarded $5,000 to the library "for its 'courageous and effective defense of democratic principles' in refusing to discharge Mrs. Knowles on the demand of townspeople."

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 15 -- Mrs. Knowles refused to say whether she ever was a Communist and challenged the right of the Subcommittee to question her. She said that "for many, many years" she had had no connection with any organization on the Attorney General's subversive list. She said the Fund for the Republic award was not a subsidy to the library but was made "for their courageous stand in employing me." Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), sole Subcommittee member at the hearing, said he felt Mrs. Knowles was in contempt.

Jury 'Eavesdropping'

ACTION -- The Subcommittee Oct. 5 ordered an inquiry on recordings made of jury deliberations at Wichita, Kan., as part of a study by the University of Chicago Law School.

Eastland said his group would "recommend whatever legislation...necessary to insure that anyone who so violates the sanctity of the jury room...will find himself in violation of the law." He said violation of the jury system would be "one of the greatest blows ever struck at the integrity of our judicial system."

Chicago University Professor Harry Kalven, director of the project, said the recordings had been made with prior consent and approval of the chief judge, the trial judge, and attorneys for all parties, including the United States District Attorney.

HEARINGS -- Oct. 12, 13, on recordings made of jury deliberations at Wichita, Kan.

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 12 -- Dean Edward H. Levi of the University's law school said the arrangements to record the jury deliberations were made with the consent of the trial judge and Chief Judge Orie L. Phillips of the 10th Judicial Circuit. He said jury deliberation recordings made under proper safeguards could develop information helpful in strengthening the jury system. The recordings were not to be played publicly, he said.

Oct. 13 -- Robert M. Cowger, a former assistant United States attorney for Kansas, said he agreed to permit a University of Chicago research team to record jury deliberations in a condemnation case he was prosecuting for the government in May, 1954.

George Templar, former U.S. attorney for Kansas, said he first learned of the recordings when they were played at the annual conference of the 10th Judicial Circuit in July where "upwards of 75-100 persons were present." William C. Farmer, U.S. attorney for Kansas, who attended the conference, said his impression of the recordings was that they were "strictly a study of jury deliberation and...the...objective" was to determine whether juries were doing their job to the best of their ability and whether judges could improve their instructions and lawyers explain their cases more clearly.

Fred L. Strodtbeck, sociology professor at the University of Chicago, said he thought those at the judicial conference were impressed by the high caliber of the jury and the way it arrived at its verdict in a complicated case.

Paul Kitch, Kansas lawyer, said he "sold" Levi on making the recordings in order to build confidence in the jury system. He said the recordings offered a "fair sampling of what the jury system can accomplish." He said Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark and Solicitor General Simon Sobeloff were at the conference when the recordings were played.

Chicago lawyer Abner J. Mikva said there were many precedents for disclosing "secrets" of jury deliberations. He said judges had been forced in some Kansas cases to allow jurors to testify as to what was said in their closed discussion.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Eastland Oct. 14 ordered the transcript of the hearings on jury "eavesdropping" sent to the House Judiciary Committee, which would originate any impeachment proceedings against federal judges.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Oct. 22 said chief judge Phillips "never approved the jury eavesdropping and the statements made to the contrary are wrong." Paul Kitch Oct 23 reiterated that Phillips approved the project. The judge Oct. 23 said he "merely gave...opinion and advice. I had no authority to tell them what to do..."

TRANSPORTATION STUDY

The Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization April 18, 1955, issued a report recommending fewer controls on the transportation industry. Trucking and railroad groups had sharply divided reactions to the report.

Neil J. Curry, president of the American Trucking Associations, said April 19 that "in the guise of attempting to improve competition in transportation, the report ...would ultimately destroy effective competition." Curry added that "restricting the power" of the Interstate Commerce Commission in rate matters would remove from the transportation scene the only effective protection provided by Congress against "dog-eat-dog rate warfare and discrimination between shippers, commodities and territories..." He said truckers felt they could not survive the "unbridled money power" of the railroads if the ICC's power were curtailed.

However, President William T. Faricy of the Association of American Railroads April 21 said the "report,...recognizing as it does that changed conditions in transportation call for corresponding changes in government policy, is distinctly encouraging."

A House subcommittee held a series of hearings in October to hear a discussion and explanation of the report. Bills (S 1920, HR 6141, HR 6142) to carry out the report's recommendations were introduced in 1955 but no action was taken on them.

Background

The Advisory Committee was established by President Eisenhower on July 12, 1954. Members included Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, chairman, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, and Director Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Ad hoc participating members were Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, and Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes.

To assist it, the Committee appointed a Working Group of transportation analysts from outside the government. Under the direction of Arthur W. Page, a director and former vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the Group invited members of the transportation industry to submit views on the soundness of existing transportation policy. The Group also used data and information from government sources for its report to the Committee. This report was not made public.

In his 1955 State of the Union message President Eisenhower said the Committee was "thoroughly examining existing federal transportation policies to determine their effect on the adequacy of transportation services. This is the first such comprehensive review directly undertaken by the executive branch of the government in modern times. We are not only examining major problems facing the various modes of transport, we are also studying closely the inter-relationships of civilian and government requirements for transportation. Legislation will be recommended to correct policy deficiencies which we may find."

The Advisory Committee submitted its report to the President and it was released April 18, 1955.

Major Conclusions

What were major conclusions?

The introduction of the report said:

"Within the short span of one generation this country has witnessed a transportation revolution....

"As late as 1920, the railroads held a virtual monopoly of intercity transportation with the exception of areas served by water....

"Today a wide selection of transport methods (is available) for the movement of goods and people from one place to another with economy, expedition, and safety....

"In major respects, government (at all levels) has played a decisive role in these fast moving and dynamic changes in the organization, financing, and operation of the nation's domestic transportation services....

"During this same period, government has failed to keep pace with this change and has, in fact, intensified its regulation of transportation....

"Paradoxically, the underlying concept of this regulation has continued to be based on the historic assumption that transportation is monopolistic, despite the fact that the power of individual transportation enterprises to exercise monopoly control has been rapidly eliminated by the growth of pervasive competition....

"The dislocations which have emerged from this intensified competition, on the one hand, and the restraining effects of public regulation on the other, have borne heavily on the common carrier segment of the transportation industry."

The Committee concluded that:

"The transportation industry operates today in the general atmosphere of pervasive competition.

"Adjustment of regulatory programs and policies to these competitive facts is long overdue.

"The restoration and maintenance of a progressive and financially strong system of common carrier transportation is of paramount importance to the public interest."

Major Objectives

Major objectives listed in the report:

- "Increased reliance on competitive forces of transportation in ratemaking in order:

"(a) to have transportation enterprises function under a system of dynamic competition which will

speed up technical innovation and foster the development of new rate and service concepts.

"(b) to enable each form of transport to reflect its abilities in the market by aggressive experimentation in rates and service in order to demonstrate to the full its possibilities for service to the shipping and traveling public.

- "Maintenance of a modernized and financially strong system of common carrier transportation.
- "Encouragement of increased efficiency and economy in the management of all transportation services in order to give the ultimate consumer the benefit of the lowest possible transportation costs.
- "Development of an efficient transportation system for defense mobilization or war."

Recommendations

Recommendations of the Presidential Committee:

Rate Control -- Limit regulatory authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to determination of reasonable minimum or maximum rates....

Suspension Powers -- Continue on a more restrictive basis ICC's authority to suspend proposed changes in rates, shorten suspension period to three months instead of seven.

Long-and-Short Haul Clause -- Remove requirement that rail or water common carriers obtain prior approval before making certain changes in rates if changes were necessary to meet actual competition and the change was not less than a minimum reasonable rate.

Volume Freight Rates -- Make lawful volume rates based on cost differences when rates were established to meet competition.

Private Carriers -- Define a private motor vehicle carrier as any person not included in definition of a common or a contract carrier who transported property he owned, provided the property was not acquired for the purpose of transporting and selling it.

Contract Carriers -- Redefine motor and water contract carriage as transportation providing services for hire but otherwise equivalent to...private carriage.

Bulk Exemptions -- Repeal the bulk commodity exemption granted water carriers so such transportation would be subject to regulation similar to other forms of transportation.

Freight Forwarders -- Provide statutory standards for determining which cooperative shippers or associations distributing volume freight on a non-profit basis are entitled to exemption from regulation.

Service Deficits -- Empower the ICC to override certain state service requirements if continuing service would result in a net revenue loss or unduly burden commerce; provided reasonably adequate service remained available.

Government Rates -- Continue permitting carriers to establish voluntary special rates for government transportation, but subject such rates to provisions of the Act, with certain exceptions.

Policy Clauses

Key clauses of existing and recommended policies on transportation (emphasis supplied):

Existing Policy -- "It is hereby declared to be the national transportation policy of the Congress to provide for fair and impartial regulation of all modes of transportation...so administered as to recognize and preserve the inherent advantages of each; to promote safe, adequate, economical, and efficient service and foster sound economic conditions in transportation and among the several carriers; to encourage the establishment and maintenance of reasonable charges for transportation services, without unjust discriminations, undue preferences or advantages, or unfair or destructive competitive practices...." (Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. 54 Stat 899)

Recommended Policy -- "To provide for and develop, under the free enterprise system of dynamic competition, a strong, efficient and financially sound national transportation industry....

"To encourage and promote full competition between modes of transportation at charges not less than reasonable minimum charges, or more than reasonable maximum charges,...

"To reduce economic regulation of the transportation industry to the minimum consistent with the public interest to the end that the inherent economic advantages...of each mode of transportation may be realized in such a manner so as to reflect its full competitive capabilities." (Report of the Presidential Advisory Committee and proposed legislation)

An indication of the comparative positions of the railroad and trucking industries since 1930 is shown on the following chart, which gives the percentage of ton-miles carried over railroads, highways, and waterways:

Year	Railroads	Highways	Waterways	Total Ton-Miles (millions)
1930	73.1%	4.5%	16.4%	528,069
1935	67.7	8.1	16.2	419,251
1940	61.5	9.5	19.3	610,473
1945	67.4	6.1	14.1	1,014,884
1950	57.5	14.1	15.9	1,029,716
1953	52.8	15.6	17.4	1,164,671

SOURCES: Railroads, Interstate Commerce Commission; Highways, Bureau of Public Roads; Waterways, Department of Army.

Percentages will not total 100 as pipelines and airlines are excluded.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Sept. 19-21 on the report of the Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization.

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 19 -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said the Advisory Committee's recommendations were "not aimed at giving one form of transportation an unfair advantage over another." He urged

limiting the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulatory authority "to the prescription of reasonable minimum and maximum rates." Weeks denied trucking industry charges that abolition of ICC's price-fixing system would give the railroads an unfair advantage over their competitors.

He said the recommendations were designed to "strengthen" publicly regulated common carriers -- both railroad and motor transport -- against contract truckers and "private" trucking fleets owned by manufacturers. Weeks said the changes would strengthen the common carrier system, which was steadily weakening.

Director Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization said the policy proposed new safeguards in determining reasonable maximum rates where it could be shown the carrier had no effective competition for certain traffic.

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson also endorsed the proposed new policy. He said "greater flexibility in rate making will enable common carrier management to adjust rates more readily, and rates will be permitted to reflect cost advantages whenever they exist and to their full extent." He added: "It is the common carrier segment of our transportation industry upon which primary reliance must be placed in the event of an emergency."

RAILROADS, TRUCKERS DIFFER

Sept. 20 -- J. Carter Fort of the Association of American Railroads said the Association generally favored the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. He supported a recommendation providing, in effect, that a regulated carrier should not be barred from establishing a competitive rate merely because of its effect on another form of transportation. "In resisting the recommendations of the Advisory Committee with respect to competitive rates, the truckers are attempting to protect traffic for which they are not economically qualified and which they can be assured of only as a result of artificial restraints upon their competitors," he said.

James F. Pinkney of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., predicted that adoption of the new policy would lead to a "rate-cutting war" with "the inevitable effect of driving the independent trucking industry out of business." He said, "If carriers were permitted to establish rates solely at their discretion, it is inevitable that competitively made rates would favor the large shipper, the large producing and consuming communities, and the commodities moving in heavy volume as against the small shipper, the small community, and the commodity which moves in small volume." "Chaos" would result if the government discarded "the wealth of administrative and judicial precedent" built up around existing policy, he said.

Sept. 21 -- Giles Morrow of the Freight Forwarders Institute said his industry was faced with "cut-throat competition of fly-by-night operators." He endorsed a proposal to set up more exacting standards to specify which groups of shippers acting together were subject to federal regulation.

Chester C. Thompson of the American Waterways Operators, Inc., assailed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee as "ill-advised" and a "hunting license for the railroads." He said "the overall policy announced publicly by the Administration with respect to the small businessman is being absolutely contravened by the new transportation policy announced by the Cabinet committee.."

Dave Beck, AFL Teamsters Union president, in a statement said limitation of ICC regulatory authority would bring back "the good old days of railroad monopoly and unlimited power."

DIXON-YATES CONTRACT

Controversy over the Dixon-Yates power contract extended throughout the 1955 session of Congress. Although President Eisenhower ordered the contract cancelled July 11, Congressmen found the subject too good a political football to drop.

The issue of public versus private power was in the fore during lengthy hearings. When they concluded, an interim report by a panel of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee strongly censured motives and actions by top government officials. The role of Adolphe H. Wenzell, Budget Bureau consultant and officer of the company acting as financial agent to Dixon-Yates, was sharply criticized.

The Atomic Energy Commission Nov. 23 ruled the contract invalid and said the government would not pay settlement costs. Wenzell's "conflicting private interest" while advising the government was cited by the AEC as the basis of its decision.

The Dixon-Yates contract provided that a private utility group build a $107,250,000 steam generating plant at West Memphis, Ark. The power was to be fed into the Tennessee Valley Authority system to replace power furnished by TVA to Atomic Energy Commission installations.

Background

REFERENCE -- "Atomic Energy Program." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 534ff.)

The Dixon-Yates controversy grew out of increased demand for power in the TVA area, particularly by the AEC, whose nuclear plants were expected to absorb approximately half of TVA's output by 1957.

In 1953, with the power need expected to become most critical in the Memphis area, President Truman sought funds for a proposed TVA-owned steam plant at Fulton Landing, Tenn. TVA respresentatives estimated that the cost of the plant would be $100 million, with the government borrowing this amount at 2½ percent interest. The proposal was rejected by Congress principally because it did not feel TVA should be expanded further, especially for a power facility that was not hydroelectric.

In 1954, TVA asked the Eisenhower Administration to approve construction of eight new steam generating plants with 1,395,000 kilowatts capacity. This request was denied by Joseph M. Dodge, director of the Bureau of the Budget. Dodge Jan. 4 proposed, instead, that the AEC release 500,000 to 600,000 kilowatts of TVA power for distribution elsewhere in the valley by contracting to buy an equivalent amount from private sources for its uranium-enriching plant at Paducah, Ky.

President Eisenhower, in his 1954 budget message, said "no appropriations are included in the 1955 fiscal budget for new power generation units by the Tennessee Valley Authority." The Budget Bureau explained later that the Administration wanted time to restudy "the respective needs of the federal government, TVA and private enterprise in this whole matter, without denying the region adequate power in the interim."

DIXON-YATES ORIGIN

At this point Dixon and Yates entered the picture. Edgar H. Dixon, president of Middle South Utilities, Inc., proposed supplying TVA with 450,000 kilowatts of power to be delivered at their Memphis terminal. On Feb. 20, 1954 the Budget Bureau asked Eugene A. Yates, president of the Southern Company, a utility holding company with subsidiaries bordering the TVA region on the South, if he would cooperate with Dixon in furnishing a plan to provide the new power. Yates agreed, and on Feb. 25 the AEC received the initial plan of what became known as the "Dixon-Yates proposal."

A revised plan was submitted April 10 because certain terms in the original proposal were not acceptable to the government. The second plan called for erection of a $107,250,000 plant at West Memphis on a 25-year contract with Dixon-Yates. The plant would feed 500,000 kilowatts of electricity into the TVA transmission system at Memphis, leaving the existing AEC load at Paducah undisturbed, and another 100,000 kilowatts to AEC's Oak Ridge, Tenn. plants.

Disapproval of the plan was registered April 22 by TVA officials, particularly with regard to cost estimates.

The AEC received an alternative proposal May 27 from a New York finance syndicate headed by Walter Von Tresckow. This was largely a financing arrangement for a plant at the TVA-recommended site of Fulton, Tenn. The AEC recommended against the plan on June 9.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy began hearings June 18 on amendments to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, partially with the proposed Dixon-Yates contract in mind. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 538ff.) The amended act, passed Aug. 17, required, in part, that AEC power contracts be submitted to the Joint Committee for its approval.

CONTRACT APPROVED

The AEC on November 10 voted to approve the Dixon-Yates contract, as amended. Contract changes included provisions for arbitration, a limit on profits to be realized by the contractor, and a recapture clause permitting the government to take over the proposed plant at any time within three years. The contract was signed November 11. Nov. 13, the GOP-controlled Joint Atomic Energy Committee in effect approved the contract by voting, 10-8, to waive the 30-day waiting period required in the new atomic energy law.

The Securities and Exchange Commission began hearings on the contract Dec. 7. The Dixon-Yates proposal was for the purchase of $5.5 million in capital stock in Mississippi Valley Generating Company, a new corporation set up to build and operate the plant. The balance reportedly would be raised by borrowing from banks and other institutions.

In an effort to prove the Dixon-Yates contract "detrimental to the interests of investors and consumers," the state of Tennessee, joined by 40 municipalities, consumer groups and cooperatives in the TVA area, Dec. 7 called on the SEC to compel the private utility firms to produce all their papers relating to the contract. The utilities group opposed as a "fishing expedition" the introduction of such evidence. Opposition attorneys said the papers were needed to determine if the formation of Mississippi Valley Generating Co. by Middle South Utilities and the Southern Co. would bring about a concentration of control of public utilities in violation of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

The SEC Dec. 9 granted opposition attorneys the right to cross-examine the private power group's witnesses on private conversations which led up to public negotiation of the Dixon-Yates contract.

Hearings ended Dec. 21, and on Jan. 11, 1955 the SEC recommended approval of the contract.

REACTIONS

Public and private power groups were quick to show their preferences. The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and the American Public Power Association were leading opponents of the contract. Favoring the contract were the National Association of Electric Companies and business groups interested in getting government out of commercial enterprises.

The NAEC Jan. 3 issued a pamphlet which said the Dixon-Yates power contract "stands out as an example of industry and government working together to build up the nation's military and economic strength." The pamphlet, according to the Association, was published to "help create an informed body of opinion on this important subject." P. L. Smith, president of NAEC, said the booklet would also "help clear up misconceptions and misinformation." According to the publication, the AEC estimated that power under terms of the contract would be available at "lower rates, on a comparable basis, than under any other existing AEC contract for power."

Harold Quinton, president of Edison Electric Institute, a research group for private utilities, said Feb. 2 that the Dixon-Yates combine was "doing a splendid service in the public interest in standing firm" on the controversial power contract. In a telegram to Dixon, Quinton said: "I want to state that the investor-owned electric power industry wholeheartedly supports the basic philosophy of the government in calling on private enterprise to perform these jobs. The contract is a splendid example of cooperation between private citizens and government."

From this point on, hearings by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee were interspersed with charges of "politics" and demands for investigations of motives and persons involved in the Dixon-Yates contract.

PRESIDENT CANCELS CONTRACT

On July 6, President Eisenhower told a press conference he would cancel the contract if Memphis went ahead with proposed plans to build a generating plant. A final decision to cancel the contract was announced July 11 by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. after Memphis Mayor Frank Tobey assured the President the city had positive plans for the plant.

This was not the end of the controversy, however, for hearings continued on the roles played by various agencies and individuals in the transactions. On Aug. 22 an interim report on its hearings was issued by a panel of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, including Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), and William Langer (R N.D.). The report said the Dixon-Yates deal was a "usurpation of Congressional responsibilities and functions...a deliberate effort to reverse power policy in the Tennessee Valley by devious, indirect and improper administrative practices..."

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- Jan. 27 -- The 10-member Democratic majority voted to adopt a resolution designed to block the Dixon-Yates power contract. The resolution, offered by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), called for rescission of the 1954 resolution which authorized AEC to execute the contract ahead of schedule. The 1955 resolution also recommended that AEC cancel the contract.

Jan. 28 -- The resolution was adopted on a 10-8 party-line vote.

Feb. 3 -- The Committee released a report based on 1954 hearings defending the proposed power contract. Republicans, who controlled the Committee at the time the report was written, termed the contract "proper" and said the real issue was whether TVA should be allowed to continue power output expansion indefinitely "subsidized by federal funds."

The Democratic minority said the contract was "fundamentally wrong", the AEC "has been distracted from its primary task of assuring our country world leadership in atomic energy," and there "is still no assurance that the present contract adequately protects the interests of the government and the American taxpayers."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss said Feb. 8 that the AEC, at a Feb. 5 meeting, "resolved, by majority vote, that it would not now cancel" the Dixon-Yates power contract as requested by the Joint Committee.

On Feb. 7 the Securities and Exchange Commission rejected a demand of the state of Tennessee for additional hearings on the contract. The SEC Feb. 9 approved financing of the project by a 4-1 vote.

CHARGES DISPUTED

HEARINGS -- Jan. 31-Feb. 10 on the state of the atomic energy industry.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 31 -- Thomas E. Murray, AEC commissioner, said he favored the resolution the Committee adopted Jan. 28 calling upon AEC to drop the Dixon-Yates proposal. He called the project a "drain on (the) time and energies" of the AEC.

Feb. 1 -- Strauss said "it is unfortunate and inaccurate to give...the impression of any slow-down or discontinuity in our progress" as a result of the Dixon-Yates controversy. He asserted that "the production of atomic weapons...is at an all-time high."

Feb. 8 -- Murray reiterated his opposition to the contract and said it had taken about 2,087 hours of Commission time since November, 1954.

Feb. 10 -- Strauss said "a false impression" was given by Murray in his statistics. Strauss said Murray omitted to say that three of AEC's most important divisions -- military applications, reactor development, and research -- had spent no time at all on the contract.

The Dixon-Yates combine announced Feb. 12 that it had used its option to buy a site near West Memphis, Ark., for its proposed plant. Edgar Dixon said the company was "just about ready to go" with actual construction.

Reps. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) and Melvin Price (D Ill.) of the Joint Committee Feb. 15 asked the SEC to hold new hearings on the Dixon-Yates contract. They charged the SEC with "excessively restrictive rulings."

The state of Tennessee March 14 asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for an order blocking the financing of the Dixon-Yates power contract. The state asked the court to set aside the Feb. 9 order which authorized the first phase of the financing (a stock issue). On Feb. 18, the SEC denied a petition for rehearing on the stock issue filed on behalf of Tennessee and municipalities within the state which were protesting the contract.

The General Accounting Office April 1 sharply criticized previous work by Ebasco Services, Inc., a New York engineering and construction firm scheduled to design and supervise construction of the plant. The report advised the AEC to get "contractual assurance" that any increase in Ebasco's cost estimate for Dixon-Yates would not be paid by the government through higher power rates.

The AEC April 21 approved, by majority vote, the hiring of Ebasco Services as "architect-engineer and construction management contractor" for the plant.

Monopoly Subcommittee Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 27 -- Aug. 3 on the role of the Budget Bureau in the Dixon-Yates contract.

TESTIMONY -- June 27 -- Budget Director Rowland Hughes said the Bureau retained Adolphe H. Wenzell in 1953 as an unpaid consultant on the accounting system of TVA, "particularly as to comparison of its annual reports of earnings with private industry...." Wenzell was simultaneously an officer of the First Boston Corp., a New York financing house which represented Dixon-Yates. Hughes insisted that Wenzell was not present at meetings when proposals to finance the power plant were discussed.

(In a Senate speech Feb. 18, Lister Hill (D Ala.) declared that an official of the First Boston Corp., an investment house that handles utility financing, acted as a consultant to the Bureau of the Budget "during the very period when the Dixon-Yates deal was being put together. There exists persuasive evidence that this man participated in conferences and meetings on the Dixon-Yates matter, which were held in the Budget Bureau, at the very time when the First Boston Co. was making arrangements for financing the Dixon-Yates plant" Hill said.

(The official was identified as Wenzell, vice president of First Boston, who was an adviser to the Budget Bureau in May-Sept., 1953, and was recalled to the Bureau from January-April, 1954, to work on "technical aspects" of the Dixon-Yates proposal.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), June 28 told the Senate of an apparent effort "to conceal and hide the true facts" in the Dixon-Yates contract. He said his Subcommittee investigators were refused access to Budget Bureau files.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) June 30 denied Kefauver's charges and said "at no time did Mr. Wenzell act for the Bureau of the Budget or any other agency for the transaction of business with the First Boston Corp. or the Dixon-Yates interests."

President Eisenhower June 30 asked Budget Director Hughes to determine whether the Dixon-Yates contract currently was in the interests of the Tennessee Valley. The President said the study was needed because of a June 23 decision of the City of Memphis, Tenn., to build its own generating plant rather than take Dixon-Yates power.

FBI AGENTS CALLED IN

TESTIMONY -- July 6 -- Kefauver said it was "distasteful" to him to have discovered FBI agents had been ordered by Attorney General Brownell "to conduct an inquiry into the good faith of the Mayor and City Commission of Memphis." Justice Department officials had said the FBI was being used because it was the "easiest and the fastest" way to get desired data on the plans of Memphis.

Paul L. Miller, an assistant vice president of First Boston Corp., was asked about that company's selection as the Dixon-Yates financial agent, and the role played by Wenzell. Miller said Wenzell called him to Washington, more than a month before the first Dixon-Yates proposal was made, to attend a meeting with Wenzell, Edgar H. Dixon, and AEC Chairman Strauss.

Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, a hearing spectator, said the Administration omitted all mention of Wenzell, Miller and First Boston in its account, published Aug. 21, 1954, of negotiations leading to the Dixon-Yates contract.

Miller denied he was called into the discussion because his company expected a fee for its advice. He said Wenzell kept him "very generally" informed about developments.

July 7 -- Miller said the sale of $100 million in bonds to finance the Dixon-Yates company still was subject to approval by the SEC. However, he disagreed with Anderson, who suggested the contract could be cancelled without cost.

Kefauver said he would write the Comptroller General suggesting payments be held up on the grounds that testimony before the Subcommittee showed "a highly questionable relationship" between First Boston and the government, and there was "in fact no contract" since "the debt money arrangement has not been finally acted upon."

PRESIDENT DEFENDS WENZELL ROLE

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- President Eisenhower July 6 said the contract would be cancelled if Memphis went ahead with its plans for a municipal power plant. He also said Wenzell had played a proper role in the negotiations. He told his press conference he regarded the decision of Memphis to build the plant as in line with his philosophy of local responsibility for power where other factors were not involved.

TESTIMONY -- July 8 -- Arthur H. Dean, counsel for the First Boston Corp., expressed surprise that the role of First Boston and Wenzell in Dixon-Yates negotiations was not generally known. He said Wenzell's experience might illustrate "that no private citizen ever ought to try to render a public service."

Wenzell said he made an "objective" study of power in the Tennessee Valley area from which he outlined four plans. One would have established a special generating company to feed power into the TVA area, a plan similar to the Dixon-Yates proposal.

Under questioning, Wenzell agreed he opposed public power and considered any expansion of TVA "galloping socialism." He said First Boston paid his salary during his work for the Budget Bureau because it was "a chance to do a public duty for the Administration."

Wenzell said he attended six meetings on Dixon-Yates at AEC headquarters in the spring of 1954. Kefauver said this refuted earlier testimony by Administration officials that Wenzell had no policy-making role. Wenzell produced the report he had made to the Budget Bureau. It was made public July 9.

Kefauver said the report showed TVA was "attacked in the dark, behind its back, and with no chance to reply."

July 11 -- Wenzell was questioned on his work for the Budget Bureau. He recalled an interview with Strauss, but said he could not recall the topic.

CONTRACT CANCELLED

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Administration's decision to cancel the contract was announced July 11 by Brownell, after Mayor Frank Tobey of Memphis had assured the President the city had positive plans to provide its own power.

TESTIMONY -- July 12 -- Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong of the SEC declined to answer questions as to whether a decision to cancel SEC hearings into Dixon-Yates financing, June 13, was made under pressure from any other executive agency. Kefauver noted the hearings did not reopen until June 16, the date upon which the House voted on the Public Works appropriation measure providing funds for Dixon-Yates. (See pp. 227ff.)

July 13 -- Armstrong said Brownell told him he could answer the questions he had avoided the previous day. He said his refusal to answer had been based upon a 1954 ruling that inter-departmental discussions were privileged. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 353.) SEC is an independent agency not under direct control of the President.

Armstrong said Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams had asked him to suspend the Dixon-Yates finance hearings. He said Adams thought it might be necessary to have government attorneys intervene, but decided not to do so. Armstrong declined to answer detailed questions about his conversation with Adams

(On July 13 the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy held hearings on cancellation of the Dixon-Yates contract. See below.)

July 18 -- Chairman George D. Woods of the First Boston Corp. said he initiated contacts between his company and former Budget Bureau Director Joseph M. Dodge in May, 1953. Woods said he was "at a loss" to understand why Hughes said he was not aware First Boston was the Dixon-Yates financial agent.

July 19 -- Woods said he obtained Wenzell's report on the TVA a few weeks after it was completed, while Members of Congress were unable to get copies. He said he then sent two vice presidents to Tennessee for official talks with TVA officials to "continue the policy inaugurated" when he offered help to Dodge. Woods denied his approach to Dodge was for the purpose of "breaking up TVA."

Dean said conflict of interest laws did not apply to "intermittent" experts retained by the government, and Wenzell was not liable under them.

SHERMAN ADAMS DECLINES TO TESTIFY

July 20 -- Sinclair Armstrong said Sherman Adams mentioned the TVA appropriation when they talked of postponing the SEC hearing. Asked if he discussed the Subcommittee hearings with Adams during the last week, Armstrong declined to reply, claiming the matter was "completely privileged."

July 21 -- Kefauver said Adams refused a Subcommittee invitation to testify.

Kenneth E. Fields, AEC general manager, declined to say whether he and other AEC staff members had been in touch with other government officials when they were preparing a chronology of the Dixon-Yates contract from which the names of Wenzell and Miller had been removed.

July 27 -- Robert A. McDowell, SEC director of corporate regulation, said he believed the Dixon-Yates contract had met legal requirements.

Armstrong said he had been directed not to testify about a July 13 telephone conversation with Adams. He said his instructions came from Brownell, through White House counsel Gerald Morgan. Armstrong said he already had told the Subcommittee every detail in which SEC had dealt with Dixon-Yates financing.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) said he hoped President Eisenhower would "suggest" that Adams give the Subcommittee "the full details of the Dixon-Yates deal."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Edgar H. Dixon July 27 said cancellation of the Dixon-Yates contract was a victory for the Eisenhower Administration.

President Eisenhower July 27 said former Budget director Dodge, currently a Presidential assistant, had been directed to testify fully on the contract.

TESTIMONY -- July 29 -- Kefauver said SEC hearings on Dixon-Yates financing were "a fraud and a sham." Kefauver said "the record clearly shows a situation was created which made it impossible for...(SEC) to sit...as an impartial and unbiased judge...."

Armstrong said Kefauver made an "unwarranted conclusion." He added that SEC had decided the question of Dixon-Yates financing "on the record before it."

McDowell said he did not think Wenzell's role in negotiations had anything to do with the financing decision.

A letter was received from Adams confirming his refusal to testify. Kefauver asked Adams to change his decision. Adams replied his "position has not changed."

Aug. 1 -- Kefauver said Adams' refusal to testify indicated he had knowledge which "he and the President do not want this Committee and the public to have."

DIXON DESCRIBES PLAN

Dixon said he had known Wenzell "casually" and denied that Wenzell or any other official of the First Boston Corp. was consulted in regard to the Dixon-Yates contract negotiations.

Dixon said he had "no idea what in the world he (Wenzell) did." Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) told Dixon: "I want you to know that I believe you are lying right now."

Dixon said money costs were discussed "informally" with Wenzell from time to time "as a means of checking our own informed judgment." Dixon said the Dixon-Yates plan was his own idea and "a sound idea." He added he thought the President "did exactly right" in cancelling the contract.

Aug 2 -- Dixon was questioned about the functions of Wenzell during preparation of the Dixon-Yates contract. Langer moved that the testimony of Dixon and Wenzell be referred to the Justice Department for possible perjury action. Kefauver said some of Dixon's testimony contained "glaring conflicts." An attorney representing Dixon protested Kefauver's statement, claimed Dixon had been consistent in his testimony.

Joseph M. Dodge, former Budget director, said the policy decision on the Dixon-Yates contract was his alone. He said Wenzell's name might have been omitted from the official Dixon-Yates chronology because he was not a "principal." Dodge described Wenzell as "a technical consultant." Earlier, Dixon described Wenzell as "a courier."

Dodge said a report on TVA written by Wenzell for the Budget Bureau had been given to President Eisenhower and to former President Herbert Hoover. Hoover said he thought the report was a good one, said Dodge. Asked what he thought of Wenzell giving a copy of the report to Woods, (chairman of First Boston Corp.), Dodge replied, "I don't like it."

Kefauver asked Dodge why he, a Presidential assistant, could come before the Subcommittee while another assistant was not available. Dodge said he was testifying as a former Budget Bureau director and not in his capacity as a Presidential assistant.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT IN ORDER

During the hearings an opinion by Assistant Comptroller General Frank H. Weitzell was discussed. Weitzell held the Dixon-Yates contract in order, unless wrongdoing could be demonstrated, and penalty clauses against the government valid. Weitzell's opinion, written for the AEC, suggested the contract could best be closed out by negotiation.

Aug. 3 -- Kefauver said Dixon had transgressed federal law in taking up his official duties with the Mississippi Valley Generating Co. because a person could not be a director or official of more than one utility, unless Federal Power Commission permission was obtained. Kefauver said Dixon "acted at his own peril" in acquiring land and equipment before SEC approval of Dixon-Yates financing plans.

Dixon said the decision to go ahead was a matter of business judgment. He said he anticipated no difficulty in reaching a satisfactory settlement with the government, told reporters cancellation charges would be "well under" an estimate of $5.5 million.

REPORT CRITICIZES OFFICIALS

ACTION -- The three-man Subcommittee panel Aug. 22 issued an interim report saying the investigation had raised questions as to "the proper role and the integrity of independent, quasi-judicial agencies, and honesty and uprightness in government."

The report said officials of the Eisenhower Administration had shown "contempt of Congress and its constitutional powers" through the use of "devious, indirect, and improper administrative practices." Officials criticized included Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, Budget Director Rowland Hughes, and SEC Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong. "One of the shameful things about the Dixon-Yates deal is the way the President's staff has played fast and loose with the facts even where he is concerned," the report added.

The report also accused Administration officials of "a broad effort" to hide the part played by Adolphe Wenzell in Dixon-Yates negotiations. The contract was "a deliberate effort to reverse power policy in the Tennessee Valley," the report contended. "Misuse of independent agencies, suppression, concealment" had been used to attain that end.

The report was signed by panel chairman Kefauver, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), and William Langer (R N.D.).

Atomic Energy Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HEARINGS -- July 13 on the cancellation of the Dixon-Yates contract.

TESTIMONY -- AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss said preliminary plans had been drawn up to terminate the contract, but that the agency was still awaiting direct instructions to proceed. He said he had believed Adolphe Wenzell was only representing First Boston Corp., not the Budget Bureau, when he met with him in January, 1954.

William Mitchell, AEC general counsel, said the Dixon-Yates contract was fully effective and a binding obligation of the government, a view criticized by Committee Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.). Anderson said Mitchell had told the Committee in November, 1954, the contract could not be in force until it cleared all legal and financial barriers with the SEC. This had not been achieved, and the contract could not be binding, Anderson contended.

ACTION -- The Committee July 26 and 28, in executive session refused to sanction draft legislation designed by the AEC to facilitate cancellation of the agreement with the Mississippi Valley Generating Co.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Rep. Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) July 30 said a House Small Business Committee hearing July 28 learned three FPC attorneys had severely criticized the Dixon-Yates contract.

Evins said FPC Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall failed to tell this to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee in November, 1954, when he testified "our attorneys had not passed" on the contract.

Anderson July 30 released identical letters written to the AEC, Justice Department, and Budget Bureau in which they were asked to furnish monthly reports of all conferences, phone calls, and correspondence relating in any way to cancellation of the Dixon-Yates contract.

On Oct. 7, Strauss said the AEC would "hold in abeyance the negotiation" of a settlement of the Dixon-Yates contract pending an analysis of its validity. Strauss said the AEC had "been conducting a study of the potential effects upon the contract of questions of possible conflict of interest and public policy."

CONTRACT HELD INVALID

On Nov. 23 the AEC ruled that the contract was invalid and "not an obligation which can be recognized by the United States." The decision was based on an opinion by AEC's general counsel, William Mitchell, who found, on the basis of Wenzell's role, that "there is a substantial question as to the validity of the contract which can only be settled in the courts."

Mitchell's opinion said, "It appears that Wenzell, while having a conflicting private interest, acted as one of the principal advisers of the government" in the negotiation and formation of contract terms. The attorney said that between January and April, 1954, Wenzell attended a series of meetings with government officials and "also met with Dixon eight or ten times during this period, including occasions when other government representatives were not present." Mitchell added that "the matters on which Wenzell was advising the contractor (Dixon) were the same on which he had been employed to advise the government."

Mitchell said Wenzell's government superiors did not know of his alleged conflicting interests, but that "there is no evidence the government was damaged" by them.

Dixon announced in New York that the firm would "promptly file an appropriate action in the courts," adding, "We are confident of the outcome."

COMMITTEE -- Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- Dec. 5 on the cancelled Dixon-Yates contract.

TESTIMONY -- AEC Chairman Strauss, citing the constitutional separation of government powers, refused to say whether he had discussed with White House officials the contract's repudiation. He said it would be "a natural inference" he did advise the White House of "the possibility of fraud....My views have never altered in respect to the fact that the objectives of this contract were sound, economic and in the public interest." Strauss said the only times he talked with Wenzell, he thought Wenzell represented only the First Boston Corp. "I did not ask Wenzell -- I should have, perhaps -- whether he had any other interests."

Sen. O'Mahoney told Strauss: "There has been the utmost attempt on the part of witnesses from the government...to conceal the facts.... You should not have allowed your President to have gotten himself into such a position."

William Mitchell, AEC general counsel, said "I found no probable fraud...I did not come to any conclusion that there had been violations of the criminal code." He refused to give the names of staff lawyers who helped draft his opinion on the contract, said he took the responsibility for the opinion.

Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes refused, on the basis of privileged communications, to say whether he had discussed the contract with Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. Referring to his Bureau, Hughes said, "We have nothing to be ashamed of. We have made mistakes, Lord knows, but there was nothing phoney, or dishonest, or any conspiracy with anybody."

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The House Un-American Activities Committee in 1955 continued its investigations of Communist influence in industry and entertainment. The Committee also held a series of hearings on Communism in various parts of the United States.

One witness was cited for contempt of Congress after he refused to answer questions before the Committee. Twenty-six witnesses were cited for contempt in 1954.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Un-American Activities." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 370ff.; Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 354ff.)

The Committee released two staff reports Dec. 21, 1954. In one, the Committee staff reported that Communists had had "little success" in the "infiltration and control of the Negro population" in the U.S. The report said this "can only reflect favorably on the loyalty and integrity of these Americans."

The second staff study charged that a publication called "March of Labor" was "carrying out the dictates of Lenin by bringing disguised Communist propaganda into the ranks of American workers." The report said the monthly magazine's "propaganda" was aimed at supporting "independent unions...ousted from the CIO

because they were controlled by Communists," and was "designed to discredit American government policies..."

1955 Developments

The House Feb. 2 by voice vote adopted a resolution (H Res 102) providing $225,000 for the Committee's investigations.

The Committee Feb. 11 released its annual report (H Rept 57) for 1954. The report based on hearings and investigations in 1954, proposed that Congress:

- Provide that proof of membership in the Communist Party shall constitute prima facie evidence of violation of the Smith Act.
- Make it a crime for anyone to carry secret government documents in interstate commerce without authorization.
- Revoke second-class mailing privileges for subversive publications.
- Permit as evidence "the results of technical surveillance in matters affecting the national security, provided that adequate safeguards are adopted to protect the civil liberties of all citizens."
- Re-examine the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 "to determine its effectiveness in controlling and exposing subversive activities."
- Require any person bidding for a government contract to swear that he is not, and has not been within the past 10 years, a member of any group advocating overthrow of the government by force and violence.

The Committee called on labor unions to amend their constitutions to deny membership to Communist Party members.

INDIANA HEARINGS

HEARINGS -- By a special Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.), Feb. 28-March 1 on alleged Communist Party activities in the Fort Wayne, Ind., area.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- John T. Gojack, vice president of the United Electrical Workers Union (Ind.) and president of UE District Nine at Fort Wayne, refused to answer questions concerning alleged instances of Communist Party activities in the Fort Wayne industrial area.

Gojack invoked the First Amendment when asked if he was a Communist prior to 1949. He denounced the Subcommittee and Congressional investigations.

Lawrence Cover, secretary of a UE local at Peru, Ind., said he had not been a Communist and never would be. He said he knew of no Communists or Communist activities within his union district.

Julia Jacobs, a UE employee in St. Joseph, Mich., who once worked at Fort Wayne and Dayton, Ohio, invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about the Communist Party.

March 1 -- Gojack continued to refuse to answer questions because, he said, the hearing was unconstitutional. He accused the Subcommittee of trying to be "prosecutor, judge, and jury" and asserted it had "no right to ask how I think and feel."

ACTION -- The Subcommittee March 1 unanimously voted to recommend to the full Committee that Gojack be cited for contempt of Congress. The contempt resolution (H Res 315 -- H Rept 1406) was adopted by voice vote of the House July 26.

NEW YORK, WASHINGTON HEARINGS

HEARINGS -- By the Subcommittee March 16 and May 3-6 on Communist Party activities in the New York City area.

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- Five witnesses were questioned in connection with Communistic activities in youth movements in the area. Each refused to answer questions relating to any association with Communist Party activities, invoking their constitutional privilege of refusing to answer. The witnesses were Leon Wofsky, Joseph Bucholt, Robert Fogel, Ernest Parent, and Sam Engler.

ACTION -- May 7, Chairman Moulder ordered that a letter of commendation be presented to a woman he described as "one of the most intelligent witnesses ever to come before this Committee." The witness, Mrs. Mildred Blauvelt, said she spent more than eight years in the Communist Party in New York City as an agent of the New York City Police Department. She named about 450 persons as Communists in testimony May 3-5.

HEARINGS -- On alleged Communist Party control of various organizations in the state of Washington, in Seattle, Wash., March 17-19, and in Washington, D.C., June 1-2.

TESTIMONY -- June 1 -- Ex-Rep. Jerry J. O'Connell (D Mont., 1937-39) denied any "official connection" with the Washington (state) Pension Union, labeled a "Communist front" by the House Committee. O'Connell said he did not know whether the Union was Communist controlled, but acknowledged he had been at its meetings when he was executive secretary of the State Democratic Party in 1944-47 and in a similar position with the Progressive Party in 1948-49.

June 2 -- O'Connell said he did not remember sending a telegram to federal Judge Harold Medina protesting court treatment of top Communists on trial in 1949. O'Connell was shown a photographic copy of a "Daily Worker" story reporting he had sent the wire. "This is the first time that's ever been called to my attention," he said.

MILWAUKEE, DETROIT HEARINGS

HEARINGS -- By a special subcommittee headed by Rep. Clyde Doyle (D Calif.) March 28-31 in Milwaukee, Wis., on alleged Communist activity in the area.

TESTIMONY -- March 28 -- James R. Eggleston said that the Communist Party promised him, in 1949 or 1950, that it would establish a separate Negro republic within the United States.

March 30 -- James De Witt was the ninth witness during the hearings to invoke the Fifth Amendment on the question of Communist Party membership.

Doyle said March 31 that Milwaukee was "one of the weakest links in the nationwide Communist conspiracy."

The Doyle subcommittee in April also held hearings on Communism in the Detroit area. The hearings, held in Washington, were an extension of 1954 hearings.

TESTIMONY -- April 25 -- David Mates of Detroit, international representative of the United Electrical Workers Union (Ind.), appearing under a Committee subpena, said he did not appear at a 1954 hearing because he was under a physician's care. He identified the doctor as Dr. E.M. Shafarman. He cited the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify about Spanish Civil War service, Communist Party membership, certain passports, and his residence and occupation in the 1930s.

Dr. Shafarman testified that when Mates was to appear before the Committee in 1954, he was suffering from nervous exhaustion. The doctor said the diagnosis was made before he knew Mates was to appear. Dr. Shafarman invoked his Constitutional privileges when asked about attending certain alleged Communist Party meetings.

Other investigations undertaken by the Subcommittee in 1955 concerned Communist infiltration of labor unions and schools in the Newark, N.J., area (May 16-19), and Communist Party activities in the Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., area (June 27-July 6).

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HEARINGS -- By a third special subcommittee, headed by Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), Aug. 15-18 in New York City on possible Communist infiltration of the theater, radio, and television fields.

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Actor Stanley Prager said he knew "I'm a good American. I've never been a member of an organization that I believe seeks the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence." He invoked the First and Fifth Amendments to keep from answering questions, but said "there is no inference of guilt to be drawn from this."

Phil Leeds refused to say whether or not he had told a Committee investigator he had been a Communist Party member in 1940, but no longer was a member. Actor John Randolph and his actress wife, Sarah Cunningham, also declined to answer questions about Communism.

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HEARINGS ON ROSENBERG GROUP

HEARINGS -- By the full Committee Aug. 2-4 on the activities of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 346.)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 2 -- James W. Glatis, a former FBI agent in the Boston area, identified Herman Tamsky as the Boston leader of the Rosenberg fund. Tamsky invoked the Fifth Amendment.

An accountant's report showed $302,530 had been collected, exclusive of monies received by local committees. Chairman Walter said it was "significant" the Rosenberg committee spent $57,000 on travel for "delegations to Washington" but only $1,299 for the welfare of the Rosenberg children.

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RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Walter Aug. 6 said he would ask Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to list the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case as a subversive organization.

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(The NLRB Dec. 14 said none of those named was currently with the Board.)

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In many instances, management, unions, and insurance groups had "been equally remiss in failing to take preventive action against abuses and mismanagement" of the funds.

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March 25 -- Francis X. Plant, a Subcommittee staff member, said there was a $900,307 "discrepancy" in the amount of insurance premiums paid by the International Laundry Workers Union (AFL) to insurance broker Louis B. Saperstein and the amount received by insurance companies from Saperstein between April 1, 1950, and April 2, 1954. Plant said the amount was in addition to more than $1 million which Frederick Russell of Binghamton, N.Y., president, Security Mutual Life Insurance Co., testified was paid Saperstein in commissions.

March 26 -- Concetta Montefusco, former bookkeeper of the Harlew Insurance Agency, Newark, N.J., said she was directed by Saperstein to forward to Security Mutual 20 percent less than was paid by labor unions to the agency. She said this was done for the more than two years prior to October, 1954, that she worked for the agency.

Charles Naddeo, vice president of a Philadelphia ILWU local, said he did not know how many claims had been handled for his local in 1954, or in any given month, or the total benefits paid out.

DISCREPANCY NEWS TO BOOKKEEPER

March 28 -- Evelyn Horner, bookkeeper for the ILWU welfare fund, said she had no knowledge of any discrepancy until the Subcommittee's hearings. Subcommittee Counsel William Leece told her an audit showed that of $4,867,774 forwarded to Saperstein, only $3,941,673 was sent by Saperstein to Security Mutual and the California Life Insurance Co. of San Francisco. After certain "adjustments" were made in the figure, Leece said, the Subcommittee staff "estimated the discrepancies" at a little more than $900,000.

Saperstein invoked the Fifth Amendment to queries on whether he received the $900,000. Under further questioning, however, he said: "I did not keep it."

March 29 -- Saperstein continued to invoke the Fifth Amendment and refused to explain his participation in what Subcommittee Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) termed a "rigged" audit of ILWU welfare funds.

Eugene C. James, ILWU international secretary-treasurer, invoked the Fifth Amendment and declined to answer questions about the $900,000. The Subcommittee unanimously decided to recommend that James be cited for contempt of Congress. (See below.)

March 30 -- Matthew J. Dooley of San Francisco, an employer trustee of the union's social security department, testified that at Saperstein's request the trustees approved the payment of premiums directly to him. The ILWU welfare plan, he said, "has grown in financial strength" and has increased its benefits in recent years while not increasing premium payments.

He said that since California Life had taken over the policy from Security Mutual on Oct. 1, 1953, dividends also had been increased. He added that California Life terminated the services of Saperstein in June, 1954.

Douglas said ILWU books showed no record of the more than $900,000 alleged to have been received by Saperstein. Neither, he continued, was there any record of $85,000 which Security Mutual allegedly sent James.

April 4 -- Counsel Leece said about $245,000 paid into the welfare fund of Chicago Local 52, Pointers, Cleaners, and Caulkers Union (AFL), was not accounted for.

Edward J. Gallagher, president of the union, said checks drawn by him and John T. Ryan, union secretary-treasurer, against the welfare fund were used to pay benefits and organization expenses. He said none of the money was used by him personally.

Charles J. Vokoun, welfare fund office manager, said he cashed the checks made out by Gallagher and Ryan and turned the proceeds over to Gallagher. Ryan said he signed the checks while they still were blank.

CONTEMPT CITATION VOTED

ACTION -- July 14 -- The Committee reported a resolution (S Res 135 -- S Rept 872) recommending that the Senate cite Eugene C. James for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions and failing to "produce certain documents" requested by the Subcommittee.

The Senate adopted the contempt citation July 19, by voice vote, without debate.

The Subcommittee July 27 released an interim report on its investigation of welfare and pension funds. The Subcommittee reported it had traced more than $573,000 missing from the International Laundry Workers Union (AFL) welfare fund to a Chicago bank account controlled by the union's secretary-treasurer, Eugene C. James. The sum was part of nearly $1 million "embezzled" from the union fund, the report said.

HEARINGS RESUMED

The Subcommittee late in 1955 resumed hearings on the administration of employee welfare funds.

HEARINGS -- Nov. 28-Dec. 6.

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 28 -- John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and its welfare and pension fund, said federal and state governments should employ existing laws to "prosecute the human jackals feeding on welfare funds." He said no new laws were necessary.

Witnesses affiliated with Amalgamated Local 286, United Automobile Workers (AFL), in Chicago, said its president, Angelo Inciso, operated the welfare fund and also was board chairman of the American Continental Insurance Co., which handled the money for the union members. They said Inciso regularly deducted one dollar outright and another 4 percent for administration costs from the $6.15 monthly premiums employers paid into the welfare fund for each union employee. Secretary-treasurer Anthony Doria of the local said he could not explain the fund's operation because he had not time to gather the records. Inciso did not answer the Subcommittee's subpena.

Nov. 29 -- Finance Chairman Enders M. Voorhees of the United States Steel Corp. said, "It seems to us there is much merit" in letting the states, not the federal government, supervise insurance and welfare programs.

Subcommittee Counsel Paul Cotter said General Motors had not cooperated fully when queried about its welfare program.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Nov. 29 -- The Subcommittee voted to request the full Committee to initiate contempt of Congress proceedings against Inciso for his failure to respond to a subpena.

The Subcommittee voted to explore publicly the details of the GM welfare and pension funds despite company objections that it would reveal confidential information. Subcommittee Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said employees had a right to know, "as a matter of equity."

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 30 -- Vice President A. M. Randall of the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha said brokers who sold group insurance made as much as 30 percent of the first year's premium in commission. He said that rate was changed in 1953 to a maximum of 20 percent of the first year's premium.

Cotter said companies which paid such sizeable commissions for their business must bear "some culpability" for any resulting abuses within the funds.

Dec. 1 -- A staff investigator said William H. Croland, formerly of the C. J. Simons Corp., Newark, N.J., had withheld $164,000 in welfare insurance premiums to use as kickbacks to those helping him obtain new business. Simons said he did not know of the practice, according to the investigator.

Dec. 2 -- Marvin Zalk of Jersey City, N. J. administrator of four truckers' union welfare funds, said he received $11,600 from an insurance agent as "commission" on group insurance paid for from welfare funds.

Dec. 5 -- Angelo Inciso, president of Chicago Local 286 of the United Automobile Workers (AFL), said employer contributions to the union's insurance fund totaled about $200,000 a year and were regarded as "dues." He said "everything" was handled through a voucher system, and no books were kept.

Dec. 6 -- Inciso said he had arranged a $40,000 loan of union funds to the Precision Paper Tool Company of Chicago while his union was striking at the plant.

Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) said the testimony revealed a "very definite, plain pattern of looting and abuse of union funds."

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

The Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee late in 1955 began an investigation of possible "erosion" of civil rights in the United States. The Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), opened its inquiry with a special hearing at which spokesmen from major national organizations described instances of circumvention or defeat of privileges guaranteed by the Constitution's Bill of Rights. There followed a series of hearings on the impact of security measures on guarantees of the First Amendment.

Scheduled hearings on freedom of religion were cancelled by the Subcommittee after they had provoked controversy among major religious groups.

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

HEARING -- Sept. 17 -- On "the present status of constitutional rights in America."

TESTIMONY -- Citizen spokesmen from major organizations presented "petitions for the redress of grievances" at a hearing commemorating the 168th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

Donald R. Wilson of the American Legion said one of the primary functions of the Subcommittee should be to safeguard the nation against "those who would defy the Congress, deceive the courts, destroy the government and enslave the people while proclaiming that the Constitution prohibits their being unmasked...."

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. said the chief concern was that "no government or branch...think of itself as the arbiter or controller of men's opinions, convictions, or faith.... There has been a growing tendency on the part of our representatives in government to suppose that it is within the competence of the state to determine what is and what is not American."

Joseph F. Lamb of the Knights of Columbus said: "The fraternal citizen would warn against giving undue attention or weight to the alarmed cries of clever phrasemakers who find evidence of what they call the 'erosion' of our rights whenever a perjurer or traitor is punished for his crime."

Dr. John Lester Buford of the National Education Association said: "Academic freedom has been impaired or denied, not only through pressure brought upon teachers, but by censorship of textbooks and teaching materials."

NEGROES' RIGHTS DENIED

Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said "practically throughout the country, Negro citizens are denied in varying degrees the full citizenship rights envisioned by the Constitution." He cited voting discrimination and opposition to school desegregation as instances of denial of Negro rights.

John C. Lynn of the American Farm Bureau Federation and A. Boyd Campbell of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said collective bargaining agreements which forced workers to join unions violated the First Amendment's freedom of association guarantee. They also protested federal expansion into state and local authority.

William F. Schnitzler of the American Federation of Labor urged repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and other laws containing broad regulatory language that "could be utilized to make criminals out of decent and honest workers pursuing just and proper activities."

J. Russell Wiggins of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors said the people's right to know about their government, considered "fundamental" and "elementary" in 1789, was currently "being disregarded all too frequently."

Mrs. John G. Lee of the League of Women Voters said "tolerance and respect for the opinions of others is being jeopardized by men and women whose instincts are worthily patriotic, but whose minds are apparently unwilling to accept the necessity for dissent within a society."

John D. Randall of the American Bar Association said "slogans" are "no way in which to examine our rights... Such generality is extremely harmful because people... might possibly believe" some branches of the government had failed in their duties.

RELIGIOUS SERIES CANCELLED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee Oct. 5 cancelled public hearings on freedom of religion. Chairman Hennings said Subcommittee members decided they had held "a hearing in written form" by sending out a questionnaire on the subject.

A Subcommittee spokesman Oct. 1 said the group had received objections that the hearings would open up sores between religious faiths and denominations and involve the Subcommittee in arguments unrelated to the basic issue of religious freedom.

Glenn L. Archer, executive director of Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and

State, Oct. 14 charged the Subcommittee had tried to suppress "the facts concerning religious liberty and church-state separation." Archer said he wished to testify on "extensive" violations of the First Amendment and the "promotion of sectarian religion" in tax-supported schools by Protestants as well as Catholics.

Security Cases and First Amendment

HEARINGS -- Nov. 14-29 -- On the impact of security measures on guarantees of the First Amendment.

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 14 -- Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, chairman of the Experimental College of the University of Wisconsin and former president of Amherst College, said Congress had no right to ask anyone, under the "threat of harmful or degrading consequences," whether he was a Communist.

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., professor at Harvard Law School, said the Subcommittee should consider whether the Conspiracy Act of 1861, which prohibited conspiracy to overthrow the government, "does not make unnecessary all our recent sedition laws."

Thomas I. Cook, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University, said "an atmosphere of freedom" must be maintained. "Rights are never absolute" and Congress could erect limits but, he added, there must be a "clear" danger before First Amendment rights were infringed.

Nov. 15 -- Dr. Linus C. Pauling, head of the chemistry department of California Institute of Technology, said it was "reasonable to conclude" that his winning of the Nobel Prize in 1954 "forced the State Department" to reverse itself and issue him a passport.

Scott McLeod, State Department security officer, said passport rules seemed to give "undue consideration" to accused Communists by granting them formal appeal rights denied others. He said he might have authorized cancelling the passport of Judge William L. Clark, former chief judge for the Allied High Commission in Germany. Clark criticized State Department policy and was removed from office.

Clark said he was forced to surrender his passport in the Canary Islands in 1953 while on a holiday, and was given a "one-way passport" home. He said he finally got his full passport back in 1955 after court action.

Geoffrey F. Chew, professor of physics at the University of Illinois, speaking for the Federation of American Scientists, said, "the passport should be recognized as a right of the United States citizen -- not merely a privilege -- which may be denied only for reasons clearly relevant to national security." He said a current difficulty was that "the State Department feels it is doing a favor to a citizen in granting him a passport...."

NOBEL PRIZEWINNERS TESTIFY

Nov. 16 -- McLeod said a "self-generating appeal" had won a passport for Pauling in November 1954, so he could go to Sweden to accept the Nobel Prize. He said he did not know whether Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had anything to do with it. He testified that it was "conceivable" passport actions were based on information from anonymous sources. Asked to explain "self-generating appeal," he replied: "We read the newspapers and we don't live entirely in an ivory tower."

The Subcommittee queried McLeod later in the day by telephone as to who "ordered" the "lifting" of Judge Clark's passport and who was "involved in the decision." McLeod declined to identify the officials. He said disclosure of their names would constitute Congressional intrusion on internal matters of the "executive family."

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize-winning physicist, said screening programs and the indiscriminate questioning of the loyalty of American scientists endangered the development of American science.

Nov. 17 -- Capt. Carl W. Lawrence of the Delaware State Police Criminal Division said a Communist who failed to register before crossing the Delaware Memorial Bridge was subject to imprisonment under Delaware law.

ARMY PROCEDURES CRITICIZED

Nov. 18 -- Harley L. Ross of Fort Ord, Calif., an Army private, said the Army accused him of "close and continuing association" with a Communist, his assigned Army roommate. William G. Witthoft of Chicago, former soldier, said his Army intelligence report contained "derogatory" information about him partly because his mother-in-law, who died when his wife was six years old, "was reported to be lying low as a Communist."

Rowland Watts, secretary of the Workers Defense League, said the Army was guilty of "unconscionable ...unconstitutional infliction of punishment" by denying honorable discharges to men because of "remote associations" years before they were drafted.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Defense Department Nov. 18 changed its procedure to require pre-induction security checks on men who declined to fill out personal history forms. Chairman Hennings said the procedure change would "restore constitutional rights to a large number of people who, under present regulations, would receive security risk discharges."

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 21 -- Col. Marvin C. Hillsman, president of the Army Discharge Review Board, said an ex-convict with a good Army performance record had a better chance of getting an honorable discharge than a soldier who belonged to allegedly subversive organizations before he was drafted.

A married couple said the Army charged they were security risks and then suspended them from their civilian jobs. Although the charges were similar, the Army fired the husband and cleared the wife, they said.

The Motion Picture Association of America said movie censorship had "seriously eroded" the constitutional guarantee of freedom of expression.

Nov. 22 -- Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., counsel for the CIO United Auto Workers, said the union questioned "the scope and fairness of the Defense Department's procedures" in carrying out its industrial security program. He said the time had come "to limit the (security) program to workers with access to significant security information, and to penalize employers who use it as a ground of discharge from, or refusal to hire on, non-security work."

Assistant Secretary of the Army Hugh M. Milton, II, said any inductee who invoked the Fifth Amendment in filling out personal history statements was automatically denied an honorable discharge. He said he could "conceive" that a man using the Fifth Amendment could be innocent of any wrongdoing, said he would give "serious reconsideration" to the Army's policy.

Nov. 23 -- Joseph Gaberman of State College, Pa., said the Navy branded him a security risk for civilian employment but cleared him of the same charge as a Naval Reserve Officer.

Jerome D. Fenton, a government security officer, said any man accused of being a security risk "is in the safe hands of his government." He said he was not familiar with the Gaberman case.

Fenton, director of the Defense Department's Office of Industrial Personnel, said new procedures in its security risk program had resulted in giving loyalty clearance to civilian employees at a rate of 5 to 3, as against a denial of clearance, 5 to 3, as of April 1954.

This improvement, he continued, resulted from tighter security examinations.

Currently, he said, the files of persons under scrutiny were read separately by screening panel members and by the legal and security advisers. Then, in round-table discussion, the panel's decision must be unanimous.

Nov. 25 -- Clifford J. Hynning, Treasury Department attorney dismissed June 23, 1954, on security grounds, said two charges brought against him were dropped after a hearing, but he was fired, he said, because the hearing board did not believe him when he could not recall a 10-minute 1942 interview with an FBI agent.

Nov. 28 -- Novelist Kay Boyle said the State Department had accused her of being a Communist in security charges brought against her husband, Joseph M. Frankenstein, but had continued to use her books in overseas information libraries. She denied she ever had been a Communist or a member of a Communist front. She said that in response to a friend's request, she had contributed $20 to a conference sponsored by an organization on the Attorney General's list of subversive groups.

Nov. 29 -- Fenton said the Defense Department's security regulations were "in complete harmony" with Executive Order 10450 setting up the Eisenhower Administration's security program. He said "inquiry into the area of kinsmen is done by every agency of government" regardless of whether it was spelled out in their regulations.

ANTITRUST INVESTIGATIONS

Following its recommendations based on 1954 hearings, the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee undertook in 1955 a full-scale inquiry into antitrust policies and monopolies. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) headed the Subcommittee for which the Senate March 18 voted $200,000 for investigations.

In its 1954 report the Subcommittee warned that the United States was in the "third great merger movement" in U. S. history and that previous movements had been followed by "devastating business collapse."

OTHER HEARINGS

Hearings on antitrust problems were held in May and June by the Antitrust Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee under the chairmanship of Emanuel Celler (D N. Y.) The House Small Business Committee under Wright Patman (D Texas) began hearings Oct. 31 on price discrimination and the Robinson-Patman Act.

A report on antitrust legislation including 73 recommendations was submitted March 31 by the Attorney General's Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws. Hearings on it were held by the Senate and House Antitrust Subcommittees and the Senate Small Business Committee.

ADMINISTRATION VIEWS

President Eisenhower during his administration had not taken a specific stand on major controversial issues of the antitrust program: whether mergers have reached the point of endangering the national economy; the question of repealing retail "fair trade" laws; extension of anti-merger legislation to banking; and concentrations of power in the public power industry. In 1954 the Budget Bureau backed an amendment by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) which would have had the effect of repealing the Robinson-Patman anti-price discrimination act. The bill failed to get out of committee.

The highly publicized Attorney General's Committee after 18 month's study came up with one major controversial recommendation: repeal of the retail "fair trade" laws, last amended in 1952. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 325ff.)

Administration officials in the Senate and House hearings offered other proposals for strengthening the antitrust laws and supported some Congressional proposals. In the House June 23, Rep. Patman declared that between Stanley N. Barnes, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division (also co-chairman of the Attorney General's Committee), and Federal Trade Commission Chairman Edward F. Howrey "we now have more recommendations for strengthening the antitrust laws than are contained in the whole 393 pages of the report of the Attorney General's Committee."

The Federal Trade Commission announced Aug. 22 that its anti-monopoly investigations in fiscal 1955 had increased by close to 50 percent.

SUBJECT OF HEARINGS

Both Senate and House Antitrust Subcommittee inquiries dealt principally with the problem of "bigness" of industry: the economic effect of mergers, the current trend toward them, the present laws and their enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. They heard testimony as to the situation in a number of industries, including automotive, steel, textiles, airlines, and banking.

The chief incentive toward business mergers, as described by FTC Chairman Howrey, was not taxes (though that was important) but the desire of a company to gain new capacity for itself without creating additional capacity in its field.

Some mergers were defended as strengthening the economic life of the nation, and as sharpening competition, others condemned as tending to monopoly. The Senate Subcommittee heard extensive testimony on the automotive industry, including representatives of Chrysler, Kaiser, Ford and Studebaker-Packard, and later devoted a series of hearings to the role of General Motors.

Conflicting testimony from Administration officials was heard on the significance of recent bank mergers. Howrey said there had been "very alarming mergers" among banks, citing the need for legislation to combat the monopolistic tendency in this field. William McChesney Martin, Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, and Assistant Attorney General Barnes seconded the need for legislation. But Ray M. Gidney, U. S. Comptroller of the Currency, said recent bank mergers had increased rather than reduced competition and revitalized the banking system.

Three inquiries dealt with the problems of price discrimination and price fixing. The Senate Antitrust Subcommittee and the House Small Business Committee concentrated on the economic effects of the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936, which prohibits discrimination in manufacturers' prices, and heard views pro and con its continuation and increased enforcement. At the conclusion of the Senate testimony, Kilgore observed that some clarifying amendments to the Robinson-Patman Act apparently were needed. Chief Counsel Joseph W. Burns said the testimony showed "conclusively that it is not a well written law..."

The Celler Subcommittee hearings on pricing problems centered on the so-called "fair trade" laws -- laws exempting retail price fixing agreements from prosecution under the antitrust laws. Assistant Attorney General Barnes urged Congress to "consider" repeal of retail price maintenance laws to protect consumers. The Attorney General's Committee of which Barnes was co-chairman strongly urged their repeal, describing fair trade pricing as "an unwarranted compromise of the basic tenets of national antitrust policy."

The Senate Antitrust Subcommittee heard testimony also on the application of antitrust laws to foreign trade and investments. Sen. Kilgore and Chief Counsel Joseph W. Burns held informal conferences on the subject in September with American businessmen in London, Paris and Rome.

ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

Problems encountered by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice in enforcing antitrust laws also were under scrutiny. Two recommendations for strengthing enforcement procedures were made:

Representatives of the Justice Department and the FTC sought to make compulsory existing procedures under which companies may seek a ruling from the government in advance of a merger to determine whether it would comply with the law.

Administration witnesses also sought legislation giving the government authority to demand a company's records from the beginning stages of investigation rather than depend upon their voluntary cooperation to produce data.

FTC Chairman Howrey recommended also, in a report on mergers issued May 20, two other changes in antitrust law: one, to give the government power over the manner in which companies divest themselves of illegally acquired assets, in addition to present power to force divestiture; and a broadening of the definition of interstate commerce contained in the Clayton Act.

Background

The Kilgore Subcommittee investigations were based on the 1954 Subcommittee's recommendation for a full investigation of monopolies and concentrations of economic power. However, the Subcommittee failed to follow its own urging that the 84th Congress investigate first the "critically important power field." It held hearings on a power merger in September after Congress adjourned.

The report, issued Jan. 23, 1955, was based on hearings on the proposed Dixon-Yates power contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. (See CQ Almanac Vol. X, 1954, pp. 539, 548-50. Also this volume, pp. 533ff.)

The Subcommittee, headed by Sen. William Langer (R N. D.), criticized the Eisenhower administration's public power program, the Dixon-Yates contract and what it termed "monopolistic trends and abuses" in the electric power industry. It recommended that after investigating the power field Congress should extend an inquiry "to all the trends toward concentration of power in defiance of the intent and purpose of the nation's antitrust legislation".

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) expressed disagreement with the report.

Attorney General's Committee

On March 31, 1955, the National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws, which had been appointed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., in August, 1953, submitted a report containing its findings and recommendations. It called for:

- Strict enforcement of anti-merger laws, examining each case on its merits to determine whether it would substantially lessen competition.
- Outright repeal of the federal "fair trade" laws that exempt manufacturer-fixed retail prices from antitrust prosecution.
- A new statute to curb union activities that lessen competition -- "to the extent that" such restraints are not "effectively curbed" by existing laws.
- Power for the Attorney General to demand private records of corporations during the investigative stage of civil antitrust proceedings.
- An increase to $10,000 (from $5,000) in the maximum penalty for violating the Sherman Act, the basic antitrust law. (Legislation passed in 1955 increased the fine to $50,000. See p. 466.)
- Authority for the government to sue for recovery of actual damages suffered by the government through antitrust violations. (The legislation was enacted in 1955. See p. 466.)
- Periodic surveys by the Justice Department to check on whether or not judicial decrees had been effective in restoring competition.
- Discretionary authority for federal judges to award less than treble damages, as currently required, in private antitrust cases. (For hearings on the proposal, see p 467.)
- Closer cooperation between the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission, with each to have access to the other's records.

Senate

Hearings on the report were held by the Kilgore Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, by the Senate Small Business Committee, and by the House Judiciary's Antitrust Subcommittee. (See p. 552.)

COMMITTEE -- Senate Small Business Committee.

HEARINGS -- April 27-29 on the report of the National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws.

TESTIMONY -- April 27 -- Committee Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) opened the hearings by saying the report "seemed to ignore" the needs of small business and to contain recommendations that could undermine the government's antitrust and anti-monopoly program.

Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes, chief of the Justice Department's antitrust division and a co-chairman of the Attorney General's Committee, said he disagreed with some things in the report but "for the most part...my views coincide with the majority position." He suggested a new agency to pass in advance on the legality of proposed mergers.

Prof. Walter Adams of Michigan State University and Prof. Louis B. Schwartz of the University of Pennsylvania, both of whom were members of the Attorney General's Committee and filed dissenting statements, attacked the report. Adams said the majority was afraid to recommend breaking up big corporations which had absorbed weaker competitors. Schwartz said the group recommended interpretations of existing law that "would seriously undermine" antitrust enforcement.

April 28 -- George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business said there was nothing in the report "that calls for vigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws." He opposed a recommendation that fair trade laws be repealed, and urged the Senate Committee to investigate the Federal Trade Commission's administration of antitrust laws.

Spokesmen for the U.S. Wholesale Grocers Association and the National Food Brokers Association opposed suggested changes in antitrust laws which would limit brokerage fees to "services rendered." They said this would enable a manufacturer to give favored customers unfair advantages.

April 29 -- Opposition to sections of the report came from spokesmen for the National Candy Wholesalers, Inc., the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, National Association of Retail Druggists, National Farmers Union, Cooperative League of the United States, and National Association of Retail Grocers.

William D. Snow of the Petroleum Retailers blamed a high rate of business failure among service station operators on price discrimination he said was permitted under Supreme Court and administrative interpretations of the antitrust laws.

Most witnesses agreed with Snow that a 1951 Supreme Court decision should be overruled by legislation. The decision held that a price cut made in good faith to meet a legal lower price of a competitor was a complete defense against prosecution for violation of the price discrimination provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The Senate in August, 1951, passed a bill to reinforce the Supreme Court's decision, but a House Judiciary Subcommittee failed to report the measure. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 487ff.)

REPORT STUDIED BY SECOND GROUP

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 3 on the report of the National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws.

TESTIMONY -- Subcommittee Chairman Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.), in an opening statement, said he was "concerned with the growing number of mergers" and indicated this would play a major part in the Subcommittee's investigation.

Assistant Attorney General Barnes said the Justice Department was looking into the possibility of substitutes for the "fair trade" laws which the report recommended repealing. He said the Justice Department had as yet adopted no policy concerning the recommendations.

Prof. Milton Handler of Columbia University, a member of the Attorney General's Committee, said no amendment to the fundamental structure of the antitrust laws was needed.

Prof. Eugene V. Rostow of Yale University, also a member of the Committee, advocated treaties to "protect the American economy against foreign cartels."

Another member, Wendell Berge, a former Assistant Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division, called the report excellent, and said drastic changes in the basic antitrust laws would be upsetting to business.

Mergers Analyzed

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 1-July 1 on current antitrust problems and economic conditions, with particular emphasis on mergers.

TESTIMONY -- June 1 -- Chairman Edward F. Howrey of the Federal Trade Commission said he believed the recent mergers of smaller automobile companies had been "beneficial to our economy" and had increased the combined companies' ability to compete with the three biggest manufacturers.

Tax incentives were an important factor in business mergers, though not the major one. The chief incentive, he said, appeared to be the desire of a company to gain new capacity for itself without creating additional capacity in its field.

Federal Trade Commissioner John W. Gwynne suggested that corporations be required to keep the government advised from the beginning of any efforts to merge. He said "prompt and effective cooperation would...be much simpler than going through the unscrambling process it it should develop the acquisition violated the law." Currently, he added, no notice of intent was required and "many of the initial steps are often taken before the public or government know about it."

Howrey said there had been "very alarming mergers" among banks, and Congress should bring them under the anti-merger law. He also cited bank mergers as an "outstanding example" of merger types which had an anti-competitive effect.

June 2 -- Prof. M. A. Adelman of Massachusetts Institute of Technology said "hostility to bigness must in practice become a serious deterrent to growth and to rivalry." Adelman said he hoped the Robinson-Patman Act would be used where the "seller unquestionably had great market power...and used it to discriminate in price and hamper the growth of new competition."

Prof. Carl Kaysen of Harvard University said it might be desirable to extend antitrust laws to cover "non-competitive situations" whether or not illegal conduct was involved.

CAR COMPANY PRACTICES PROBED

June 7 -- Assistant Attorney General Barnes said the government was checking for possible antitrust practices in the automotive industry. Under investigation, he disclosed, was bus production by General Motors Corp., contracts between the Ford Motor Co. and its dealers, and local dealer associations, many of which had been accused of price-fixing.

He said recent mergers in the auto industry had increased the strength of the small firms and "created far more competition than it eliminated." He asked for legislation to compel companies proposing to merge to file "notice of intent" in advance with the Justice Department and the FTC.

June 8 -- L.L. Colbert, Chrysler Corp. president, said competition was so keen in the automotive industry "there is no such thing as an entrenched and unassailable position. No company is so deeply dug in that it lies beyond the reach of an able and determined competitor."

Recent mergers in the industry, he continued, "can be one of the most effective ways of stimulating competition." Because of competition, he said, cars today cost less, with adjustments for loss of the dollar's buying power, than they did 30 years ago, despite the many improvements made.

June 9 -- Jesse W. Markham, Princeton University professor and FTC consultant, said the growth of big business through absorption "should be checked by vigorous antitrust action."

Prof. Clare E. Griffin, University of Michigan, said he would not recommend a limit on the size of a company because that would kill its incentive to grow and to compete. Prof J. Fred Weston, University of California, said he saw no cause for alarm in recent mergers.

June 10 -- George W. Romney, president, American Motors, testified.

STEEL MERGER DEFENDED

June 14 -- Officials of Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. defended their plans to merge. Arthur B. Homer, president of Bethlehem, said the merger would stimulate competition, not lessen it. George McCuskey, Youngstown vice president, said his company was convinced the merger would "result in substantially increasing competition."

June 15 -- Edgar F. Kaiser, president of Kaiser Motors Corp., said he did not believe the size of automobile companies should be limited "as long as you have the competition that exists today." He said he believed there was "extreme competition between the Big Three (General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford). I believe this is healthy and in the public interest -- good vehicles at a low price." Kaiser added that he did not think the independents' share of the auto business was large enough to have much effect on price.

June 16 -- Robert R. Nathan, a consulting economist, said the problem of large corporations and their effect on the market "is the most unmanageable aspect of our economy... The increasing trend toward concentration of economic authority and economic decision through concentrated control of great aggregations of capital endangers both the economic and political bases of our society."

June 23 -- Lewis D. Crusoe, executive vice president, Ford Motor Co., said the automobile market was large enough and promising enough to allow any producer to achieve success if he could produce a car the public wanted. He opposed limiting the size of automobile companies or their share of the total market on grounds it would "deprive the consumer of the principal benefits of our free economic system."

June 24 -- Chairman William McChesney Martin, Jr., of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors recommended an extension of antitrust laws to cover all bank mergers. He noted an increasing trend in bank mergers, rising from 100 in 1952 to 207 in 1954. He emphasized that mergers were not necessarily evil, and were authorized by some laws.

Ray M. Gidney, U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, said his agency was not yet ready with any recommendations regarding bank mergers. He added that "the effect of mergers upon which we have had to pass has been to make for more rather than less competition."

TEXTILE COMPETITION DEBATED

June 29 -- J. Spencer Love of Burlington Industries, textile manufacturers, said no one company produced more than 2 or 3 percent of U.S. textiles. He added: "There is not today and there cannot conceivably arise for years to come any important concentration of power with any one company which can seriously reduce either the present terrific competition or opportunities for newcomers to provide further competition."

Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), contended that "colossal textile corporations," Burlington among them, "dominate price and production practices within the industry" to such an extent that Congress should call a halt.

He said big textile companies, taking over weaker rivals by merger, were "bringing ruin in their wake." He added they profit from "tax law" loopholes, were out "to crush organized labor," and improved their positions by buying and sometimes closing weaker competing plants.

June 30 -- James J. Nance, president of Studebaker-Packard Corp., said "there is no monopoly in the automobile business," and the "market is so huge that a company securing only a relatively small percent of the total business can operate profitably and soundly, assuming that its whole operations are basically efficient."

The Studebaker-Packard combination, he continued, "does not solve all the problems which confronted the separate businesses or assure us an untroubled road to prosperity. (It) does give us substantially increased strength with which to meet competition and to better serve the public." A "substantial" reason for the merger, Vance said, was "the recapture of what we consider to be a fair and reasonable share of defense business."

Chairman Kilgore commended firms which appeared before the Subcommittee. He called it "regrettable" that General Motors -- "one of the largest corporate entities in the nation" -- had "declined the invitation to testify." (GM spokesmen appeared at hearings that began Nov. 8. See below.)

July 1 -- The Subcommittee heard testimony from Theodore G. Montague, president, the Borden Co.

Distribution Practices

HEARINGS RESUMED -- Aug. 23-Sept. 2 on business practices in the field of distribution.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 23 -- Kilgore said the hearings would seek to resolve differences of interpretation in the Robinson-Patman Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act.

FTC economist Jesse Markham said the Robinson-Patman Act resulted, in some cases, in higher prices to the consumer. The law prevents big distributors from passing on to consumers the economies gained from their more efficient marketing facilities, Markham added.

A Connecticut College economist, Joel B. Dirlam, contended the Act, while limiting the range of price discounts to customers, had other "offsetting advantages."

Northwestern University economist Richard Heflebower said price-fixing laws were a "delusion." "I see no reason why consumers should be asked to subsidize retailers...unable or unwilling to meet competition," he added.

Aug. 24 -- A Michigan State University economist, Walter Adams, said Attorney General Brownell permitted a possible monopoly when he approved the sale of government butyl rubber plants to Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. (See p. 429.) It was "doubletalk," Adams added, when Brownell said the sale served to "promote competition." Adams said Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield acted "in truly monopolistic fashion" in refusing airmail contracts to non-scheduled airlines, even though they submitted the lowest bids.

Adams also criticized the Civil Aeronautics Board, said it "strangled competition" in favor of the "grandfather" lines. He also attacked the CAB decision not to renew the license of non-scheduled North American Airlines. Adams said the trucking industry was less competitive than it could be, and blamed excessive regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission for this condition.

George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business praised the Robinson-Patman Act and called for stricter enforcement of its provisions by the FTC. Burger said current entorcement procedures were inadequate. He called for legislation to finance stronger policing by the FTC and to provide for penalties of $5,000 a day against firms which do not comply with FTC orders.

Aug. 25 -- L. A. Watson, a Minneapolis, Minn., manufacturer of hearing aids, criticized an FTC ruling that outlawed exclusive dealerships in his industry. He called for an "urgent and desperately needed rule of reason" in interpreting antitrust laws. Samuel A. McCain, counsel for the Corn Products Refining Co. of New York, defended the Robinson-Patman Act on grounds its provisions against price discrimination benefited large business, small business, and the general public.

Aug. 26 -- George H. Frates, National Association of Retail Druggists, and William J. Dixon, State Pharmaceutical Association of W. Va., testified.

LAWS CRITICIZED

Aug. 30 -- William Simon of the Empire State Petroleum Association said "fair trade" laws work at cross purposes with other antitrust laws and tend "to keep all prices high." He said the apparent aim of the Robinson-Patman Act was to protect individual businessmen from "the normal effects of the very competition that the Sherman Antitrust Act aims at requiring."

Cyrus Austin, Rubberoid Co. of New York, said the law needed clarification by Congress. He said it should be amended to allow a manufacturer to meet the lower prices of a competitor and to extend the price cut benefits to other customers in the area "even though there may be some fringe competition between these customers and more distant customers who do not receive the reduction."

Paul Treen, Simplex Manufacturing Corp. of New Orleans, said the FTC moved too slowly to redress wrongs.

Aug. 31 -- Harold T. Halfpenny, National Standard Parts Association, said the three major automobile manufacturers "set and establish the price for almost every part and replacement" needed to repair cars and trucks while the FTC "stands idly by." He said Congress should clarify the law.

Alfred R. Brenholts, Columbus, Ohio, spark plug manufacturer, said he suspected three rivals in his industry were violating FTC orders to cease allegedly unfair trade practices.

Sept. 1 -- George H. Souther of the Electric Auto-Lite Co. defended his company's pricing practices. He said the Robinson-Patman Act was vaguely worded. If the courts and others "could know with certainty what the law means, it would become infinitely more palatable to businessmen," he added.

Lyman Sherwood, Independent Grocers Alliance, and Neil A. Riley, Association of Independent Food Dealers of America, contended the FTC had misconstrued Congressional intent in ruling that cooperative store groups such as IGA legally may not provide their own brokerage services. They said that originally the provision was intended to prevent chain stores from gaining unfair competitive advantage by receiving concealed discounts disguised as brokerage fees.

GROCERS OPPOSE CHANGES

Sept. 2 -- R.H. Rowe of the U.S. Wholesale Grocers Association said a liberalization of Robinson-Patman prohibitions would give grocery chains and other mass buyers "the whip hand" over smaller competitors.

Sherwood and Riley urged that the Robinson-Patman Act be continued. They said a change in the Act would favor big chains, which "have been able to circumvent the restriction...by acquiring their own manufacturing facilities and by purchasing the entire output of other manufacturers."

Henry Bison, Jr., National Association of Retail Grocers, backed the wholesalers' stand. He said the proposed change would constitute "abusive price discrimination," ultimately hurting consumers by producing monopolies in the food distributing industry.

Chairman Kilgore said some clarifying amendments in the Robinson-Patman Act apparently were needed. Chief counsel Joseph W. Burns said testimony "shows conclusively that it is not a well-written law...."

Antitrust Laws and Foreign Trade

HEARINGS -- Sept. 13-15 on the application of antitrust laws to foreign trade and investments.

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 13 -- David C. Murchison, former FTC consultant, opposed a proposed United Nations agreement designed to curb cartels and other restrictive business practices in international trade. Under the proposed agreement, Murchison said, any country could engage in monopolistic practices legal under its own laws. The agreement would apply curbs "only to countries having antitrust laws and enforcement programs," he added. Murchison said the agreement also would "discriminate in favor of state-owned or operated enterprises" competing with private firms in international trade.

Sigmund Timberg, secretary of the UN committee which drew up the treaty, said it would obligate participating governments to implement anti-monopolistic

measures recommended by an international body set up under the pact. Timberg said the State Department in the spring of 1955 withdrew American support from the UN committee's proposals, holding that other nations had much lower antitrust standards than the U.S., thus making the treaty unworkable.

Earl W. Kintner, FTC general counsel, said the Commission was studying activities of every export association formed under the Webb-Pomerene Act of 1918. The Act, designed to help American firms compete with European cartels, exempted from antitrust laws associations set up for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade.

Sept. 14 -- Representatives of the National Foreign Trade Council urged Congress to clarify antitrust laws as they applied to foreign trade and investment activities. Charles R. Carroll said criminal penalties should not be used against any American company "on the basis of acts or omissions outside the boundaries of the United States."

Sept. 15 -- Marshall M. Smith, deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs, said the application of antitrust laws to foreign commerce needed clarification. He said a survey by his department showed that U.S. business firms considered other factors to be more important deterrents to investment abroad than uncertainty surrounding the antitrust laws, however.

Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, deputy Assistant Secretary of State, said he thought the proposed UN agreement was not feasible, but that other, less formal means existed for developing and expanding a freer world trade.

Power Merger Investigated

HEARINGS -- Sept. 21-23 on a merger of the Washington Water Power Co. and the Puget Sound Light and Power Co.

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 21 -- Walter J. Gruber of Union Securities Corp., New York, denied his firm maneuvered for a merger of the two northwest power utilities in order to obtain new underwriting business for itself. A stockholders committee, of which Gruber's firm was a member, said it represented interests of stockholders of Puget Sound Light and Power Co. It was formed in 1952 to work for a merger of the Puget Sound Co. and Washington Water Power Co. Gruber said neither he nor his firm owned stock in Puget Sound Co. at that time, although his firm owned blocks of the stock from time to time.

Alfred Berman of Puget Sound Co. said the investment houses had no right to claim they spoke for stockholders when they only sold shares to those persons.

Frank McLaughlin, Puget Sound Co. president, in a letter produced by the Subcommittee, said two stockholders committee members were large firms which "have placed large securities issues for Washington Water Power." He wrote that his company "believes" they wanted to "take over Puget's properties and customers under the guise of merger...."

Acting Subcommittee Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) said the stockholders committee's chief purpose was "to lay the groundwork for a very good operation in the interest of the investment houses."

Chandler Hovey, Jr., of White, Weld and Co. said his firm held blocks of Puget Sound Co. stock at various times to "maintain a market" for that security. O'Mahoney said this appeared to be different from the position of a "bona fide" stockholder.

Hovey said the stockholders committee July 20 wrote stockholders to urge their support for the proposed merger. The letter was withdrawn after the Securities and Exchange Commission advised the group that it was, in effect, soliciting proxies to be used in voting the merger.

Hovey said the committee "made all kinds of efforts to indicate" the letter was not a proxy letter and that his firm "honestly believed" it was doing a service to its customers in promoting the merger. He said on July 20 neither he nor his firm owned stock in the Puget Sound Co., although their names were on the letterhead of the stockholders committee.

O'Mahoney said he thought the committee had prepared "a very clever letter" that "tried to get around" SEC regulations.

INTERLOCKING CONNECTIONS CHARGED

Subcommittee counsel Burns said several firms on the stockholders committee "appear to have close banking relationships with Electric Bond and Share Co. and Washington Water Power Co." Washington Water Power was a former member of the holding system of Electric Bond and Share, a subsidiary of which was Ebasco Services, Inc. Burns said Ebasco had "a substantial and continuing interest" in promoting the merger of the two Washington utilities.

Sept. 22 -- Jacob Bleibtreu of the New York investment firm of Abraham and Co., identified a December, 1953, letter by Puget president McLaughlin. Bleibtreu's firm served on the stockholders committee for Puget Sound.

McLaughlin said a proxy fight conducted by the stockholders committee "will do more to wreck the company and destroy private power in western Washington than public power itself has been able to do." Bleibtreu said his company held no Puget stock at the time of the July 20 letter from the stockholders committee to the stockholders. But he said his firm had owned large blocs of stock previously and its customers still did.

Richard S. Nye of Georgeson and Co., New York, testified on arrangements for his firm to handle the drive to persuade Puget stockholders to approve the merger.

EBASCO'S ROLE DEFENDED

William E. Parrott, general consultant for Ebasco Services, Inc., said he could remember very little he had done in behalf of the merger. He said he became secretary of Pacific Northwest Power Co. in 1954 but that Ebasco did not assign him to this role. He said he received no pay in the new job but remained on Ebasco's payroll. Pacific Northwest was created by four private utility companies -- Washington Water Power, Montana Power, Pacific Power and Light, and Portland General Electric.

Sept. 23 -- George G. Walker, president of Electric Bond and Share Co. and chairman of its subsidiary, Ebasco Services, said his company had divested itself of all its electric utility holdings and was operating within the law.

Sen. O'Mahoney said Wall Street investment houses "secretly" were conducting a major campaign "against the legislative purposes of state and federal governments" on the public power issue.

General Motors' Role

HEARINGS -- Nov. 8 - Dec. 9 on the relation between General Motors Corp. and a trend toward monopoly.

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 8 -- Acting Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) said three economists invited to testify on a Brookings Institution report on General Motors they helped prepare a few years ago had refused on grounds of a "pledge of confidence" to Brookings and the company.

O'Mahoney said it appeared they feared "that the purpose of the Committee is somehow to institute anti-trust proceedings." He said it was not the Subcommittee's purpose "to institute a prosecution of General Motors." He urged legislation to require federal charters for corporations.

Corwin D. Edwards, former economist for the FTC and Justice Department, said no government agency currently was charged with keeping "an effective check on concentration" by consistently assembling statistics on the subject, although the rough data was available at the Census Bureau.

T.K. Quinn, a former vice president of the General Electric Corp., and author, said "General Motors is entirely too big." Quinn proposed a "maximum free enterprise bill" to limit the size of corporations and restore "economic freedom in many fields that are now practically closed." He suggested steeply graduated corporate income-tax rates.

LOCOMOTIVE COMPETITION

Nov. 9 -- William F. Lewis, vice president of Alco Products, Inc., GM's closest competitor in diesel locomotive manufacture, said government war orders gave GM a "tremendous" advantage in gaining top position in the field.

O'Mahoney read a letter from Robert D. Calkins, president of Brookings Institution, saying that the three economists who had refused to testify Nov. 8 were "free agents" and that Brookings was "imposing no inhibitions on them." Calkins said that to permit the three to testify on data given them in confidence by GM executives would be to jeopardize all research into corporate management.

V.H. Peterson, vice president of Fairbanks Morse and Co., another diesel manufacturer, said the sheer size and financial strength of GM "doesn't make it any easier to compete with them."

Peterson and Lewis said they could compete with GM and expect to obtain what they called a "reasonable" and a "significant" share of business.

Nov. 10 -- Harold L. Hamilton, retired GM vice president in charge of its Electromotive Division, said that in 1930 a company he owned turned to the idea of burning diesel fuel, but because it could not get capital to develop the idea, sold out to GM.

He denied earlier testimony that wartime government contracts gave GM its dominant position in railroad diesel engine manufacture. He also rejected the suggestion that GM used its position as a big railroad customer to boost its share of the diesel market.

Nov. 15 -- Ewart Harris, retired government anti-trust lawyer, reviewed the history of GM and E.I. duPont de Nemours and Co. relations. (The government had appealed to the Supreme Court a decision against its suit to force duPont to sell its GM stock. The government contended that duPont bought GM stock in order to assure a market for its automotive products.)

William C. Dixon, another retired antitrust lawyer, said convicting GM and other corporations of conspiracy to monopolize sales of buses and supplies to local transit systems had not improved competition in that field.

Nov. 16 -- Frank R. Fageol of the Twin City Coach Co., Kent, Ohio, said GM had boosted its share of the bus market from 20 to 80 percent by investing in bus companies and "using its great economic powers...to influence banks." He said competitors had been forced out of the field despite the successful antitrust action against GM's bus division.

WILSON ORDER CITED

Thomas P. Butler of the Flxible Co., Loudonville, Ohio, showed a 1952 memorandum from the firm's vice president which said: "I have just received a telephone call from the Detroit office (of the Great Lakes Diesel Co., a dealer in GM engines), stating that orders had come down directly from Mr. Wilson...that we were not to deliver any engines to the Flxible Company because they were competitors of ours." O'Mahoney said Mr. Wilson was Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, then president of GM.

Nov. 17 -- Raymond Q. Armington said that after GM, in 1953, bought the Euclid Road Machinery Co. of Cleveland, which he headed, Euclid cut its purchases of diesel engines from an independent manufacturer and designed its new model around GM engines. Armington, currently head of the GM Euclid division, said the merger had enabled his company to survive by furnishing required capital and research.

O'Mahoney said the transaction fit "a pattern" of buying out former customers and becoming the major producer in the field.

Nov. 18 -- The Federal Trade Commission said it was investigating whether GM violated a 1941 FTC order forbidding the corporation to dictate policy to its parts suppliers.

Donald P. MacDonald, FTC attorney, said "scattered complaints" indicated GM was forcing its dealers to deal exclusively in GM parts. He said it would be "some time" before the FTC report was ready.

Nov. 21 -- Harold T. Halfpenny of Chicago, counsel for National Standard Parts Association, said GM had raised prices on parts not subject to substantial competition. Other parts dealers' representatives said GM charged its car dealers and independent jobbers the same price for parts, thereby robbing the jobbers of their new-car dealer market.

Halfpenny said the nation must decide whether to limit "GM and the other major vehicle manufacturers to the manufacture and sale of automotive vehicles and trucks, leaving the manufacture and distribution of replacement parts...to the independent service industry."

G. C. Morris, executive director of the Automotive Wholesalers of Texas, said GM was using "an economic gun-in-the-stomach" approach to turn its auto agencies into parts wholesalers.

Nov. 22 -- E. L. Schofield, president of an auto heater firm, said his sales declined drastically in 1955 because "GM zone and district managers were refusing to approve orders for 1955 Chevrolet cars without factory-installed heaters." He said GM dealers involved were afraid to talk.

Nov. 23 -- O'Mahoney said hearings to date had produced evidence that GM "took over the whole market" for railroad diesels after buying two small companies, bought control of transit companies so they could sell them GM buses, was currently "following the same pattern" in the earth moving equipment field, and was cutting heavily into the auto parts market of independent jobbers.

Nov. 28 -- Reginald J. Holzer of the Auto Repair Executives Associates, Chicago, said there was a "general feeling among our members that the giant manufacturers...are putting the squeeze on the independent shops." He said GM pressured its insurees to have repairs done by GM dealers.

O'Mahoney said auto companies could borrow money at interest rates only slightly above what the federal government paid for its borrowed funds. "It is clear that we are face to face with a concentration of economic power that is equal to the government itself," he said.

DEALERS' PROBLEMS AIRED

Holmes Baldridge, formerly with the Justice Department Antitrust Division, said GM and its financing arm, General Motors Acceptance Corp., should be divorced. He said there "always will be coercion" of dealers to finance through GMAC as long as the two units were affiliated.

Nov. 29 -- Executive Vice President Frederick J. Bell of the National Automobile Dealers Association said retail car dealers were far from independent businessmen. "Because of factory pressure, threat, and coercion, dealers engage in practices that are unwise and contrary to their business judgment," he said.

Nov. 30 -- J. Ed Travis, Jr., a Buick dealer in St. Charles, Mo., for 35 years, said he lost his franchise in 1955 because he refused to cut prices on new cars and make up the profit on repair jobs. GM "wanted us to pay all our expenses out of service and then give their autos away," he said.

Dec. 1 -- Lee C. Anderson of Lake Orion, Mich., said GM cancelled his three auto franchises after he made a speech condemning cut-rate sales of cars to factory employees and motor executives.

GM DEFENDS PRACTICES

Dec. 2 -- GM President Harlow H. Curtice said GM's growth was due to constant striving for improvement, not unfair practices. He said dealers' 1955 net profits before taxes were 476 percent more than in 1940.

GM Board Chairman Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., said GM had had "no policy of expansion just for the sake of expanding." Growth had been principally "within ourselves," he said, rather than through acquiring outside companies.

Dec. 6 -- Curtice said GM was extending its one-year dealer franchises to five years. He said the longer sales agreement had been adopted to counteract "possible damage to GM good will" because of "misleading statements" to the Subcommittee.

Dec. 7 -- Curtice said Justice Department antitrust rulings made it impossible for GM to deal with dealer problems of "bootlegging" (quick sales of new cars to other dealers at cut prices) and competition in the same geographical area.

Dec. 8 -- William F. Hufstader, GM vice president in charge of distribution, said "GM categorically denies that it coerces its dealers either directly or indirectly to purchase GM replacement parts from it."

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) suggested creating an impartial board of representatives of various factories and dealers to review dealer complaints.

Dec. 9 -- Curtice, declaring "size as such doesn't make the difference" between corporations, said separation of GM's divisions would result in "staggering" problems, and loss of efficiency.

Charles G. Stradella, president of General Motors Acceptance Corp., GM's financing arm, said its outstanding auto credit was not too large. He said losses in 1955 were under those of the previous two years.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said a questionnaire sent to all auto dealers showed 6,047 of 8,276 GM dealers wanted federal legislation on automobile selling.

C. R. Osborn, GM vice president, said GM's success in railroad diesels was partly due to competitors' reluctance to abandon steam engines.

Bell, of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, said manufacturers and dealers should confer on how to develop better factory-dealer relationships.

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 10-June 17 on major antitrust problems.

TESTIMONY -- May 10 -- Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said the report of the Attorney General's Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws was "a gigantic brief for the non-enforcement of the antitrust laws."

May 11 -- Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) said the government and executive agencies had fostered a trend toward monopoly in big business by giving defense contracts to big companies. Reuss said the report "fails to recognize" that the Atomic Energy Commission was "giving preference" to large electric utility companies. Sen. O'Mahoney said the Civil Aeronautics Board was "promoting monopoly" in the airline industry.

May 12 -- Assistant Attorney General Barnes urged Congress to "consider" repeal of retail price maintenance laws as a consumer protection step. Barnes also urged extension of antitrust laws to cover bank mergers, and enactment of legislation to compel businessmen to open their books to the government in civil antitrust suits.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Justice Department refused, on security grounds, to give the Committee terms of an advisory antitrust opinion covering an eight-company international oil agreement to produce and market Iranian oil.

TESTIMONY -- May 13 -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) urged the Subcommittee to "make a fresh study of our business world to:

"Determine the extent of competition and monopoly...

"See that existing antitrust laws are enforced with great vigor...

"Strengthen the antitrust laws where loopholes... have made them ineffective..."

Douglas said corporations planning a merger should be required to obtain the consent of the Justice Department and to prove the proposed "mergers would actively promote competition and not restrict it."

Earnes said the Justice Department was studying antitrust aspects of newspaper mergers which had left some cities with a single paper. Certain aspects of the automobile industry also were under investigation, he said.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT CRITICIZED

May 16 -- Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) attacked the report of the Attorney General's committee for what he said was its failure to consider monopoly problems affecting public utility regulation. He also said there was a need for greater "surveillance" of the Federal Power Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board. The CAB, he said, had been helping keep small independent air carriers out of competition against the large trunk lines. Morse said "monopoly is the greatest drag on aviation since gravity."

A Chicago attorney, Thomas C. McConnell, charged that the report of the Attorney General's committee was cited against his client during an antitrust patent proceeding in June, 1954, nine months before the report was made public. (McConnell retracted his charges in a May 23 letter to the Subcommittee.)

May 17 -- Ray M. Gidney, U.S. comptroller of the currency, said recent bank mergers increased rather than reduced competition and revitalized the banking system. He said that since 1950, 494 banks with total resources of more than $13.4 billion had been absorbed by national banks. He added that the 494 banks represented "less than 3.5 percent of the total number of banks operating today" and that "credit facilities are more readily available to borrowers, large and small, than ever before."

Prof. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., of Columbia University said trends toward giant corporations in growing fields such as electronics and aviation might present new problems that existing antitrust laws would be unable to cope with.

May 18 -- Spokesmen for retail grocers, food brokers and independent business attacked the report of the Attorney General's committee. They said small businessmen would be "destroyed" under the committee's recommendation for the repeal of fair trade laws and the easing of prohibitions against discriminatory pricing and discount practices.

George J. Burger, National Federation of Independent Business, also called for a "thorough investigation" of the way in which the Federal Trade Commission enforces the antitrust laws. Others condemning sections of the report included spokesmen for the National Food Brokers Association and National Association of Retail Grocers.

GAS STATION OWNERS "COERCED"

May 23 -- William Snow, National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., said independent service station operators were subject to "coercion" through pricing practices of major oil companies. Snow said in the past two years the FTC had taken no action to alleviate the problem.

Benjamin Werne, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, said proposals to end "fair trade" laws would hurt produce dealers and "be extremely damaging to our entire economy" if carried out.

May 25 -- Hoyt Steele, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., urged legislation to make "monopolistic abuses" of labor unions subject to federal antitrust laws. He said existing laws impose restrictions on business but "permit flagrant trade restraints and other power abuses by unions, and fail to distinguish them effectively from legitimate union activities."

June 6 -- Earl Bunting, National Association of Manufacturers, said government-imposed "arbitrary limits" on business growth "tend to suppress rather than stimulate competition." He said "each company should be free to act on its own judgment as to what size of enterprise is likely to be most suitable for serving customers' needs -- and to suffer the consequences if its judgment is wrong. Customers will always make sounder decisions than government bureaus."

Criticizing actions of industry-wide labor organizations, Bunting said the government should recognize that monopolistic practices, whether by employers or unions, "are contrary to the public interest and should be subject to statutory regulation." Exemption of labor unions from antitrust regulation "at least in part has resulted in a concentration of economic power unequaled in any other segment of our economy," he said.

June 7 -- Prof. S. Chesterfield Oppenheim of the University of Michigan, co-chairman of the Attorney General's committee, denied that the group had been "packed" with corporation lawyers and was bent on "emasculating" U.S. antitrust laws.

He said dissenting members of the committee were not denied the right to have their dissents printed in the report, but only to have them printed in full. However, he added, the "tenor" of their opinions was incorporated in the report, and in some places exact language was used.

June 8 -- George F. Mooney, N.Y. state bank superintendent, said he would "unhesitatingly withhold approval" of any proposed bank merger which might substantially lessen competition or tend to monopoly. "Competition in banking is keen," he said.

Robert R. Nathan of Americans for Democratic Action said an increasing trend toward huge industrial and business mergers could endanger the political freedom of Americans. One corporation, he said, had about the same annual income as the 48 states, and added: "A handful of corporate directors and managers can, purely on the basis of business judgment, exert as great or even greater influence than the government itself."

SUGGESTIONS BY FEDERAL RESERVE

June 13 -- Chairman William McChesney Martin, Jr., of the Federal Reserve Board recommended that all banking mergers and consolidations be brought under the jurisdiction of the Clayton Antitrust Act, all authority for enforcing antitrust laws over banking be lodged with the Attorney General, prior government approval be required for all mergers and consolidations, and mergers tending to foster monopoly be permitted when they were in the public interest.

Martin said that from 1950-54 there was a national decrease of 598 banks through mergers, consolidations, and absorptions. Of the banks absorbed, 153 had total assets of less than $10 million, 88 had assets of $10 million to $50 million, and 33 had assets of more than $50 million.

Chairman H. Earl Cook of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said he would not favor extending the Clayton Act to banks unless supervising agencies were allowed to sanction some mergers which might be in the public interest even though they tended to create a monopoly or to lessen competition.

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO, opposed suggestions that labor unions be included under antitrust laws. He said "we do not condone collusive practices aimed at throttling the competitive labor market. We fear, however, that (the recommendations) will be used by anti-labor elements as a springboard to interfere with the basic rights of labor and to alter fundamentally our national labor policy."

June 14 -- Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corp. of Pittsburgh, said industrial concerns "are growing bigger and will continue to grow bigger."

June 15 -- FTC Chairman Edward F. Howrey said the FTC was investigating complaints of price discrimination and alleged misleading practices involving Chevrolet automobile parts manufactured by General Motors. He also said a study might be launched into the "seemingly wide disparities" in prices charged for antibiotic medicines.

June 17 -- The American Fair Trade Council "deplored and protested" suggestions that "fair trade" laws be repealed. John W. Anderson, council president said "fair trade involves resale price maintenance. If it involves price fixing, it is not illegal price fixing, because it does not occur between ostensible competitors."

A spokesman for the Air Transport Association of America said there was more competition among scheduled airlines than in any other form of scheduled carrier transportation. He said non-scheduled airlines wanted just enough "freedom of entry" to get their own coveted route awards. Once it had a route, he continued, the non-scheduled line wanted to "let the door close behind" it and restrict others from getting the route.

Assistant Attorney General Barnes said the government expected to complete within a year its preparations to bring to trial five major U.S. oil companies on charges they sought to control world oil production. Another case involving monopoly charges against oil companies in the Pacific states area also might be ready within a year, he added.

Robinson-Patman Act Hearings

COMMITTEE -- House Select Small Business.

HEARINGS -- Oct. 31-Nov. 17 on enforcement of antitrust laws, particularly the Robinson-Patman Act.

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 31 -- Thurman Arnold, former assistant Attorney General, said the Robinson-Patman Act was "absolutely essential" to prevent monopolization in the nation's distribution system. He said he got the impression from the report by the Attorney General's Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws that the Justice Department "might go easy on enforcement" of the Robinson-Patman Act.

Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union, said the Act had been administered by the Federal Trade Commission in recent years in such a way as to strengthen monopoly. He said the Act should be strengthened.

Nov. 1 -- William Simon, a member of the Attorney General's committee, said the Act should be interpreted to ban activities that lessen competition rather than to ban price cuts which injure a competitor.

Nov. 2 -- Prof. S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, co-chairman of the Attorney General's committee, defended the report as impartial. He said he resented accusations of bias.

Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) termed "perfectly shocking" the Justice Department's action in sending copies of the report to federal judges prior to its general release. This, Patman said, amounted to "lobbying with our courts." He said the report "was gotten up and sent to the judges of the country with the implication that it represents the views of the Attorney General of the United States."

Nov. 3 -- Several independent bakers told of large chain bakeries offering grocers a two-week supply of bread free, or sometimes cash, to get their products on the shelf. "That is the type of competition which we as independent bakers, over a period of time, cannot match," R. Norman Johnson of Topeka, Kan., said.

Nov. 14 -- Walter Adams, Michigan State University economics professor, said the recommendations of the Attorney General's committee would leave the Robinson-Patman Act "completely emasculated."

Nov. 16 -- Assistant Attorney General Barnes said the Administration had approved six of the 12 recommendations made by the Attorney General's committee. Already approved by Congress were an extension of the Defense Production Act, an increase in antitrust penalties, a four year statute of limitations on private antitrust suits, and giving the government the right to sue for damages through antitrust violations. Awaiting action, he said, was legislation to permit the government to obtain corporate documents from antitrust defendants on demand, and to make treble damages discretionary with trial judges in private antitrust suits. Barnes said the Justice Department still was studying Committee recommendations for repeal of fair trade laws.

Nov. 17 -- Morton C. Mumma, president of the National Rifle Association, said he was "shocked" at the recent indictment of his group, its magazine, "The American Rifleman", and two other magazines for refusing advertising from cut-rate gunsight dealers. He called the action "an attempt to control our independent judgment," said the ads were refused because "they violated good sportsmanship and ethics."

36 Percent Closed

SECRET COMMITTEE MEETINGS DECLINE SLIGHTLY

Congressional committees barred the press and public from more than one-third of their meetings during 1955, according to a Congressional Quarterly study. But secrecy declined slightly from the 1954 level.

Committees and subcommittees met officially 2,941 times. They closed their doors 36 percent of the time. In 1954, 41 percent of the hearings and other meetings were held in secret. Nine of the active committees -- those that met more than 10 times -- closed more than half their 1955 sessions. No committee opened all its meetings.

Closed (executive) committee and subcommittee meetings, 1955: Senate, 34 percent; House, 35 percent; Joint, 72 percent; Average, 36 percent. Closed meetings, 1954: Senate, 39 percent; House, 43 percent; Joint, 58 percent; Average, 41 percent.

Figures for 1953 were not exactly comparable to figures for 1954 and 1955. Tabulations for the last two years had fewer gaps. Closed meetings, 1953: Senate, 39 percent; House, 28 percent; Joint 66 percent; Average, 34 percent. This tabulation indicates that fewer meetings were closed in 1953 than in either 1954 or 1955, but closed meetings were underestimated in 1953.

GROUND RULES

Periods covered -- Jan. 3-Aug. 3, 1953; Jan. 6-Aug. 20, 1954; Jan. 5-Aug. 2, 1955. Tabulations excluded:

- Meetings held when Congress was not in regular session.
- Meetings held outside Washington, D.C.
- Meetings of conference committees to reconcile conflicting Senate and House versions of bills.
- Informal meetings without official status.
- Meetings of the House Rules Committee to grant rules for floor consideration of legislation; Rules Committee meetings for other purposes were included.
- Meetings of the House Appropriations Committee.

Open meetings followed by closed meetings were counted twice -- once in each category. Joint meetings of two separate committees were counted twice -- once for each committee. Morning and afternoon meetings on the same day were counted only once if the committee covered the same subject in both sessions.

Secrecy figures are conservative. Conference committee meetings normally are closed. Meetings to grant rules are split about 50-50 between closed and open sessions. Nearly all House Appropriations Committee meetings are closed. Some committees decline to notify the Congressional Record -- which is supposed to list all committee meetings in the Daily Digest -- when they meet in executive session.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Tabulations are based on reports of meetings in the Daily Digest, supplemented by unofficial sources. Unofficial reports of meetings were counted only if verified by the committees.

Pros and Cons

Defenders of secrecy contend that disclosure of military and foreign policy information may endanger national security. Even in other fields, they maintain, government efficiency may require privacy.

Opponents concede the necessity for some secrecy, but contend that the privilege is abused by those who want to cover up their mistakes. Effective democracy, they maintain, depends on informed public opinion.

The House Un-American Activities Committee was the only standing committee reporting no executive meetings during 1955. A Committee source confirmed unofficial reports that closed meetings were held. He declined to estimate the number. Since it would be unrealistic to count Un-American Activities Committee meetings as 100 percent open, CQ used question marks in its tabulation. (See table, p. 556.) Unreported executive sessions of other committees may have escaped CQ's attention.

House Appropriations Committee meetings are not reported in the Daily Digest. CQ learned from other sources that 325 meetings -- only two of them open -- were scheduled during 1955. The figures could not be verified, and some of the scheduled meetings probably were cancelled, so they were excluded from the tabulation. If House Appropriations Committee meetings were added to the verified figures, the percentage of closed meetings would rise:

House Committees -- 46 percent (instead of 35).
All Committees -- 42 percent (instead of 36).

Active committees -- those that met more than 10 times -- which closed more than half their 1955 meetings:

Senate -- Rules, 68 percent; Foreign Relations, 54 percent; Finance, 53 percent; Armed Services, 52 percent.

House -- House Administration, 86 percent; Foreign Affairs, 67 percent; Ways and Means, 56 percent.

Joint -- Atomic Energy, 77 percent; Economic Report, 52 percent.

Active committees which closed no more than one-fourth of their 1955 meetings:

Senate -- Small Business, 17 percent; Judiciary, 20 percent; Labor and Public Welfare, 24 percent.

House -- Interior and Insular Affairs, 16 percent; Small Business, 16 percent; Government Operations, 25 percent.

Section 133 (f) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (PL 601, 79th Congress) governs closed and open hearings: "All hearings conducted by standing committees or their subcommittees shall be open to the public except executive sessions for marking up bills or for voting or where the committee by a majority vote orders an executive session." A House rule (H Res 151) adopted in 1955 requires investigative committees to receive in closed session any evidence or testimony they determine "may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person...." (See p. 382.)

Closed and Open Hearings

Committees Bar Public From 36 Percent of Sessions

	1954 (JAN. 6–AUG. 20)				1955 (JAN. 5–AUG. 2)			
Senate Committees	OPEN	CLOSED	TOTAL	% CLOSED	OPEN	CLOSED	TOTAL	% CLOSED
Agriculture	38	33	71	46%	43	25	68	37%
Appropriations	143	67	210	32	145	53	198	27
Armed Services	46	57	103	55	52	57	109	52
Banking and Currency	79	29	108	27	64	26	90	29
Commerce	93	28	121	23	56	30	86	35
District of Columbia	32	11	43	26	29	12	41	29
Finance	32	45	77	58	28	31	59	53
Foreign Relations	14	46	60	77	37	43	80	54
Government Operations	47	39	86	45	47	25	72	35
Interior and Insular Affairs	79	57	136	42	53	22	75	29
Judiciary	127	40	167	24	136	33	169	20
Labor and Public Welfare	60	33	93	35	84	27	111	24
McCarthy Censure	0	3	3	100	--	--	--	--
Post Office and Civil Service	18	16	34	47	20	16	36	44
Public Works	26	24	50	48	42	25	67	37
Rules	17	15	32	47	8	17	25	68
Small Business	16	3	19	16	15	3	18	17
TOTAL	867	546	1,413	39%	859	445	1,304	34%
House Committees								
Agriculture	61	37	98	38%	85	33	118	28%
Armed Services	89	44	133	33	102	57	159	36
Banking and Currency	22	16	38	42	34	25	59	42
Commerce	83	38	121	31	66	32	98	33
Communist Aggression	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	28	14	42	33	31	11	42	26
Education and Labor	5	54	59	92	56	27	83	33
Foreign Affairs	40	69	109	63	28	57	85	67
Government Operations	36	42	78	54	91	31	122	25
House Administration	5	8	13	62	2	12	14	86
Interior and Insular Affairs	133	18	151	12	133	26	159	16
Judiciary	60	96	156	62	100	79	179	44
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	67	36	103	35	63	22	85	26
Post Office and Civil Service	59	44	103	43	36	26	62	42
Public Works	64	29	93	31	49	24	73	33
Rules	7	0	7	0	8	2	10	20
Small Business	0	0	0	0	32	6	38	16
Survivor Benefits	0	0	0	0	13	9	22	41
Tax-Exempt Foundations	16	1	17	6	--	--	--	--
Un-American Activities	15	6	21	29	12	?	?	?
Veterans Affairs	27	22	49	45	25	15	40	38
Ways and Means	23	53	76	70	28	36	64	56
TOTAL	841	627	1,468	43%	994	530	1,524	35%
Joint Committees								
Atomic Energy	22	53	75	71%	18	59	77	77%
Defense Production	13	3	16	19	2	5	7	71
Economic Report	14	11	25	44	12	13	25	52
Library	0	1	1	100	0	1	1	100
Others	2	2	4	50	0	3	3	100
TOTAL	51	70	121	58%	32	81	113	72%
Grand Total	1,759	1,243	3,002	41%	1,885	1,056	2,941	36%

84th CONGRESS . . . 1st SESSION
BILLS INTRODUCED



Legislation Submitted in 1955

All public legislation introduced during the first session of the 84th Congress is listed on the pages below. Private bills and parliamentary resolutions are not included.

(For a listing of bills acted on, in order of bill number, see Bills Acted On section at the end of each legislative category. For listing of Public Laws, by public law number, see page 104.)

Here is how the Bills Introduced are arranged:

AGRICULTURE

APPROPRIATIONS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE
- Housing and Schools
- Safety and Health
- Social Security

FOREIGN POLICY
- Administrative Policy
- Immigration and Naturalization
- International Relations

LABOR

MILITARY AND VETERANS
- Defense Policy
- Veterans

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
- Civil Service
- Commemorative
- Congress
- Constitution, Civil Rights
- Crimes, Courts, Prisons
- District of Columbia
- Indian and Territorial Affairs
- Land and Land Transfers
- Post Office
- Presidential Policy
- General

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY
- Business and Banking
- Commerce and Communications
- Natural Resources
- Public Works and Reclamation
- Taxes and Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple-sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name in the Index; or check his name under each of the subject categories and their subdivisions, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members, but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases each identical bill is described in its appropriate place, under each sponsor.

During 1955, Senators introduced 1,758 public bills through Aug. 2 adjournment, and House Members offered 5,361.

The pieces of legislation described below are of four kinds -- bills and joint resolutions, which can become public law; concurrent resolutions, needing approval by both House and Senate; and simple resolutions, concerning only one chamber. Concurrent and simple resolutions do not become law

Bills Introduced — Agriculture

(For committee or floor actions on bills in this category, see page 189.)

SENATE

*AIKEN (R Vt.) Duff (R Pa.), Robertson (D Va.), Williams (R Del.) S 46 1-6-55. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed. Agriculture.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1434 3-14-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

*AIKEN (R Vt.), Anderson (D N.M.), Flanders (R Vt.), Stennis (D Miss.), Holland (D Fla.) Thye (R Minn.) S 1876 5-3-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to assist states in carrying out of plans for forest land tree planting and reforestation. Agriculture.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 2276 6-20-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to provide for payment by federal government of portion of costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation. Agriculture.

*ALLOTT (R Colo.), Aiken (R Vt.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Daniel (D Texas), Eastland (D Miss.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Martin (R Iowa), Monroney (D Okla.), Mundt (R S.D.), Scott (D N.C.), Symington (D Mo.), Thye (R Minn.), Young (R N.D.) S 1912 5-9-55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make direct loans and insure loans made by private lenders to farmers and stockmen for purpose of refinancing existing indebtedness in certain areas. Agriculture.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 72 1-6-55. Provide that certain lands acquired by U.S. shall be administered by Secretary of Agriculture as national forest lands. Agriculture.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 73 1-6-55. Make provision re disposition of moneys received from national forests. Agriculture.

*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S 74 1-6-55. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.

*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Young (R N.D.) S 75 1-6-55. Prohibit blending of wheat imported as unfit for human consumption with wheat suitable for human consumption. Judiciary.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 687 1-24-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to protect timber and other surface values of lands within national forests. Agriculture.

*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Holland (D Fla.), Eastland (D Miss.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Allott (R Colo.) S 870 2-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to continue to make certain emergency loans and to provide an improved emergency credit source for farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1980 5-13-55. Amend section 708 of PL 690 of 83rd Congress, second session (Agriculture Act of 1954) re approval or disapprpval by cooperative associations. Agriculture.

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 265 1-10-55. Amend acts authorizing agricultural entries under non-mineral land laws of certain mineral lands to increase limitation re desert entries made under such acts to 320 acres. Interior.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 546 1-18-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of Commodity Credit Corp. Agriculture.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 493 1-18-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of Commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 494 1-18-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 851 2-1-55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to eliminate present requirements for distribution of funds among states and give Administrator additional powers in using funds. Agriculture.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1169 2-23-55. Provide that feed furnished in disaster areas under P L 115, 83rd Cong. shall be made available for feeding working stock and hogs. Agriculture.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1170 2-23-55. Amend Parkers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to authorize additional market services for livestock purchasers. Agriculture.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1750 4-20-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended re wheat marketing program. Agriculture.

CASE (R S.D.) S 517 1-18-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which penalizes other soil-conservation practices when acreage allotments are exceeded. Agriculture.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1264 3-2-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1359 3-8-55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to require Secretary of Agriculture to come into agreement with Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of Senate and Committee on Agriculture of House re any sale, exchange, grant or transfer, in excess of 1,500 acres, of land acquired by U.S. under title III of such act. Agriculture.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1621 4-1-55. Authorize adjustment by Secretary of Agriculture of certain obligations of settlers on projects developed or subject to act of Aug. 11, 1939, as amended. Agriculture.

*CASE (R S.D.), Anderson (D N.M.) S 2584 7-20-55. Exempt sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from certain statutes re shipping. Agriculture.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 139 1-6-55. Repeal amendment to sections 348 and 374 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 made by section 311 of act of Aug. 28, 1954, (P L 690, 83d Cong.) making farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments for basic crops ineligible for subsidy payments. Agriculture.

*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Barkley (D Ky.), Martin (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.), Neely (D W.Va.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Hennings (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.), Douglas (D Ill.), Johnston (D S.C.), Dirksen (R Ill.) S 661 1-21-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1225 3-8-55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re filing false reports on tobacco acreage grown. Agriculture.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1226 3-8-55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re kinds of tobacco named. Agriculture.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1227 3-8-55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re tobacco acreage harvested in excess of farm acreage allotment. Agriculture.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Scott (D N.C.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S 1436 3-14-55. Preserve tobacco acreage history of farms which voluntarily withdraw from production of tobacco, and provide that benefits of future increases in tobacco acreage allotments shall first be extended to farms on which there have been decreases in such allotments. Agriculture.

*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Scott (D N.C.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S 1457 3-15-55. Redetermine national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year. Agriculture.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1836 4-26-55. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended re liability of corporation if insured has any other insurance against fire on crop. Agriculture.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2295 6-22-55. Amend section 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco allotments. Agriculture.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2296 6-22-55. Amend section 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco allotments. Agriculture.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2297 6-22-55. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco marketing quotas. Agriculture.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) S J Res 37 2-4-55. Utilize underplanted cotton acreage to correct inequities and hardships due to 1955 cotton allotments. Agriculture.

DANIEL (D Texas) S 2373 7-19-55 Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Hruska (R Neb.) S 138 1-6-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of Commodity Credit Corp. Agriculture.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1472 3-16-55. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen. Agriculture.

*EASTLAND (D Miss.) Hill (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Russell (D Ga.), Johnston (D S.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S 259 1-10-55. Amend certain provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

*EASTLAND (D Miss.) Hill (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Russell (D Ga.), Johnston (D S.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S 260 1-10-55. Amend certain provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

*EASTLAND (D Miss.) Hill (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Russell (D Ga.), Johnston (D S.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S 261 1-10-55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended. Agriculture.

*EASTLAND (D Miss.) Hill (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Russell (D Ga.), Johnston (D S.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S 262 1-10-55. Amend certain provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

*EASTLAND (D Miss.) Hill (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Russell D Ga.), Johnston (D S.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S 263 1-10-55. Amend certain provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

*EASTLAND (D Miss.) Hill (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Russell (D Ga.), Johnston (D S.C.) S 264 1-10-55. Increase minimum national marketing quota for cotton to 11,500,000 bales. Agriculture.

*EASTLAND (D. Miss), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S 752 1-26-55. Amend section 102 (a) of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to eliminate requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. Agriculture.

*EASTLAND (D Miss.), Johnston (D S.C.), Holland (D Fla.), Hill (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Gore (D Tenn.) S 1598 3-30-55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2122 6-1-55. Amend marketing quota and price support provisions applicable to upland cotton. Agriculture.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2124 6-1-55. Amend price support provisions applicable to agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2170 6-7-55. Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corp. stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. Agriculture.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2446 7-11-55. Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton that are in excess supply for unrestricted use at current market prices. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 941 2-4-55. Amend section 13 of Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to authorize federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 942 2-4-55. Repeal P L 820, 80th Cong. (62 Stat. 1096) entitled "An act to provide revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold." Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1051 2-11-55. Amend section 2a (4) of Commodity Exchange Act, as amended to fix reasonable fees for registrations, renewals and certificates. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1050 2-11-55. Amend section 8 (e) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re distribution of payments among landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D La.) S 1061 2-15-55. Provide for minimum 1955 state rice acreage allotments. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1165 2-22-55. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended re unforeseen losses and direct costs of loss adjusters. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 1166 2-23-55. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 30, 1890 as amended and section 2 of act of Feb. 2, 1903, as amended re inspection of meats for exportation and prohibition of importation of adulterated articles of food or drink. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 1167 2-23-55. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re payment to persons who carry out conservation practices on federally owned noncropland. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1237 2-28-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish townsites within national forests. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1286 3-2-55. Provide for retirement of government capital in certain institutions operating under supervision of Farm Credit Administration and increase borrower participation in management and control of federal farm credit system. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1371 ... 3-8-55. Promote agricultural development program under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1372 ... 3-8-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

*ELLENDER (D La.), Bennett (R Utah), George (D Ga.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Murray (D Mont.), Chavez (D N.M.), Langer (R N.D.), Millikin (R Colo.), Eastland (D Miss.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Young (R N.D.), Holland (D Fla.), Bricker (R Ohio), Malone (R Nev.), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Stennis (D Miss.), Long (D La.), Mundt (R S.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Clements (D Ky.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Welker (R Idaho), Potter (R Mich.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Daniel (D Texas), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Jackson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Symington (D Mo.), Hruska (R Neb.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Curtis (R Neb.), Allott (R Colo.), Martin (R Iowa), Neuberger (D Ore.), Bender (R Ohio), Johnston (D S.C.), Thurmond (D S.C.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Scott (D N.C.), Neely (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), S 1635 ... 4-1-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Finance.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1757 ... 4-20-55. Amend act known as Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, approved Aug. 14, 1946 re penalty for violation of regulation re false identification or marking of goods. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1758 ... 4-20-55. Amend Bankhead - Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to modify, clarify and provide additional authority for insurance of loans. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1759 ... 4-20-55. Consolidate Hatch Act of 1887 and laws supplementary thereto re appropriation of federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2096 ... 5-27-55. Amend P. L. 83, 83d Congress re authorizing additional appropriations for cooperative extension work in areas of low farm income. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2099 ... 5-27-55. Amend Bankhead - Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide more adequate credit for low-income farmers, including part-time farmers. Agriculture.

*ELLENDER (D La.), Young (R N.D.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S 2125 ... 6-1-55. Permit Secretary of Agriculture to make more accurate adjustments in support prices for cotton and wheat to the end that price support program will not encourage production of cotton of undesirable staple lengths and wheat of undesirable varieties. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D Miss.) S 2216 ... 6-14-55. Amend act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1086, 1101; 16 U.S.C. 497,) re use and occupancy of land within national forests. Agriculture.

*ELLENDER (D La.), Eastland (D Miss.), Holland (D Fla.), Scott (D N.C.), Young (R N.D.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Aiken (R Vt.), Thye (R Minn.), Johnston (D S.C.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Mundt (R S.D.), Anderson (D N.M.), Long (D La.), Clements (D Ky.), Carlson (R Kan.), Dworshak (R Idaho) S 2253 ... 6-15-55. Reemphasize trade development as primary purpose of title I of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2389 ... 6-24-55. Amend section 302 of Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 to make such act inapplicable to stockyards which engage exclusively in sale of livestock on commission at public auction. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2571 ... 7-18-55. Amend section 5a of Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, re multiple delivery points for fulfillment of futures contracts. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2694 ... 7-22-55. Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2684 ... 7-29-55. Facilitate marketing of agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S Con Res 37 ... 6-14-55. Request President to return to Senate enrolled joint resolution (S J Res 60) directing study and report by Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls, and provide for change in reenrollment of said joint resolution.

FREAR (D Del.) S 871 ... 2-8-55. Stabilize farm incomes by providing system of insurance to indemnify farmers against certain losses occurring in operation of their farms. Agriculture.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 882 ... 2-1-55. Amend rice-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 883 ... 2-1-55. Amend rice-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2510 ... 7-13-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1954 by adding rice to list of commodities which Secretary of Agriculture shall set aside within its inventories. Agriculture.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2511 ... 7-13-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re establishment of national acreage allotment. Agriculture.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 424 ... 1-14-55. Authorize conveyance of certain national forest land to Coconino County, Ariz. Agriculture.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 52 ... 1-6-55. Amend act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within Coconino National Forest, Ariz. Interior.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz) S 895 ... 2-1-55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, amended. Agriculture.

*HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Martin (R Iowa) S 1123 ... 2-21-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay indemnity for losses and expenses incurred during July 1954 in destruction, treatment or processing under authority of law, of swine, swine carcasses and products derived from swine carcasses, infected with vesicular exanthema. Agriculture.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 544 ... 1-13-55. Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide for administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen. Agriculture.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1075 ... 2-15-55. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1396 ... 3-10-55. Establish conservation acreage reserve, promote conservation and improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, stabilize farmers' income, adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Aiken (R Vt.) S 1538 ... 3-23-55. Amend Commodity Exchange Act to include onions. Agriculture.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1614 ... 3-30-55. Amend "An Act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry-milk solids," (21 U.S.C., sec. 321c). Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1636 ... 4-1-55. Require use of humane methods in slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce. Agriculture.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1991 ... 5-17-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, to authorize production payments, limit price-supports eligibility, and provide 90-percent price supports for basic family-farm production. Agriculture.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 2105 ... 5-31-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish system of price reporting for basic forest products for farmers, provide for expansion of research in marketing of such products. Agriculture.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.) SJ Res 20 ... 1-14-55. State explicitly long-standing national policy to preserve and strengthen family-farm pattern of American agriculture. Agriculture.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Scott (D N.C.), Langer (R N.D.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Morse (I Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.) S J Res 41 ... 2-8-55. Establish national policy for production and utilization of food and fiber to make full economic use of productive capacity of U.S. farms to improve domestic nutrition and clothing standards and buttress foreign policy of U.S. Agriculture.

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Clements (D Ky.), Scott (D N.C.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S J Res 60 ... 3-28-55. Direct study and report by Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls. Agriculture.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Thurmond (D S.C.) S 898 ... 1-24-55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Banking and Currency.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 916 ... 2-4-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. Agriculture.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1755 ... 4-20-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and act of Aug. 31, 1954 to provide that rate of interest on certain loans made under such acts shall not exceed 3 percent per annum. Agriculture.

KERR (D Okla.) S 624 ... 1-21-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of C.C.C. Agriculture.

KERR (D Okla.) S 625 ... 1-21-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to require that prices of certain agricultural commodities be supported at 100 per cent of parity. Agriculture.

KERR (D Okla.) S 626 ... 1-21-55. Authorize conduct of nationwide farm cost-of-production study for major farm-produced commodities. Agriculture.

*KERR (D Okla.), Frear (D Del.), Clements (D Ky.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Langer (R N.D.), Hill (D Ala.), Smathers (D Fla.), Wiley (R Wis.), Ellender (D La.), Chavez (D N.M.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Long (D La.), Eastland (D Miss.), Young (R N.D.), Symington (D Mo.), Johnston (D S.C.), Monroney (D Okla), McClellan (D Ark.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 627 ... 1-21-55. Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance and benefits for others in need through issuance of certificates to be used in acquisition of surplus agriculture food products. Agriculture.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 629 ... 1-21-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to carry on certain experimentation work in drought management. Agriculture.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 634 ... 1-21-55. Authorize loans to owners of farm housing accommodations on farms for purpose of assisting in acquisition of adequate facilities for providing and using water in such accommodations. Agriculture.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 1852 ... 4-28-55. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act re preparation for shocks of reduced farm income in local areas resulting from flood, drought, insect infestation or disease. Agriculture.

*KERR (D Okla.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 2106 ... 5-31-55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make loans directly, and insure loans made by private credit sources, to farmers, stockmen, farm partnerships, grazing associations, and irrigation companies in areas where there is a need for such credit as result of economic conditions or production losses due to natural causes. Agriculture.

*LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) S 203 ... 1-10-55. Provide for cancellation of interest on, and, in some cases, of the principal of, certain loans made to farmers during the period 1931 to 1939 inclusive. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 273 ... 1-10-55. Amend section 21 of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to increase maximum amounts and terms for which loans may be made under such section. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1967 ... 5-13-55. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act re use of county committees, and insurance on certain agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

*LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.), Holland (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.), Dworshak (R Idaho) S Res 147 ... 8-3-55. Favor purchase of sugar in continental U.S. by Commodity Credit Corp. to alleviate overproduction.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1175 ... 2-23-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide that level of support to cooperators be 100 per centum of parity price for 1955. Agriculture.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S 964 ... 2-4-55. Require that prices of 1955, 1956, and 1957 crops of basic agriculture commodities be supported at 90 percent of parity, continue through 1957 existing method of computing parity for basic agricultural commodities, provide permanent price support at 90 percent of parity for soybeans, flax and cotton seed, and provide permanent price support for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghum on basis of their feed-value equivalent to corn. Agriculture.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 1770 ... 4-20-55. Amend title III of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended to provide for issuance of wheat marketing certificates. Agriculture.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 443 ... 1-14-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which prohibits payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 580 ... 1-21-55. Preserve wheat acreage history of farms voluntarily underplanting their allotments. Agriculture.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 930 ... 2-4-55. Provide adequate, balanced and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce, stabilize prices of milk, and dairy products and impose stabilization fee on marketing of milk and butterfat. Agriculture.

*MUNDT (R S.D.), Eastland (D Miss.), Thye (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Young (R N.D.) S 1688 ... 4-14-55. Amend section 406 of Federal Seed Act to remove petty and unknowing violations of act by reputable business men from classification of criminal violations. Agriculture.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), George (D Ga.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Eastland (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.), Johnston (D S.C.), Langer (R N.D.), Morse (D Ore.) S 1628 ... 4-1-55. Provide relief to farmers and farm workers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes. Agriculture.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 2013 5-19-55. Provide for emergency wheat program to be effective in 1956 if producers disapprove marketing quotas for 1956 wheat crop. Agriculture.

*SCOTT (D N.C.), Clements (D Ky.) S J Res 75 6-7-55. Direct study and report by Administrator of Agricultural Research Service of Department of Agriculture proposing expansion of tobacco production, utilization, and marketing research program, with primary emphasis on basic research. Agriculture.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2616 7-22-55. Require Commodity Credit Corporation to make periodic inspections of agricultural commodities held by it and report thereon to Congress, discontinuing loans by Corporation on agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 1199 2-23-55. Strengthen nation by preserving family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, improving income-earning capacity and standard of living of low-income rural people. Agriculture.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1239 2-28-55. Amend section 42 of title IV of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to increase compensation of members of county committees from $5 per day to $10 per day. Agriculture.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 1383 3-8-55. Amend act entitled "an act to facilitate and simplify work" approved April 24, 1950 (64 Stat. 82). Agriculture.

*STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.), Gore (D Tenn.), Thurmond (D S.C.) S 2196 6-10-5. Amend section 344 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re cotton acreage allotments. Agriculture.

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 978 2-8-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to require that prices of basic agricultural commodities be supported at 90 percent of parity. Agriculture.

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 1764 4-20-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and act of Aug. 31, 1954 to provide that rate of interest on certain loans made under such acts shall not exceed 3 percent per annum. Agriculture.

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 1942 5-11-55. Provide for establishment and operation of laboratory for study of utilization of soil and water resources of southeastern U.S. Agriculture.

*THURMOND (D S.C.), Eastland (D Miss.), Aiken (R Vt.), Allott (R Colo.), Bender (R Ohio), Bible (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Cotton (R N.H.), Curtis (R Neb.), Daniel (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Ervin (D N.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Jenner (R Ind.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Long (D La.), McCarthy (R Wis.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), Martin (R Iowa.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Thye (R Minn.), Welker (R Idaho), Young (R N.D.), S 2782 7-30-55. Encourage sale of cotton for export and limit imports of manufactured cotton products. Agriculture.

*THYE (R Minn.), Aiken (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.) S 153 1-6-55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936. Agriculture.

THYE (R Minn.) S 823 1-28-55. Provide that fluid milk program for schools established by section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949 shall be administered in accordance with provisions of National School Lunch Act. Agriculture.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1023 2-9-55. Retire submarginal lands from production of surplus agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1400 3-10-55. Protect integrity of grade certificates under U.S. Grain Standards Act. Agriculture.

*THYE (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 1620 4-1-55. Provide for control of noxious weeds on land under control or jurisdiction of federal government. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1714 4-18-55. Define "wheat unfit for human consumption" for purposes of section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. Agriculture.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 316 1-11-55. Extend period within which farmers may file petitions for relief under section 75 (c) of Bankruptcy Act. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 788 1-28-55. Provide for establishment of dairy research laboratory. Agriculture.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1607 3-30-55. Amend section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended by the Agricultural Act of 1954 to provide that whey products be considered products of milk. Agriculture.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1756 4-20-55. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to permit making of payments to farmers for certain water conservation practices. Agriculture.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1803 4-26-55. Amend Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to remove domestic trade barriers affecting milk and milk products. Agriculture.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 23 1-6-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of Commodity Credit Corp. Agriculture.

WILLIAMS (R. Del.) S 24 1-6-55. Provide for specific contribution by state governments to cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen, in disaster areas. Agriculture.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Mundt (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) S 145 1-6-55. Amend wheat marketing quota provision of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 532 1-18-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.), S 743 1-26-55. Encourage durum wheat production through nonrecourse production loans. Agriculture.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Russell (D Ga.) S 873 2-1-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to extend for three additional years requirement that prices of basic agricultural commodities be supported at 90 percent of parity. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 954 2-4-55. Redefine commercial wheat area. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 965 2-4-55. Perfect authority of Secretary of Agriculture re grain inspection under U.S. Grain Standards Act. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1252 3-2-55. Provide price support for class II durum wheat of 1955 crop at 125 percent of parity. Agriculture.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Ellender (D La.) S 1398 3-10-55. Strengthen investigation provisions of Commodity Exchange Act. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1582 3-30-55. Amend PL 737, 83d Congress, to extend period for making emergency loans for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1861 5-2-55. Amend provisions of Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, re practices in marketing of perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

HOUSE

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 3240 1-27-55. Amend section 348 of Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to permit making of payments under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to producers who harvest wheat in excess of acreage allotments but not in excess of amounts permitted to be marketed without payment of marketing penalties. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 4961 3-15-55. Direct redetermination of national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 5183 3-23-55. Prohibit publication by government of U.S. of any prediction re apple prices. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 7090 6-29-55. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco marketing quotas. Agriculture.

ABBITT (D Va.) H J Res 398 7-25-55. Direct study and report by Administrator of Agricultural Research Service of Department of Agriculture proposing expansion of tobacco production, utilization, and marketing research program, with primary emphasis on basic research. Agriculture.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 2093 1-13-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. Agriculture.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 4833 3-10-55. Amend United States Cotton Standards Act re certification of lower quality cotton to be directed by Special Board appointed by Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) H J Res 26 1-5-55. Compensate for estimated underplanting of 1955 cotton allotments. Agriculture.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 7303 7-13-55. Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corp. stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 60 1-5-55. Provide for price supports for dairy products at 85 percent of parity. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 236 1-5-55. Amend Agriculture Act of 1949 to provide for price support at 90 percent of parity for basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 2530 1-20-55. Authorize nation-wide survey of costs of production for major farm-produced commodities. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 2540 1-20-55. Amend section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to permit making of payments under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to producers who harvest wheat in excess of acreage allotments but not in excess of amounts permitted to be marketed without payment of marketing penalties. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) H Con Res 58 1-27-55. Create a joint committee to investigate drought conditions and the drought program. Rules.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 2370 1-17-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish policies and programs for use of acreage diverted from production by establishment of acreage allotments. Agriculture.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 1754 1-10-55. Amend Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to remove domestic trade barriers affecting milk and milk products. Agriculture.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 2541 1-20-55 Provide for standards to be prescribed by Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products. Agriculture.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 4167 2-17-55. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 6863 6-16-55. Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to authorize sales on credit. Agriculture.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 7493 7-20-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is used for food on farm. Agriculture.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 5401 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

AVERY (R Kan.) HR 2544 1-20-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 2806 1-24-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 3742 2-8-55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 5956 5-3-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 600 1-5-55. Amend the Federal Import Milk Act, approved February 15, 1927 (44 Stat. 1101, 21 U.S.C. Annotated, 141-149). Agriculture.

BASS (D Tenn.) HR 2373 1-17-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. Agriculture.

BASS (D Tenn.) HR 2374 1-17-55. Provide for price supports for dairy products at not less than 90 percent of parity. Agriculture.

BASS (D Tenn.) H J Res. 145 1-20-55. Amend tobacco allotments and marketing quotas. Agriculture.

BASS (D Tenn.) H Res 146 2-17-55. Authorize Committee on Agriculture to investigate certain practices in administration of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. Rules.

BASS (D Tenn.) H J Res 267 3-28-55. Direct study and report by Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls. Agriculture.

BELCHER (R Okla.) HR 6160 5-11-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to continue to make certain emergency loans and to insure loans to farmers and stockmen in certain areas to refinance existing debts. Agriculture.

BELL (D Texas) HR 6371 5-19-55. Provide that price at which feed and seed is furnished under drought program shall not exceed price at which it is sold abroad under programs for developing foreign trade. Agriculture.

BELL (D Texas) H J Res 118 1-13-55. Utilize underplanted cotton acreage to correct inequities especially on family operated farms. Agriculture.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 3396 2-2-55. Provide that fluid milk program for schools established by section 201 c of Agriculture Act of 1949 shall be administered in accordance with provisions of National School Lunch Act. Agriculture.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 5396 3-31-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to provide price support at more than 50 percent of parity for certain basic agricultural commodities in case producers disapprove marketing quotas. Agriculture.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 5397 3-31-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 5466 4-4-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 32 1-5-55. Repeal certain restrictions imposed by Agricultural Act of 1954 on payments under agricultural conservation program. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 1765 1-10-55. Amend wheat-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 2376 1-17-55. Provide for cancellation of certain feed and seed loans. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 3993 2-14-55. Provide for price support for durum wheat (class II) at $4 per bushel for each crop which Secretary finds is short of indicated market demands and carryover requirements. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4291 2-23-55. Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to authorize additional market services for livestock purchasers. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 5467 4-4-55. Authorize adjustment by Secretary of Agriculture of certain obligations of settlers on projects developed or subject to act of Aug. 11, 1939, as amended. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 6470 5-25-55. Amend P. L. 727, 83rd Congress, to extend period for making of emergency loans for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

BETTS (R Ohio) HR 5646 4-19-55. Eliminate 15-acre requirement for voting in any national wheat referendum. Agriculture.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 5958 5-3-55. Provide for control of noxious weeds on land under control or jurisdiction of federal government. Agriculture.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 6290 5-17-55. Recognize and facilitate administration of multiple uses of national forests and other lands under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 6582 6-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish system of price reporting for basic forest products for farmers, and provide for expansion of research in marketing of such products. Agriculture.

BLITCH (D Ga.) HR 6145 5-10-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5402 3-31-55. Amend and Extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 3008 1-25-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide that feed grains acquired through price support operations shall be sold to dairy farmers at prices equivalent to percentage of parity at which dairy products are being supported. Agriculture.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 3400 2-2-55. Provide adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce; stabilize prices of milk and dairy products; impose a stabilization fee on marketing of milk and butterfat. Agriculture.

BOYLE (D Ill.) HR 4785 3-10-55. Require Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to fix minimum standard of 3.5 percent butterfat for whole milk. Commerce.

BRAY (R Ind.) HR 2244 1-27-55. Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in U.S. by use of a food-stamp plan. Agriculture.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7204 7-7-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to use receipts from lands being administered under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to maintain and improve such lands. Agriculture.

BROWN (D Ga.) HR 22 1-5-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for price support for basic agricultural commodities at 90 percent of parity. Agriculture.

BROWN (D Ga.) HR 23 1-5-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments for 1955 cotton crop. Agriculture.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 302 1-5-55. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers. Agriculture.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 741 1-5-55. Require federal officers, agencies, and employees to act in accordance with and submit to laws of several states relative to control, appropriation, use and distribution of water and provide that U.S. shall sue and be sued in courts of such state in litigation arising therefrom. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5468 4-4-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5818 4-25-55. Amend provisions of Perishable Agriculture Commodities Act, 1930, re practices in marketing of perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 410 1-5-55 Regulate registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 748 1-5-55. Provide marketing quotas for certain agricultural commodities measured in terms of quantity rather than acreage, to establish a program of price support based on such quotas, to provide that such commodities may be marketed in excess of such quotas without penalty. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 2379 1-17-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re price supports to producers through loans, purchases, or payments. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 2565 1-20-55. State explicitly longstanding national policy to preserve and strengthen family-farm pattern of American agriculture and provide means of implementing that policy more effectively. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 2566 1-20-55. Foster cooperative agriculture education work of extension services; free extension services from performance of nongovernmental functions and political activity, and promote economy in agricultural extension work. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 3090 1-26-55. Authorize a nationwide survey of costs of production for major farm-produced commodities. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 3091 1-26-55. Establish national policy for production and utilization of food and fiber, so as to make full economic use of productive capacity of U.S. farms to improve domestic nutrition and clothing standards and implement policy, friendship, and cooperation among free peoples of the world. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 3405 2-2-55. Amend section 507 (c) of Federal Crop Insurance Act as amended re utilization of county committee established under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Agriculture.

BURLESON (D Texas) HR 5800 4-21-55. Provide special acreage allotments in areas of general crop failure. Agriculture.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 2222 1-24-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 4119 2-16-55. Provide for farm-acreage allotments for burley tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

BYRD (D W.Va.) HR 2224 1-24-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 252 1-5-55. Provide for standards to be prescribed by Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products. Agriculture.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 6138 5-10-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by providing for increased consumption of milk under school-lunch program and acceleration of brucellosis-eradication program. Agriculture.

CEDERBERG (R Mich.) HR 5507 4-13-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 4724 3-8-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5470 4-4-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) HR 1776 1-10-55. Repeal sec. 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which prohibits payments under agricultural conservation program. Agriculture.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7509 7-20-55. Require Commodity Credit Corp. to make periodic inspections of agricultural commodities held by it and to report thereon to Congress, discontinuing loans by Corporation on agricultural commodities. Banking and Currency.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 4053 2-16-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

COLMER (D Miss.) H J Res 195 1-10-55. Increase 1955 cotton allotments of certain farms receiving 5 acres or less. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 12 1-5-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 3414 2-2-55. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to protect surface values of lands within national forests and other lands administered by him. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4054 2-16-55. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4514 3-1-55. Strengthen investigation provisions of Commodity Exchange Act. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4915 3-15-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) (by request) HR 5068 3-21-55. Promote agricultural development program under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 5188 3-23-55. Provide for retirement of government capital in certain institutions operating under supervision of Farm Credit Administration and increase borrower participation in management and control of federal farm credit. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 6744 6-9-55. Amend act known as Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, approved Aug. 14, 1946, re penalty for violation of restrictions governing use of identification marks re inspection, class, grade, quality, size, quantity or condition. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 6851 6-15-55. Consolidate Hatch Act of 1887 and laws supplementary thereto re appropriation of federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 6914 6-20-55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to modify, clarify and provide additional authority for insurance of loans. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 7030 6-27-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended re quotas, definitions, and apportionment of increases and deficits. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 7281 7-12-55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide more adequate credit for low-income farmers, including part-time farmers. Agriculture.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 645 1-5-55. Regulate commerce among States and with foreign nations, regulate crops and guard against famine in U.S., possessions and other nations, promote orderly marketing of crops, insure against low prices, establish board for such purposes. Agriculture.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 646 1-5-55 Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of C.C.C. Agriculture.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 2097 1-11-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of Commodity Credit Corp. Agriculture.

DAGUE (R Pa.) HR 6201 5-12-55. Amend section 406 of Federal Seed Act re penalties for violation. Agriculture.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 5403 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 4059 2-16-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to prohibit payments to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 5576 4-14-55. Provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease or other natural causes. Agriculture.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 6002 5-9-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and act of Aug. 31, 1954 to provide that rate of interest on certain loans made under such acts shall not exceed 3 percent per annum. Agriculture.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 35 1-5-55. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 90 1-5-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

DIXON (R Utah) HR 5404 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

DIXON (R Utah) HR 5562 4-14-55. Consolidate Hatch Act of 1887 and laws supplementary thereto re appropriation of federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Agriculture.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 1784 1-10-55. Provide for apprentice or other training on job in agricultural occupations. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) H Con Res 59 1-27-55. Create a joint committee to investigate drought conditions and drought program. Rules.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5716 4-20-55. Provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease or other natural causes. Agriculture.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6096 5-9-55. Reduce interest rate from 5 percent to 3 percent on certain emergency loans made by Farmers' Home Administration. Agriculture.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H J Res 120 1-13-55. Provide for increased acreage allotment for 1955 cotton crop. Agriculture.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H J Res 185 2-2-55. Increase 1955 cotton acreage allotments of certain farms receiving five acres or less. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 374 1-5-55. Authorize adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within Stanislaus National Forest, Toulumne County, Calif. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 2125 1-13-55. Abolish Lakeview federal sustained-yield unit, Fremont National Forest, Ore. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4000 2-14-55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4002 2-14-55. Provide for issuance of campfire permits and facilitate development, maintenance and operating facilities for public use in national forests. Agriculture.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 276 1-5-55. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 763 1-5-55. Provide that certain lands acquired by U.S. shall be administered by Secretary of Agriculture as national forest lands. Agriculture.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) HR 5275

....3-28-55. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended re Puerto Rico. Agriculture.

FISHER (D Texas) HR 1566 ... 1-6-55. Increase acreage allotments for 1955 crop of cotton to be at least equal with 1954. Agriculture.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 5475 ... 4-4-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

FORAND (D. R.I.) HR 4987 ... 3-16-55. Provide for further effectuating act of May 15, 1862 through exchange of employees of U.S. Department of Agriculture and employees of state political subdivisions or educational institutions. Agriculture.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 3429 ... 2-2-55. Provide that fluid milk program for schools, established by section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, shall be administered in accordance with provisions of National School Lunch Act. Agriculture.

FORRESTER (D Ga.) HR 4266 ... 2-22-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide that any state or county which plants 85 percent or more of its cotton-acreage allotment shall be deemed to have planted its full allotment. Agriculture.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5372 ... 3-30-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 2829 ... 1-24-55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 3822 ... 2-8-55. Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended, by striking out termination date. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 3952 ... 2-10-55. Amend cotton-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 6835 ... 6-15-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 to add rice to list of commodities which Secretary of Agriculture shall set aside within its inventories. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 6836 ... 6-15-55. Amend Agriculture Act of 1938, as amended, re limitation of national acreage allotment to no less than 75 percent of final allotment for preceding year. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 6918 ... 6-20-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re putting floor under rice acreage allotments. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 7210 ... 7-7-55. Amend Agricultural Trade Delevopment and Assistance Act of 1954 to establish more clearly policy of Congress as to expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 7252 ... 7-11-55. Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 7367 ... 7-13-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re establishment of national acreage allotments. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 7832 ... 8-2-55. Repeal requirement that middling seven-eighths-inch cotton shall be standard grade for purposes of parity and price support. Agriculture.

GAVIN (R Pa.) HR 6218 ... 5-12-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to assist states in carrying out of plans for forest land tree planting and reforestation. Agriculture.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 3312 ... 1-31-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

GRANT (D Ala.) H J Res 49 .... 1-5-55. Provide for increased acreage allotment for 1955 cotton crop. Agriculture.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 3249 ... 1-27-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 3667 ... 2-7-55. Establish public use of national forests as public policy of Congress. Agriculture.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) HR 3773 ... 2-8-55. Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in U.S. by use of food stamp plan. Agriculture.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) HR 6099 ..... 5-9-55. Require use of humane methods in slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce. Agriculture.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 5250 ... 3-28-55. Prohibit importation of pork and other agricultural commodities and products from Soviet Union, Poland and other Communist-dominated countries. Ways and Means.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 5600 .... 4-18-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 4615 .... 3-3-55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 5405 ... 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 7253 ... 7-11-55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.

HALE (R Maine) HR 2842 ... 1-24-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to indemnify farmers for damages to fruit trees caused by hurricanes in 1954. Agriculture.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 3669 ... 2-7-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat or other grain producers from liability under act where all wheat or other grain crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 43 ... 1-5-55. Extend emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen in disaster areas. Agriculture.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 5423 ... 3-31-55. Authorize use of receipts derived from donated national forest and other lands administered for forest research purposes in continued research activities. Agriculture.

HARRISON (R Neb.) HR 6407 ... 5-23-55. Provide for emergency wheat program to be effective in 1956 if producers disapprove marketing quotas for 1956 wheat crop. Agriculture.

HARRISON (R Neb.) HR 7149 ... 7-1-55. Reemphasize trade development as primary purpose of title I of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Agriculture.

HARRISON (D Va.) HR 5188 ... 3-23-55. Prohibit publication by government of U.S. of any prediction re apple prices. Agriculture.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 2909 ... 1-11-55. Authorize program for construction of county agricultural buildings, through assistance in planning and financing such projects in counties where agriculture is predominant industry, thereby providing centralized housing and facilities for federal, state, and local offices engaged in administering agricultural and related programs re welfare of farm population. Agriculture.

HAYS (D Ohio) HR 5363 ... 3-29-55. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

HENDERSON (R Ohio) HR 4570 ... 3-2-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 7672 .... 7-28-55. Prohibit transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of meat or other products from livestock or poultry not slaughtered by humane method. Agriculture.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 528 ... 1-5-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 4571 ... 3-2-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to continue to make certain emergency loans and provide improved emergency credit source for farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 5400 ... 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 110 ... 1-5-55. Protect surface values of lands within national forests. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 1572 ... 1-6-55. Amend wheat-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 1573 ... 1-6-55. Repeal sec. 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 2127 ... 1-13-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of Commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 2128 ... 1-13-55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended to provide not more than 10 per centum of sums for loans may be employed in any one state or territory. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 2598 ... 1-20-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish two-price plan for wheat. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 4004 ... 2-14-55. Provide for sale of certain lands in national forests. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 4826 ... 3-15-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5406 ... 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5508 ... 4-13-55. Make permanent authority for surrender and reapportionment of wheat-acreage allotments. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 7118 ... 6-30-55. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to facilitate orderly development, improvement, conservation and utilization of forests and other resources and products thereof, on national forests and other lands which he administers. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 7283 ... 7-12-55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide more adequate credit for low-income farmers, including part-time farmers. Agriculture.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 3436 ... 2-3-55. Provide that sums paid to states from moneys received from national forests may be used for governmental purposes other than for benefit of public schools and public roads. Agriculture.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 2851 ... 1-24-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 4989 ... 3-16-55. Amend tobacco-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re flue-cured and other kinds of tobacco. Agriculture.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 4990 ... 3-16-55. Amend tobacco-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re acreage harvested in excess of allotment. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5208 ... 3-24-55. Authorize donations of surplus agricultural commodities to penal institutions where such donations will directly reduce expenditures from public funds. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5407 ... 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2000 .... 1-11-55. State explicitly long-standing national policy to preserve and strengthen family-farm pattern of American agriculture and provide means of implementing that policy more effectively. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2409 .... 1-17-55. Provide for stockpiling adequate national safety reserve of food and fiber. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2410 .... 1-17-55. Amend act of Aug. 28, 1937, as amended, to provide additional credit facilities for farm enlargement and development and to assist beginning farmers to become farm owners. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2411 .... 1-17-55. Provide for price supports for whole milk, butterfat, and products of such commodities at 100 percent of parity. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2660 .... 1-20-55. Increase funds available annually for school children's milk program under section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949 and continue this program until June 30, 1957. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 3438 ... 2-2-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under the agricultural conservation program in certain cases. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 4360 .... 2-24-55. Establish milk and butterfat as basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 4572 .... 3-3-55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to provide greater flexibility in making rural-electrification loans, by eliminating requirement that half of funds for such loans be allotted among states, and removing limit on amount of unallotted funds which may be loaned in any state or in territories. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 5942 .... 5-2-55. Establish conservation acreage reserve, promote conservation improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, stabilize farmers' income, adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 6062 .... 5-5-55. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to permit making of payments to farmers for certain water-conservation practices. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 6200 .... 5-12-55. Recognize and facilitate administration of multiple uses of national forests and other lands under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 7236 .... 7-11-55. Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re water-conservation practices. Agriculture.

JONAS (R N.C.) HR 6437 ... 5-24-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 3439 ... 2-2-55. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of the type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 4071 ... 3-16-55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 5848 .... 4-26-55. Reduce interest rate from 5 percent to 3 percent on certain emergency loans made by Farmers' Home Administration. Agriculture.

JONES (D Mo.) HR 2412 ... 1-17-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which prohibits payments under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments Agriculture.

JONES (D Mo.) HR 3953 ... 2-10-55. Amend cotton-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

KEE (D W. Va.) HR 2856 ... 1-24-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 6776 .... 6-13-55.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 2276 1-17-55. Provide for cancellation of certain feed and seed loans. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 3093 2-14-55. Provide for price support for durum wheat (class II) at $4 per bushel for each crop which Secretary finds is short of indicated market demands and carryover requirements. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4291 2-25-55. Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to authorize additional market services for livestock purchasers. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 5467 4-4-55. Authorize adjustment by Secretary of Agriculture of certain obligations of settlers on projects developed or subject to act of Aug. 11, 1939, as amended. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 6470 5-25-55. Amend P. L. 787, 83rd Congress, to extend period for making of emergency loans for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

BETTS (R Ohio) HR 5545 4-19-55. Eliminate 15-acre requirement for voting in any national wheat referendum. Agriculture.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 3060 2-3-55. Provide for control of noxious weeds on land under control or jurisdiction of federal government. Agriculture.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 6090 5-17-55. Recognize and facilitate administration of multiple uses of national forests and other lands under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 6582 6-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish system of price reporting for basic forest products for farmers, and provide for expansion of research in marketing of such products. Agriculture.

BLITCH (D Ga.) HR 6145 5-10-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5402 3-31-55. Amend and Extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 3008 1-25-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide that feed grains acquired through price support operations shall be sold to dairy farmers at prices equivalent to percentage of parity at which dairy products are being supported. Agriculture.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 3400 2-2-55. Provide adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce; stabilize prices of milk and dairy products; impose a stabilization fee on marketing of milk and butterfat. Agriculture.

BOYLE (D Ill.) HR 4785 3-10-55. Require Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to fix minimum standard of 3.5 percent butterfat for whole milk. Commerce.

BRAY (R Ind.) HR 3244 1-27-55. Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in U.S. by use of a food-stamp plan. Agriculture.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7204 7-7-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to use receipts from lands being administered under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to maintain and improve such lands. Agriculture.

BROWN (D Ga.) HR 22 1-5-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for price support for basic agricultural commodities at 90 percent of parity. Agriculture.

BROWN (D Ga.) HR 23 1-5-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments for 1955 cotton crop. Agriculture.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 902 1-5-55. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers. Agriculture.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 741 1-5-55. Require federal officers, agencies, and employees to act in accordance with and submit to laws of several states relative to control, appropriation, use and distribution of water and provide that U.S. shall sue and be sued in courts of such state in litigation arising therefrom. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5468 4-4-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5613 4-25-55. Amend provisions of Perishable Agriculture Commodities Act, 1930, re practices in marketing of perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 419 1-5-55 Regulate registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 760 1-5-55. Provide marketing quotas for certain agricultural commodities measured in terms of quantity rather than acreage, to establish a program of price support based on such quotas, to provide that such commodities may be marketed in excess of such quotas without penalty. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 2570 1-17-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re price supports to producers through loans, purchases, or payments. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 2945 1-20-55. State explicitly longstanding national policy to preserve and strengthen family-farm pattern of American agriculture and provide means of implementing that policy more effectively. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 2960 1-20-55. Foster cooperative agriculture education work of extension services; free extension services from performance of non-governmental functions and political activity, and promote economy in agricultural extension work. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 3000 1-26-55. Authorize a nationwide survey of costs of production for major farm-produced commodities. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 3001 1-26-55. Establish national policy for production and utilization of food and fiber, so as to make full economic use of productive capacity of U.S. farms to improve domestic nutrition and clothing standards and implement policy, friendship, and cooperation among free peoples of the world. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 3405 2-2-55. Amend section 507 (c) of Federal Crop Insurance Act as amended re utilization of county committee established under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Agriculture.

BURLESON (D Texas) HR 5800 4-21-55. Provide special acreage allotments in areas of general crop failure. Agriculture.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 2823 1-24-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 4110 2-16-55. Provide for farm-acreage allotments for burley tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

BYRD (D W.Va.) HR 2824 1-24-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 252 1-5-55. Provide for standards to be prescribed by Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products. Agriculture.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 6138 5-10-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by providing for increased consumption of milk under school-lunch program and acceleration of brucellosis-eradication program. Agriculture.

CEDERBERG (R Mich.) HR 5507 4-13-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 4724 3-8-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5470 4-4-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) HR 1776 1-10-55. Repeal sec. 349 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which prohibits payments under agricultural conservation program. Agriculture.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7589 7-20-55. Require Commodity Credit Corp. to make periodic inspections of agricultural commodities held by it and to report thereon to Congress, discontinuing loans by Corporation on agricultural commodities. Banking and Currency.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 4663 3-16-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

COLMER (D Miss.) H J Res 195 1-10-55. Increase 1955 cotton allotments of certain farms receiving 5 acres or less. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 12 1-5-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 3414 2-3-55. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to protect surface values of lands within national forests and other lands administered by him. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4854 3-16-55. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4914 3-1-55. Strengthen investigation provisions of Commodity Exchange Act. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4915 3-15-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) (by request) HR 5088 3-21-55. Promote agricultural development program under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 5168 3-23-55. Provide for retirement of government capital in certain institutions operating under supervision of Farm Credit Administration and increase borrower participation in management and control of federal farm credit. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 6744 6-9-55. Amend act known as Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, approved Aug. 14, 1946, re penalty for violation of restrictions governing use of identification marks re inspection, class, grade, quality, size, quantity or condition. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 6851 6-15-55. Consolidate Hatch Act of 1887 and laws supplementary thereto re appropriation of federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 6914 6-20-55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to modify, clarify and provide additional authority for insurance of loans. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 7030 6-27-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended re quotas, definitions, and apportionment of increases and deficits. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 7281 7-12-55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide more adequate credit for low-income farmers, including part-time farmers. Agriculture.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 645 1-5-55. Regulate commerce among States and with foreign nations, regulate crops and guard against famine in U.S., possessions and other nations, promote orderly marketing of crops, insure against low prices, establish board for such purposes. Agriculture.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 646 1-5-55 Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of C.C.C. Agriculture.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 2007 1-11-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of Commodity Credit Corp. Agriculture.

DAGUE (R Pa.) HR 6301 5-12-55. Amend section 406 of Federal Seed Act re penalties for violation. Agriculture.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 5403 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 4559 3-16-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to prohibit payments to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 5378 4-14-55. Provide relief to farmers and farm-workers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease or other natural causes. Agriculture.

DEANE (D N.C.) HR 6602 5-9-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and act of Aug. 31, 1954 to provide that rate of interest on certain loans made under such acts shall not exceed 3 percent per annum. Agriculture.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 53 1-5-55. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 90 1-5-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

DIXON (R Utah) HR 5404 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

DIXON (R Utah) HR 5562 4-14-55. Consolidate Hatch Act of 1887 and laws supplementary thereto re appropriation of federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in states, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Agriculture.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 1784 1-10-55. Provide for apprentice or other training on job in agricultural occupations. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) H Con Res 59 1-27-55. Create a joint committee to investigate drought conditions and drought program. Rules.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5716 4-20-55. Provide relief to farmers and farm-workers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease or other natural causes. Agriculture.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6096 5-9-55. Reduce interest rate from 5 percent to 3 percent on certain emergency loans made by Farmers' Home Administration. Agriculture.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H J Res 120 1-13-55. Provide for increased acreage allotment for 1955 cotton crop. Agriculture.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H J Res 185 2-2-55. Increase 1955 cotton acreage allotments of certain farms receiving five acres or less. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 374 1-5-55. Authorize adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within Stanislaus National Forest, Toulumne County, Calif. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 2125 1-13-55. Abolish Lakeview federal sustained-yield unit, Fremont National Forest, Ore. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4000 2-14-55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4002 2-14-55. Provide for issuance of campfire permits and facilitate development, maintenance and operating facilities for public use in national forests. Agriculture.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 276 1-5-55. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 763 1-5-55. Provide that certain lands acquired by U.S. shall be administered by Secretary of Agriculture as national forest lands. Agriculture.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) HR 5275

.... 3-28-55. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended re Puerto Rico. Agriculture.

FISHER (D Texas) HR 1866 ... 1-6-55. Increase acreage allotments for 1955 crop of cotton to be at least equal with 1954. Agriculture.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 5473 ... 4-4-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 6667 ... 3-16-55. Provide for further effectuating act of May 15, 1862 through exchange of employees of U.S. Department of Agriculture and employees of state political subdivisions or educational institutions. Agriculture.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 3480 ... 2-2-55. Provide that fluid milk program for schools, established by section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, shall be administered in accordance with provisions of National School Lunch Act. Agriculture.

FORRESTER (D Ga.) HR 4266 ... 2-22-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide that any state or county which plants 85 percent or more of its cotton-acreage allotment shall be deemed to have planted its full allotment. Agriculture.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3272 ... 2-10-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 2839 ... 1-24-55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 2822 ... 2-8-55. Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended, by striking out termination date. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 3958 ... 2-10-55. Amend cotton-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 6835 ... 6-15-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 to add rice to list of commodities which Secretary of Agriculture shall set aside within its inventories. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 6836 ... 6-15-55. Amend Agriculture Act of 1938, as amended, re limitation of national acreage allotment to no less than 75 percent of final allotment for preceding year. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 6918 ... 6-20-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re putting floor under rice acreage allotments. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 7210 ... 7-7-55. Amend Agricultural Trade Delevopment and Assistance Act of 1954 to establish more clearly policy of Congress as to expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 7252 ... 7-11-55. Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 7367 ... 7-13-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re establishment of national acreage allotments. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 7852 ... 8-2-55. Repeal requirement that middling seven-eighths-inch cotton shall be standard grade for purposes of parity and price support. Agriculture.

GAVIN (R Pa.) HR 6216 ... 5-12-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to assist states in carrying out of plans for forest land tree planting and reforestation. Agriculture.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 3312 ... 1-31-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

GRANT (D Ala.) H J Res 40 ... 1-5-55. Provide for increased acreage allotment for 1955 cotton crop. Agriculture.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 3249 ... 1-27-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 3667 ... 2-7-55. Establish public use of national forests as public policy of Congress. Agriculture.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) HR 2773 ... 1-6-55. Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in U.S. by use of food stamp plan. Agriculture.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) HR 6600 ... 5-9-55. Require use of humane methods in slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce. Agriculture.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 5250 ... 3-28-55. Prohibit importation of pork and other agricultural commodities and products from Soviet Union, Poland and other Communist-dominated countries. Ways and Means.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 3660 ... 4-10-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 6815 ... 5-3-55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 5400 ... 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 7253 ... 7-11-55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.

HALE (R Maine) HR 2843 ... 1-24-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to indemnify farmers for damages to fruit trees caused by hurricanes in 1954. Agriculture.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 3669 ... 2-7-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat or other grain producers from liability under act where all wheat or other grain crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 43 ... 1-5-55. Extend emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen in disaster areas. Agriculture.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 5423 ... 3-31-55. Authorize use of receipts derived from donated national forest and other lands administered for forest research purposes in continued research activities. Agriculture.

HARRISON (R Neb.) HR 6407 ... 5-23-55. Provide for emergency wheat program to be effective in 1956 if producers disapprove marketing quotas for 1956 wheat crop. Agriculture.

HARRISON (R Neb.) HR 7149 ... 7-1-55. Reemphasize trade development as primary purpose of title I of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. Agriculture.

HARRISON (D Va.) HR 5188 ... 3-23-55. Prohibit publication by government of U.S. of any prediction re apple prices. Agriculture.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 2000 ... 1-11-55. Authorize program for construction of county agricultural buildings, through assistance in planning and financing such projects in counties where agriculture is predominant industry, thereby providing centralized housing and facilities for federal, state, and local offices engaged in administering agricultural and related programs re welfare of farm population. Agriculture.

HAYS (D Ohio) HR 5303 ... 3-29-55. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

HENDERSON (R Ohio) HR 4570 ... 3-2-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 7672 ... 7-28-55. Prohibit transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of meat or other products from livestock or poultry not slaughtered by humane method. Agriculture.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 526 ... 1-5-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 4371 ... 3-3-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to continue to make certain emergency loans and provide improved emergency credit source for farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 5680 ... 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 110 ... 1-5-55. Protect surface values of lands within national forests. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 1072 ... 1-6-55. Amend wheat-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 1073 ... 1-6-55. Repeal sec. 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 2137 ... 1-12-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of Commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 2138 ... 1-13-55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended to provide not more than 10 per centum of sums for loans may be employed in any one state or territory. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 2188 ... 1-20-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish two-price plan for wheat. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 4004 ... 3-14-55. Provide for sale of certain lands in national forests. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 4028 ... 3-15-55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5406 ... 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5508 ... 4-13-55. Make permanent authority for surrender and reapportionment of wheat-acreage allotments. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 7118 ... 6-30-55. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to facilitate orderly development, improvement, conservation and utilization of forests and other resources and products thereof, on national forests and other lands which he administers. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 7283 ... 7-12-55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide more adequate credit for low-income farmers, including part-time farmers. Agriculture.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 3436 ... 2-2-55. Provide that sums paid to states from moneys received from national forests may be used for governmental purposes other than for benefit of public schools and public roads. Agriculture.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 2851 ... 1-24-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 4989 ... 3-16-55. Amend tobacco-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re flue-cured and other kinds of tobacco. Agriculture.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 4990 ... 3-16-55. Amend tobacco-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re acreage harvested in excess of allotment. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5266 ... 3-24-55. Authorize donations of surplus agricultural commodities to penal institutions where such donations will directly reduce expenditures from public funds. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5407 ... 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2000 ... 1-11-55. State explicitly long-standing national policy to preserve and strengthen family-farm pattern of American agriculture and provide means of implementing that policy more effectively. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2400 ... 1-17-55. Provide for stockpiling adequate national safety reserve of food and fiber. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2410 ... 1-17-55. Amend act of Aug. 28, 1937, as amended, to provide additional credit facilities for farm enlargement and development and to assist beginning farmers to become farm owners. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2411 ... 1-17-55. Provide for price supports for whole milk, butterfat, and products of such commodities at 100 percent of parity. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2900 ... 1-20-55. Increase funds available annually for school children's milk program under section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949 and continue this program until June 30, 1957. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 3430 ... 2-2-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under the agricultural conservation program in certain cases. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 4060 ... 3-24-55. Establish milk and butterfat as basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 4572 ... 3-3-55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to provide greater flexibility in making rural-electrification loans, by eliminating requirement that half of funds for such loans be allotted among states, and removing limit on amount of unallotted funds which may be loaned in any state or in territories. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 5942 ... 5-3-55. Establish conservation acreage reserve, promote conservation improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, stabilize farmers' income, adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 6062 ... 5-5-55. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to permit making of payments to farmers for certain water-conservation practices. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 6200 ... 5-12-55. Recognize and facilitate administration of multiple uses of national forests and other lands under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 7236 ... 7-11-55. Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re water-conservation practices. Agriculture.

JONAS (R N.C.) HR 6437 ... 5-24-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 3439 ... 2-2-55. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of the type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 4971 ... 2-16-55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 5848 ... 4-26-55. Reduce interest rate from 5 percent to 3 percent on certain emergency loans made by Farmers' Home Administration. Agriculture.

JONES (D Mo.) HR 2412 ... 1-17-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which prohibits payments under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments Agriculture.

JONES (D Mo.) HR 3953 ... 2-10-55. Amend cotton-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

KEE (D W. Va.) HR 2855 ... 1-24-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 6776 ... 6-13-55.

Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act so as to authorize Corporation to acquire seeds, plants and fertilizer for distribution to needy persons in distressed areas. Banking and Currency.

KELLEY (D Pa.) **HR 3317** 1-31-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

KING (R Pa.) **HR 122** 1-5-55. Amend the Commodity Exchange Act to add onions. Agriculture.

KNOX (R Mich.) **HR 3320** 1-31-55. Provide that fluid milk program for schools established by section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949, shall be administered in accordance with provisions of National School Lunch Act. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) **HR 3780** 2-8-55. State explicitly long-standing national policy to preserve and strengthen family-farm pattern of American agriculture. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) **HR 3781** 2-8-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1348) re prohibition of payments to farmers who knowingly exceed their acreage allotments. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) **HR 3782** 2-8-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1441) to support certain farm products at 100 percent of parity. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) **HR 3783** 2-8-55. Continue through Dec. 31, 1957 existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) **HR 3784** 2-8-55. Amend act of Aug. 28, 1937 (16 U.S.C. sec. 590x-3) as amended, to provide additional credit facilities for farm enlargement and development and to assist beginning farmers to become farm owners. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) **HR 3785** 2-8-55. Provide for stockpiling adequate national safety reserve of food and fiber. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) **HR 5408** 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) **HR 6052** 5-5-55. Establish conservation acreage reserve, promote conservation improvement of agricultural soil and water resources re watershed development, stabilize farmers' income, adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) **HR 6203** 5-12-55. Amend section 406 of Federal Seed Act re penalties for violation. Agriculture.

KRUEGER (R N.D.) **HR 1380** 1-6-55. Amend wheat-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

KRUEGER (R N.D.) **HR 3678** 2-7-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended re price supports for basic commodities. Agriculture.

KRUEGER (R N.D.) **HR 5409** 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

LAIRD (R Wis.) **HR 119** 1-5-55. Amend Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937 to remove domestic trade barriers affecting milk and milk products. Agriculture.

LAIRD (R Wis.) **HR 124** 1-5-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 to provide new criteria in determining parity in support of milk and milk products. Agriculture.

LAIRD (R Wis.) **HR 675** 1-5-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 to continue consumption of milk by children in nonprofit schools of high school grade and under. Agriculture.

LAIRD (R Wis.) **HR 2415** 1-17-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

LAIRD (R Wis.) **HR 2610** 1-20-55. Amend section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended by Agricultural Act of 1954 re consideration of products of whey as products of milk. Agriculture.

LANDRUM (D Ga.) **HR 5808** 4-27-55. Make provisions re disposition of moneys received from national forests. Agriculture.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) **HR 4576** 3-3-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay indemnity for losses and expenses incurred during July, 1954 in destruction, treatment or processing, under authority of law, of swine, swine carcasses and products derived from swine carcasses, infected with vesicular exanthema. Agriculture.

LONG (D La.) **HR 2155** 1-13-55. Provide for increases in proportionate shares established for 1955 sugar crops for farms in mainland cane-sugar area. Agriculture.

LOVRE (R S.D.) **HR 461** 1-5-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

LOVRE (R S.D.) **HR 1813** 1-10-55. Amend wheat marketing-quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

LOVRE (R. S.D.) **HR 3663** 2-3-55. Preserve wheat acreage history of farms voluntarily underplanting their allotments. Agriculture.

LOVRE (R S.D.) **HR 4736** 3-8-55. Enlarge and extend special school milk program. Agriculture.

LOVRE (R S.D.) **HR 6219** 5-12-55. Amend section 406 of Federal Seed Act re penalties for violation. Agriculture.

McDOWELL (D Del.) **HR 6107** 5-9-55. Exclude corn used as silage from operation of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

McINTIRE (R Maine) **HR 5337** 3-30-55. Amend provisions of Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, re practices in marketing of perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

McINTIRE (R Maine) **HR 5822** 4-25-55. Amend PL 727, 83rd Cong., to extend period for making of emergency loans for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

McINTIRE (R Maine) **HR 6731** 6-8-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to assist states in carrying out of plans for forest land tree planting and reforestation. Agriculture.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 284** 1-5-55. Amend section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize disposal of surplus farm products to federal, state and local hospitals and penal and correctional institutions. Agriculture.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 2620** 1-20-55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, Agriculture.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 4176** 2-17-55. Provide that feed furnished in disaster areas under P L 115, 83rd Cong. shall be made available for feeding working stock and hogs. Agriculture.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) **HR 2859** 1-24-55. Provide that fluid-milk program for schools established by section 201c of Agricultural Act of 1949 shall be administered in accordance with provisions of National School Lunch Act. Agriculture.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) **HR 5481** 4-4-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

MAHON (D Texas) **HR 5515** 4-13-55. Provide special disaster cotton allotments in areas affected by drought or other uncontrollable natural causes. Agriculture.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) **HR 2139** 1-13-55. Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 899) to provide for terms of local and county committees. Agriculture.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) **HR 2420** 1-17-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish policies and programs for use of acreage diverted from production by establishment of acreage allotments. Agriculture.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) **HR 3448** 2-2-55. Amend section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431), as amended re delivery of commodities by Commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) **HR 4126** 2-16-55. Encourage stable, prosperous, and productive dairy program. Agriculture.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) **HR 7788** 8-1-55. Provide for uniform grading and labeling of butter. Agriculture.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) **HR 4904** 3-16-55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) **HR 5607** 4-18-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) **HR 7537** 7-21-55. Establish policy of Congress re public use of national forests and to provide for development and maintenance of facilities for public use. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 1823** 1-10-55. Establish public use of national forests as a policy of Congress. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 2627** 1-20-55. Provide for stockpiling 500 million bushels of wheat. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 3451** 2-2-55. Transfer to Secretary of Agriculture functions performed by Bureau of Land Management. Government Operations.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 3452** 2-2-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re level of support for certain commodities to be 100 percent of parity. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 3910** 2-10-55. Amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide for administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 3912** 2-10-55. Establish conservation acreage reserve, promote conservation and improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, stabilize farmers' income, adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain an abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 3914** 2-10-55. Foster cooperative agriculture education work of extension services; free extension services from performance of nongovernmental functions and political activity, and promote economy in agricultural extension work. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 3916** 2-10-55. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act re utilization of county committee authorized under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 4577** 3-2-55. Safeguard health, efficiency, and morale of American people, provide for improved nutrition through more effective distribution of food supplies, through food-allotment program, assist in maintaining fair prices and incomes to farmers by providing adequate outlets for agricultural products, prevent burdening and obstructing channels of interstate commerce, and promote full use of agricultural resources. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 4686** 3-7-55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to provide greater flexibility in making rural electrification loans, by eliminating requirement that half of funds for such loans be allotted among states and removing limit on amount of unallotted funds which may be loaned in any state or in territories. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 4995** 3-16-55. Preserve wheat acreage history of farms voluntarily underplanting their allotments. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 5483** 4-4-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 6632** 6-6-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish system of price reporting for basic forest products for farmers, to provide for expansion of research in marketing of such products. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **H J Res 189** 2-2-55. State explicitly longstanding national policy to preserve and strengthen family-farm pattern of American agriculture. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) **H J Res 241** 3-2-55. Establish national policy for production of food and fiber to make full economic use of productive capacity of U.S. farms to improve domestic nutrition and clothing standards and buttress foreign policy of U.S. Agriculture.

MILLER (D Calif.) **HR 6347** 5-18-55. Recognize and facilitate administration of multiple uses of national forests and other lands under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

MILLER (R Neb.) **HR 4369** 2-22-55. Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to authorize additional market services for livestock purchasers. Agriculture.

MILLS (D Ark.) **HR 5568** 4-14-55. Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to establish more clearly policy of Congress re expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

MORGAN (D Pa.) **HR 3127** 1-26-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

MOSS (D Calif.) **HR 5419** 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

MOULDER (D Mo.) **HR 3130** 1-26-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under agricultural conservation program in certain cases. Agriculture.

MOULDER (D Mo.) **HR 4012** 2-14-55. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide that local and county committees shall have sole authority to select and dismiss their employees. Agriculture.

MOULDER (D Mo.) **H Con Res 122** 5-5-55. Express sense of Congress that national seed-storage facility should be established by Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

NORRELL (D Ark.) **HR 3230** 1-27-55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

NORRELL (D Ark.) **HR 5314** 3-29-55. Extend benefits of feed and seed program in disaster areas to certain orphanages and similar institutions which operate farms. Agriculture.

O'HARA (R Minn.) **HR 5237** 3-28-55. Amend act entitled "An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry-milk solids" (21 U.S.C., sec. 321c). Commerce.

PATMAN (D Texas) **HR 2027** 1-11-55. State explicitly long-standing national policy to preserve and strengthen family-farm pattern of American agriculture and provide means of implementing that policy more effectively. Agriculture.

PATMAN (D Texas) **HR 4300** 2-23-55. Improve income-earning capacity and standard of living of low income rural people and strengthen nation by providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, industrial dispersion. Agriculture.

PATMAN (D Texas) **HR 5162** 3-23-55. Amend act entitled "An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry-milk solids" (21 U.S.C., sec. 321c). Commerce.

PERKINS (D Ky.) **HR 2871** 1-24-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

PFOST (D Idaho) **HR 5411** 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) **HR 6220** 5-12-55. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

PILLION (R N.Y.) **HR 2872** 1-24-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of certain fungible goods from claims of Commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Texas) **HR 570** 1-5-55. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to price supports for basic com-

modities. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 571 1-5-55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 re employment of unallotted annual sums. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 1831 1-10-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of C.C.C. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 2231 1-27-55. Amend section 102 (a) of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to eliminate requirement that privately owned stocks reported thereunder be replaced from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 5376 3-30-55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 as amended re authorization of Administrator to determine farms not receiving central station electric service. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 5750 4-20-55. Provide special acreage allotments in areas of general crop failure. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 6815 6-14-55. Provide for orderly disposition of property acquired under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 6944 6-22-55. Amend section 344 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re state reserves of cotton allotments. Agriculture.

POFF (R Va.) HR 6019 5-4-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 1822 1-10-55. Repeal sec. 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which prohibits payment under agricultural conservation program. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 2173 1-13-55. Authorize nation-wide survey of costs of production for major farm-produced commodities. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 2174 1-13-55. Amend act of Aug. 28, 1937, to provide additional credit facilities for farm enlargement and development and to assist beginning farmers to become farm owners. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 2175 1-13-55. Provide for stockpiling 500 million bushels of wheat. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 2176 1-13-55. Provide for stockpiling an adequate national safety reserve of food and fiber. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 2177 1-13-55. State explicitly long-standing national policy to preserve and strengthen family-farm pattern of American agriculture, and provide means of implementing that policy more effectively. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 2178 1-13-55. Provide for price supports for whole milk, butterfat, and products of such commodities at 100 percent of parity. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 2434 1-17-55. Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide for administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 2646 1-20-55. Establish conservation-acreage reserve, promote conservation and improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, stabilize farmers income, adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export need, maintain abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 2647 1-20-55. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act re utilization of county committees in administering such act, and re qualifications of counties under such act. Agriculture.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 7815 8-1-55. Authorize appropriation of funds to assist in financing 1957 World's Conservation Exposition and plowing contests to be held in Adams County, Ohio, in Sept. 1957. Agriculture.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 13 1-5-55. Provide for permanent price support at 90 percent of parity for basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 4271 2-22-55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 4272 2-22-55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 3232 1-27-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 3464 2-2-55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which prohibits payments under Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments. Agriculture.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 5189 3-23-55. Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in U.S. by use of food stamp plan. Agriculture.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 5615 4-18-55. Provide relief to farmers and farm-workers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease or other natural causes. Agriculture.

RAINS (D Ala.) H J Res 73 1-5-55. Increase 1955 cotton allotments of certain farms receiving 5 acres or less. Agriculture.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 694 1-5-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of C.C.C. Agriculture.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 1834 1-10-55 Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed. Agriculture.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 6221 5-12-55. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so as to permit making of payments to farmers for certain water-conservation practices. Agriculture.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 2635 1-20-55. Amend section 8c (6) of Agricultural Adjustment Act re prohibiting transportation of certain commodities from specified production areas to all markets. Agriculture.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) H J Res 130 1-13-55. Increase 1955 cotton allotments of certain farms receiving five acres or less. Agriculture.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 5666 4-19-55. Provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease or other natural causes. Agriculture.

ROGERS (D Colo.), HR 5412 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 5413 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 837 1-5-55. Amend section 2 (a) of act of April 6, 1949 to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to farmers or stockmen to assist in orderly marketing. Agriculture.

ST GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 3483 2-2-55. Provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce; to stabilize prices of milk and dairy products; impose stabilization fee on marketing of milk and butterfat. Agriculture.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 2438 1-17-55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 5579 4-14-55. Provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease or other natural causes. Agriculture.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) HR 4529 3-1-55. Amend Sugar Act of 1948 re determination of sugar quotas. Agriculture.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) HR 6919 6-20-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, re determination of sugar quotas. Agriculture.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 5521 4-13-55. Provide relief to farmers and farmworkers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost, freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes. Agriculture.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 6222 5-12-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to assist states in carrying out of plans for forest land tree planting and reforestation. Agriculture.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 2706 2-7-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) H J Res 244 3-3-55. Make provision re sales of Commodity Credit Corporation feed grains. Agriculture.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 4896 3-14-55. Amend Packers and Stockyards Act to prevent sudden and unreasonable decreases in price of hogs and cattle which are sold at stockyards subject to that act. Agriculture.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) H J Res 313 5-23-55. Make proposal re sales of Commodity Credit Corporation feed grains below current support price. Agriculture.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4107 2-16-55. Amend certain provisions of Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re maximum farm acreage allotments. Agriculture.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 7127 6-30-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 re requirement to include rice in set aside provisions of such Act. Agriculture.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 2673 1-20-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide that feed grains acquired through price-support operations shall be sold to dairy farmers at prices equivalent to 75 per cent of parity. Agriculture.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 7541 7-21-55. Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corp. Banking and Currency.

STAGGERS (D W. Va.) HR 3947 2-10-55. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities for donation under certain acts. Agriculture.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 2441 1-17-55. Amend section 2 (a) of Commodity Exchange Act as amended, to provide for regulation of futures trading in coffee. Agriculture.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 5105 3-21-55. Provide for establishment of food stamp plan for distribution of $1 billion worth of surplus food commodities a year to needy persons and families in U.S. Agriculture.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 6163 5-11-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to assist states in carrying out of plans for forest land tree planting and reforestation. Agriculture.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 197 1-5-55. Provide increased cotton acreage allotments for 1955 for certain disaster areas. Agriculture.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 848 1-5-55. Increase acreage allotments for 1955 crops of cotton so that allotment for each farm shall be at least equal to its allotment for 1954 crop. Agriculture.

TEAGUE (R Calif.) HR 5619 4-18-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 202 1-5-55. Amend sec. 344 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to increase cotton-acreage allotments. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 4198 2-16-55. Provide for minimum 1955 state rice acreage allotments. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 4748 3-8-55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D Texas) HR 4356 2-24-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re rice allotment history. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D Texas) HR 4647 3-7-55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D Texas) HR 7302 7-13-55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D Texas) H J Res 116 1-13-55. Utilize underplanted cotton acreage to correct inequities especially on family operated farms. Agriculture.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 5443 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) HR 490 1-5-55. Increase acreage allotments for 1955 crop of cotton to equal 1954 allotments. Agriculture.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) HR 737 1-5-55. Authorize the Farm Credit Administration to make loans of the type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 5379 3-30-55. Permit producers to donate surplus wheat to religious organizations, without payment of marketing penalty, where such donation will divert wheat from normal trade channels. Agriculture.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 2879 1-20-55. Amend act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within Coconino National Forest, Ariz. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 3140 1-26-55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 3716 2-7-55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 5622 4-18-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

VAN PELT (R Wis.) HR 494 1-5-55. Amend sec.1020c, title 12, banks and banking U.S.C. and provide for retirement of joint-stock landbank bonds that are instrumentalities of the government by exchanging unpaid balance with bonds of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. Agriculture.

VAN PELT (R Wis.) HR 6125 5-9-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to assist state in carrying out of plans for forest-land tree planting and reforestation. Agriculture.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 863 1-5-55. Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in U.S. by use of food stamp plan. Agriculture.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 3144 1-26-55. Amend section 407 of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, in order to provide for direct distribution of surplus agricultural commodities in distress areas. Agriculture.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 3145 1-26-55. Provide for direct distribution of surplus agricultural commodities and products to relieve acute distress due to unemployment. Agriculture.

WATTS (D Ky.) HR 4755 3-8-55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re flue-cured and other kinds of tobacco. Agriculture.

WATTS (D Ky.) HR 4756 3-8-55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re tobacco acreage harvested in excess of farm acreage allotment. Agriculture.

WATTS (D Ky.) HR 4757 3-8-55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re filing of false reports on acreage of tobacco grown. Agriculture.

WATTS (D Ky.) HR 4948 3-15-55. Preserve tobacco acreage history of farms

which voluntarily withdraw from production of tobacco and provide that benefits of future increases in tobacco acreage allotments shall first be extended to farms on which there have been decreases in such allotments. Agriculture.

WATTS (D Ky.) **HR 5861** 4-26-55. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended re liability of Corporation if insured has any other insurance against fire on crop. Agriculture.

WATTS (D Ky.) **HR 6845** 6-15-55. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re tobacco marketing quotas. Agriculture.

WATTS (D Ky.) **HR 6846** 6-15-55. Amend section 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco allotments. Agriculture.

WATTS (D Ky.) **HR 6847** 6-15-55. Amend section 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco allotments. Agriculture.

WATTS (D Ky.) (by request) **HR 7109** 6-29-55. Establish system of distribution of surplus agricultural commodities to unemployed persons. Agriculture.

WATTS (D Ky.) **HJ Res 286** 3-28-55. Direct study and report by Secretary of Agriculture on burley tobacco marketing controls. Agriculture.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) **HR 2686** 1-20-55. Provide adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce; stabilize prices of milk and dairy products; impose stabilization fee on marketing of milk and butterfat. Agriculture.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) **HR 3491** 2-2-55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide that feed grains acquired through price-support operations shall be sold to dairy farmers and poultry growers at prices equivalent to 75 percent of parity. Agriculture.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) **HR 5356** 3-30-55. Provide for a Director of Dairy Services in Department of Agriculture. Agriculture.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) **HR 6891** 6-16-55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 210** 1-5-55. Continue existing price supports, marketing quotas, and acreage allotments at 1954 levels. Agriculture.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 211** 1-5-55. Increase marketing quotas and acreage allotments. Agriculture.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 1855** 1-10-55. Amend act approved April 24, 1950, re facilitating work of Forest Service. Agriculture.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 4216** 2-18-55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of 1948 in order to constitute Administrator of Foreign Agricultural Service as ex officio member of Board of Directors of that corporation. Banking and Currency.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 218** 1-5-55. Provide minimum price support for 1955 crop of peanuts at 90 percent of parity. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 224** 1-5-55. Repeal certain restrictions on cotton-acreage reports. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 308** 1-5-55. Increase minimum level of price support for 1955 cotton crop. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 348** 1-5-55. Authorize appropriation to aid Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in establishing experimental farm. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 495** 1-5-55. Authorize research work in weed control, grass culture, and soil fertility maintenance at Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 496** 1-5-55. Authorize appropriation to aid Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in establishing an experimental farm. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H J Res 88** 1-5-55. Provide for continuation of emergency hay program of Department of Agriculture until April 30, 1955. Appropriations.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H Con Res 82** 2-10-55. Propose immediate enactment by Congress of necessary legislation to relieve certain farmers from acreage controls. Agriculture.

WILLIS (D La.) **HR 3815** 2-8-55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

WILLIS (D La.) **HR 4112** 2-16-55. Provide for minimum 1955 state rice acreage allotments. Agriculture.

WILLIS (D La.) **HR 5414** 3-31-55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

WILSON (R Ind.) **HR 1859** 1-10-55. Repeal sec. 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which prohibits payments under agricultural conservation program. Agriculture.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) **HR 2229** 1-13-55. Continue existing price supports, marketing quotas, and acreage allotments at 1954 levels under present conditions. Agriculture.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) **HR 2230** 1-13-55. Increase marketing quotas and acreage allotments at 1954 levels under present conditions. Agriculture.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) **H J Res 136** 1-13-55. Compensate for estimated underplanting of 1955 cotton allotments. Agriculture.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) **H J Res 199** 2-7-55. Increase 1955 cotton allotments of certain farms receiving 5 acres or less. Agriculture.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **HR 1636** 1-6-55. Amend sec. 1020c, title 12, Banks and Banking. U.S.C. re retirement of joint stock land-bank bonds by exchanging Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds for balance unpaid on them. Agriculture.

Bills Introduced — Appropriations

(For explanation of how bills are listed, see page 558. For committee or floor action on bills in this category, see page 250.)

SENATE

*ALLOTT (R Colo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Kerr (D Okla.), Millikin (R Colo.), Monroney (D Okla.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) **S 1319** 3-4-55. Make available unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for agricultural-conservation program for wind-erosion control measures. Appropriations.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) **S 1341** 3-8-55. Require that budget shall include each year special analysis of certain long-term construction and development projects. Appropriations.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) **S 1393** 3-10-55. Repeal provisions of Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, which requires recoupment of certain federal funds spent for school construction. Appropriations.

PURTELL (R Conn.) **S 1932** 5-11-55. Make appropriation for operation of emergency hurricane warning system by Weather Bureau. Commerce.

HOUSE

ANDREWS (D Ala.) **HR 6499** 5-26-55. Make appropriations for Executive Office of President and sundry general government agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

BARRETT (D Pa.) **HR 3386** 2-2-55. Make appropriation for prosecution of Delaware River Channel deepening project, as heretofore authorized by law. Appropriations.

BOGGS (D La.) **HR 5329** 3-30-55. Appropriate funds to carry out authorized project for improvement of Bayou Signette Waterway, La., as previously authorized by law. Appropriations.

BYRNE (D Pa.) **HR 3299** 1-31-55. Make appropriation for prosecution of Delaware River channel deepening project, as heretofore authorized by law. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) **HR 2091** 1-13-55. Make appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) **HR 4903** 3-15-55. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) **HR 6786** 6-10-55. Make appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of Department of Interior, and civil functions administered by Department of Army, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) **HR 7278** 7-12-55. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) **H J Res 310** 5-19-55. Make additional appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) **H J Res 366** 6-30-55. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1956, providing for increased pay costs for fiscal year 1955. Appropriations.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) **HR 3409** 2-2-55. Make appropriation for prosecution of Delaware River Channel deepening project, as heretofore authorized by law. Appropriations.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) **HR 4055** 2-16-55. Appropriate $3,460,000 to carry out authorized project for development of New Haven Harbor, including construction of channel in Quinnipiac River with turning basin at mouth of Mill River. Appropriations.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) **HR 5046** 3-18-55. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

FULTON (R Pa.) **HR 5373** 3-30-55. Make appropriation for prosecution of Delaware River channel-deepening project, as heretofore authorized by law. Appropriations.

GARY (D Va.) **HR 4876** 3-11-55. Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments, and Tax Court of U.S. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) **HR 3594** 2-3-55. Make appropriation for prosecution of Delaware River Channel-deepening project, as heretofore authorized by law. Appropriations.

GREEN (D Pa.) **HR 3250** 1-27-55. Make appropriation for prosecution of Delaware River Channel-deepening project as heretofore authorized by law. Appropriations.

GUBSER (R Calif.) **HR 7361** 7-13-55. Amend section 212 of act approved June 30, 1932 re appropriations for legislative branch. Armed Services.

HALEY (D Fla.) **HR 5883** 4-27-55. Appropriate $810,000 for citrus products laboratory at Winter Haven, Fla. Appropriations.

KILBURN (R N.Y.) **HR 5509** 4-13-55. Appropriate $38,000 for expenses of survey to be conducted by Secretary of Army at and in vicinity of Sacketts Harbor, N.Y. (Black River Bay Harbor). Appropriations.

KIRWAN (D Ohio) **HR 5085** 3-21-55. Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

McDOWELL (D Del.) **HR 5174** 3-23-55. Make appropriation for prosecution of Delaware River channel-deepening project as heretofore authorized by law. Appropriations.

McVEY (R Ill.) **HR 42** 1-5-55. Appropriate money for construction for Calumet-Sag Channel, Ill. Appropriations.

MAHON (D Texas) **HR 5482** 4-4-55. Make appropriation to finance cost of investigation of feasibility of developing surplus water in Missouri River Basin for use in Texas. Appropriations.

MAHON (D Texas) **HR 6042** 5-5-55. Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

MORRISON (D La.) **HR 6440** 5-24-55. Appropriate $40,000 for restoration of navigable channel 10 feet deep in Bayou Bonfouca, La. Appropriations.

NORRELL (D Ark.) **HR 7117** 6-30-55. Make appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

NORRELL (D Ark.) **H J Res 365** 6-30-55. Make additional appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Appropriations.

PASSMAN (D La.) **HR 7224** 7-8-55. Make appropriations for mutual security for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) **HR 5260** 3-28-55. Make appropriation for operation of emergency hurricane warning system by Weather Bureau. Appropriations.

PRESTON (D Ga.) **HR 6367** 5-19-55. Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

RABAUT (D Mich.) **HR 6239** 5-13-55. Make appropriations for government of D.C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) **HR 5502** 4-13-55. Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) **H J Res 252** 3-14-55. Make additional appropriation for Department of Justice for fiscal year 1955.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) **H J Res 434** 8-1-55. Provide appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

SIKES (D Fla.) **HR 2195** 1-13-55. Appropriate funds for dredging of a boat basin at Apalachicola, Florida. Appropriations.

SIKES (D Fla.) **HR 2201** 1-13-55. Appropriate funds for construction of channel at East Point in Apalachicola, Fla. Appropriations.

SIKES (D Fla.) **HR 2202** 1-13-55. Appropriate funds for construction of channel across St. George Island from Gulf of Mexico into Apalachicola, Bay, Fla. Appropriations.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) **HR 7237** 7-12-55. Make additional appropriations for functions of Food and Drug Administration for year ending June 30, 1956, to initiate a program of expansion and improvement of services to help safeguard health of American people. Appropriations.

THOMAS (D Texas) **HR 5240** 3-26-55. Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 3334** 1-31-55. Make appropriation for prosecution of Delaware River Channel deepening project, as heretofore authorized by law. Appropriations.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 5239** 3-25-55. Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 296** 1-5-55. Make appropriations for Washita Valley flood-prevention program in State of Oklahoma. Appropriations.

Bills Introduced — Education and Welfare

(For explanation of how bills are listed, see page 558. For committee or floor action on bills in this category, see page 272.)

Housing and Schools

SENATE

BEALL (R Md.) **S 1499** 3-18-55. Provide that school districts which filed applications for payments under PL 815, 81st Congress, before Nov. 24, 1953, shall not be penalized on account of school-construction contracts made after that date. Labor.

*BENDER (R Ohio), Douglas (D Ill.) **S 1610** 3-30-55. Amend section 6, PL 874, 81st Cong., to provide for continued operation of certain schools on military installations. Labor.

BUSH (R Conn.) **S 200** 1-10-55. Authorize sale of Welles Village war housing project in Glastonbury, Conn., to housing authority of town of Glastonbury. Banking and Currency.

BUTLER (R Md.) **S 1452** 3-15-55. Amend title III of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, to prevent reduction in payments on any application filed under such title on account of school construction contracts entered into by applicant after final date for filing such application. Labor.

*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Bridges (R N.H.), Aiken (R Vt.), Knowland (R Calif.), Millikin (R Colo.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Carlson (R Kan.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Bender (R Ohio), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Cotton (R N.H.), Beall (R Md.) Thye (R Minn.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Symington (D Mo.), Hruska (R Neb.), Potter (R Mich.), Smathers (D Fla.), Jackson (D Wash.), Purtell (R Conn.) **S 1501** 3-18-55. Amend National Housing Act by adding new title thereto providing additional authority for insurance of loans made for construction of urgently needed housing for military personnel of armed services. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) **S 2314** 6-24-55. Make provisions re equities required re home mortgages purchased under section 305 of National Housing Act, as amended. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) **S 2315** 6-24-55. Provide for increasing equities for insurance of mortgages by Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) **S 4** 1-6-55. Provide aid to states for purpose of assisting school districts in constructing urgently needed school facilities. Labor.

COTTON (R N.H.) **S 980** 2-8-55. Provide system of scholarships for persons of unusual ability in certain sciences. Labor.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) **S 522** 1-18-55. Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

*FREAR (D Del.), Capehart (R Ind.) **S 972** 2-8-55. Amend Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended re establishment and operation of savings and loan associations. Banking and Currency.

*FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.) **S 1744** 4-20-55. Amend title IV of Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and thus further assist educational institutions in providing housing and other essential facilities for their students and faculties. Banking and Currency.

*HILL (D Ala.), Douglas (D Ill.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Clements (D Ky.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Anderson (D N.M.), Hennings (D Mo.), Morse (I Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Long (D La.), Smathers (D Fla.) **S 5** 1-6-55. Provide for emergency federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of urgently needed public elementary and secondary school facilities.

*HILL (D Ala.), Aiken (R Vt.), Douglas (D Ill.), Jackson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Carlson (R Kan.), Ives (R N.Y.), Langer (R N.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Neely (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Eastland (D Miss.), Kefauver (D. Tenn.) **S 205** 1-10-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) **S 3670** 7-28-55. Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 71st Cong., which provide for assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities. Labor.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.) **S 480** 1-14-55. Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 1439** 3-14-55. Amend title IV of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, to extend operation of such title and authorize assistance to certain school districts providing free public education for children residing on federal property situated outside such school districts. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 2121** 6-1-55. Enlarge and extend special school milk program. Labor.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) **S 1011** 2-9-55. Make certain exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S. and of U.S. courts of appeals in actions relating to the public schools. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) **S 2172** 6-7-55. Amend National Housing Act by adding new title thereto providing authority for insurance of loans made for construction of civilian defense facilities. Banking and Currency.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) **S 1879** 5-3-55. Assist states in removal of adult illiteracy by development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) **S 288** 1-10-55. Provide for reimbursement of Meadow School District No. 29, Upham, N.D. for loss of revenue resulting from acquisition of certain lands with such school district by Department of Interior. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) **S 296** 1-10-55. Provide for loans to individuals for purpose of enabling them to obtain college or university education. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) **S 297** 1-10-55. Authorize Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to pay certain sum for school construction under provisions of PL 815, 81st Cong. to Underwood, N.D. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) **S 2045** 5-23-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 re authorization of construction of 135,000 units of housing annually for next two years. Banking and Currency.

*McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Hennings (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Gore (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), Ellender (D La.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Clements (D Ky.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Johnston (D S.C.), Ervin (D N.C.), Murray (D Mont.), Smathers (D Fla.), Morse (I Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neely (D W.Va.), **S 686** 1-24-55. Provide for federal financial assistance to states in construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

McNAMARA (D Mich.) **S 1095** 2-18-55. Extend time within which local educational agencies may complete applications for payments under P L 815 in certain hardship cases. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) **S 1412** 3-11-55. Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of elderly widows, widowers, or single person to federally assisted low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) **S 1768** 4-20-55. Amend title IV of Housing Act of 1950 to make loans available to certain junior colleges to provide housing for students and faculties. Banking and Currency.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) **S 2565** 7-18-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, to permit, in certain cases and in discretion of local public housing agency, utilization of dwelling units in low-rent housing projects which are occupied by blind tenants for commercial purposes. Banking and Currency.

MUNDT (R S.D.) **S 1022** 2-9-55. Amend title V of Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and provide for insurance of loans thereunder. Banking and Currency.

NEELY (D W. Va.) **S 665** 1-24-55. Revive section 3 of D.C. Public School Food Services Act, D.C.

*PAYNE (R Maine), Smith (R Maine) **S 1903** 5-5-55. Establish in Library of Congress a library of weekly newspapers. Rules.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) **S 755** 1-27-55. Authorize conveyance of certain war ing projects to city of Warwick, Va., and city of Hampton, Va. Banking and Currency.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) **S 876** 2-1-55. Waive provisions of section 513 of National Housing Act re Waluhaje Apartments, Atlanta, Ga. (FHA project No. 061-43103). Banking and Currency.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Purtell (R Conn.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Bender (R Ohio), Allott (R Colo.), Young (R N.D.), Flanders (R Vt.), Thye (R Minn.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Duff (R Pa.), Bush (R Conn.), Bennett (R Utah), Payne (R Maine), Kuchel (R Calif.), Butler (R Md.), Beall (R Md.) **S 968** 2-8-55. Authorize federal assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. Labor.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Stennis (D Miss.), Hill (D Ala.), Clements (D Ky.), Johnston (D S.C.), Thye (R Minn.), Eastland (D Miss.) Wiley (R Wis.), Jackson (D Wash.), Langer (R N.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Neuberger (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Holland (D Fla.), McClellan (D Ark.), Monroney (D Okla.) Bender (R Ohio), Mansfield (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gore (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Neely (D W.Va.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Symington (D Mo.), Young (R N.D.) **S 750** 1-28-55. Continue authority to make available for loans and grants under title V of Housing Act of 1949 as amended. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) **S 1375** 3-28-55. Amend section 304 of title III of National Housing Act as amended, to provide for extension of certain purchase contracts of Federal National Mortgage Association. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) **S 1642** 4-1-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) **S 1800** 4-25-55. Extend and clarify laws re provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums, and conservation and development of urban communities. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) **S 2006** 5-17-55. Amend National Housing Act to stimulate development and construction of cooperative housing. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) **S 2126** 6-1-55. Extend and clarify laws re provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums, conservation and development of urban communities, and financing of vitally needed public works.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.) **S J Res 42** 2-11-55. Amend Sec. 217 of National Housing Act, as amended to increase from $1.5 billion to $3.5 billion, maximum amount of mortgage insurance authorizations. Banking and Currency.

STENNIS (D Miss.) **S 2603** 7-21-55. Authorize providing of family housing for Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

THURMOND (D S.C.) **S 1016** 2-9-55. Make certain exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S. and of U.S. courts of appeals in actions relating to the public schools. Judiciary.

THURMOND (D S.C.) **S 1029** 2-9-55. Give Commissioner of Education authority to issue certain local educational agencies quitclaim deeds to certain temporary facilities, upon showing of need therefor. Labor.

THYE (R Minn.) **S 1120** 2-18-55. Enlarge and extend special school milk program. Agriculture.

THYE (R Minn.) **S 1426** 3-14-55. Amend title IV of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, to extend operation of such title and authorize assistance to certain school districts providing free public education for children residing on federal property situated outside such school districts. Labor.

HOUSE

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) **HR 5392** 3-31-55. Amend section 203 of National Housing Act to reduce rate of interest which mortgages insured thereunder may bear. Banking and Currency.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) **HR 5979** 5-3-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

ALBERT (D Okla.) **HR 2803** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) **HR 2804** 1-24-55 Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) **HR 3924** 2-10-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

BAILEY (D •W. Va.) **HR 15** 1-5-55 Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

BAILEY (D W.Va) **HR 2806** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

BARRETT (D Pa.) **HR 3925** 2-10-55 Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

BENNETT (D Fla.) **HR 2548** 1-20-55 Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

BENNETT (D Fla.) **HR 3006** 1-26-55 Provide that U.S. shall reimburse states for portion of construction cost of certain schools which is attributed to Negroes and Indians. Labor.

BENNETT (D Fla.) **HR 5327** 3-30-55. Amend National Housing Act by adding a new title thereto providing additional authority for insurance of loans made for construction of urgently needed housing for military personnel of armed services. Banking and Currency.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 2813** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) **HR 4911** 3-15-55. Authorize assistance under section 401 of Public Law 815 to certain public school districts which accept Indian children living outside district boundaries. Labor.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) **HR 5229** 3-24-55. Amend joint resolution of May 17, 1938 to provide for construction and maintenance of National Collection of Fine Arts Museum on site set aside for art gallery thereunder. Public Works.

BOLAND (D Mass.) **HR 33** 1-5-55. Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education. Labor.

BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) **HR 2817** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) **HR 3922** 2-10-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

BUDGE (R Idaho) **HR 4912** 3-15-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **HR 4913** 3-15-55. Provide for establishment of National Arts Agency. Labor.

BURNSIDE (D W. Va.) **HR 4050** 2-16-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

BYRD (D W. Va.) **HR 4428** 2-25-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) **HR 633** 1-5-55. Assure provision of services to prepare disabled persons for and establish them in remunerative employment, and make special provision for the blind. Labor.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) **HR 3411** 2-2-55. Authorize federal payment to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

CLARK (D Pa.) **HR 6198** 5-12-55. Provide for sale of certain war housing projects to Housing Authority of Beaver County, Pa., for use in providing rental housing for persons of limited income. Banking and Currency.

CLARK (D Pa.) **HR 6199** 5-12-55. Amend act of October 14, 1940, to authorize sale of personal property held in connection with housing under such act. Banking and Currency.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **HR 6341** 5-18-55. Encourage provision of housing for families of low and moderate income by means of special incentives re income taxes. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **HR 6714** 6-8-55. Encourage provision of housing for families of low and moderate income by means of special incentives re income taxes. Ways and Means.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3926** 2-10-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 5364** 3-30-55. Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended re branches of associations and methods of operation. Banking and Currency.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 5710** 4-20-55. Amend Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended, re conditions under which an association may establish and operate branches. Banking and Currency.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 6745** 6-9-55. Amend certain provisions of law re housing to require builders' certifications of cost in certain cases, to provide for construction of additional public housing units. Banking and Currency.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 7839** 8-2-55. Establish program of scholarships for students in higher education. Labor.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 7840** 8-2-55. Authorize Commissioner of Education to make grants to finance preparation, publication and distribution of science teaching manuals for use in elementary and secondary schools. Labor.

DENTON (D Ind.) **HR 633** 1-5-55. Authorize temporary program of federal aid to public-school agencies for construction of public elementary and secondary schools. Labor.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3921** 2-10-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) **HR 355** 1-5-55. Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education. Labor.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) **HR 361** 1-5-55. Provide emergency federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities urgently needed due to overcrowding, and encourage full and efficient use of state and local resources in meeting school-construction needs. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 362** 1-5-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 363** 1-5-55. Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide that revenues under provisions of such act shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. Judiciary.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 1565** 1-6-55. Provide for emergency federal financial assistance to States and Territories in construction of needed public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 2971** 1-25-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 5422** 3-31-55. Establish program of financial aid to students in higher education. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 5941** 5-2-55. Promote preservation of history of U.S. as recorded in pioneer weekly newspapers and as currently published in weekly newspapers of U.S. by establishment of National Library of Weekly Newspapers. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 6406** 5-23-55. Authorize 5-year program of grants for construction of medical educational and research facilities. Commerce.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) **HR 2585** 1-20-55. Provide for emergency federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of urgently needed public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

FINE (D N.Y.) **HR 4064** 2-16-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

FJARE (R Mont.) **HR 4172** 2-17-55. Repeal provision of Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, which requires recoupment of certain federal funds spent for school construction and provide for return of amounts heretofore recouped under such provision. Interior.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) **HR 1791** 1-10-55. Provide for federal financial assistance to states in construction of elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) **HR 4368** 2-24-55. Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of elderly persons to federally assisted low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 764** 1-5-55. Provide for emergency federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities urgently needed because of overcrowding, and encourage full and efficient use of state and local resources in meeting school construction needs. Labor.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 3310** 1-31-55. Promote further development of public-library service in rural areas. Labor.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 3770** 2-8-55. Authorize federal assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. Labor.

GARMATZ (D Md.) **HR 377** 1-5-55. Restore public housing program provided for in U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, by removing existing limitations upon number of dwelling units which may be authorized or contracted for under such act. Banking and Currency.

GRANT (D Ala.) **HR 517** 1-5-55. Provide federal assistance to states for construction of public-school facilities. Labor.

GREEN (D Ore.) **HR 2840** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

GREEN (D Ore.) **HR 4442** 2-25-55. Provide for emergency federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of urgently needed public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) **HR 3012** 1-25-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) **HR 3927** 2-10-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

GUBSER (R Calif.) **HR 4174** 2-17-55. Provide for grants to teachers' colleges so that teachers may be better prepared to assist in prevention of narcotic addiction. Labor.

HARDY (D Va.) **HR 4068** 2-16-55. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to county of Norfolk, Va. Banking and Currency.

HARRIS (D Ark.) **HR 108** 1-5-55. Provide for federal financial assistance to states in construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

HAYS (D Ark.) **HR 5112** 3-21-55. Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

HAYS (D Ark.) **HR 5846** 4-26-55. Extend and improve program of assistance under PL 874, 81st Cong., to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities. Labor.

HOLMES (R Wash.) **HR 6298** 5-17-55. Amend section 601 (g) of act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes" approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to permit transfer of war housing projects to City of Moses Lake, Wash., and to other communities similarly situated. Banking and Currency.

HOLT (R Calif.) **HR 3252** 1-27-55. Amend section 6 of PL 874, 81st Congress, to provide for continued operation of certain schools on Marine Corps installations. Labor.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) **HR 4443** 2-25-55. Reduce premium rates for FHA insurance on cooperative housing to one-fourth of one percent. Banking and Currency.

HYDE (R Md.) **HR 4311** 2-23-55. Provide that school districts which filed applications for payments under PL 815, 81st Cong. before Nov. 24, 1953 shall not be penalized on account of school construction contracts made after that date. Labor.

PERKINS (D Ky.) **HR 4302** 2-23-55. Provide for emergency federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of urgently needed public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

JENKINS (R Ohio) **HR 768** 1-5-55. Authorize federal payments to enable states to expand their school-construction programs. Labor.

JENKINS (R Ohio) **HR 2978** 1-25-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) **HR 2980** 1-25-55. Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

JONES (D Ala.) **HR 3316** 1-31-55. Continue authority to make funds available for loans and grants under title V of Housing Act of 1949, as amended. Banking and Currency.

JONES (D Ala.) **HR 5745** 4-20-55. Establish educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as result of disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from instrumentality of war. Veterans.

KEARNS (R Pa.) **HR 14** 1-5-55. Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

KEE (D W. Va.) **HR 2856** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) **HR 7152** 7-1-55. Authorize federal assistance to states and local communities in financing expanded program of school construction to eliminate national shortage of classrooms. Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) **HR 7535** 7-21-55. Authorize federal assistance to states and local communities in financing expanded program of school construction to eliminate national shortage of classrooms. Labor.

KING (D Calif.) **HR 3444** 2-2-55. Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) **HR 1811** 1-10-55. Provide salary increases for teachers, school officers and employees of Board of Education whose salaries are fixed by D.C. Teachers' Salary Act of 1947. D.C.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) **HR 7762** 7-30-55. Amend National School Lunch Act to authorize assistance to states in furnishing two half pints of milk a day to school children. Labor.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) **HR 2612** 1-20-55. Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) **HR 2857** 1-24-55. Provide for program of federal loans to assist states and local communities in building schools. Labor.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) **HR 4086** 2-16-55. Extend time within which local educational agencies may complete applications for payments under P L 815 in certain hardship cases. Labor.

LOVRE (R S.D.) **HR 6414** 5-23-55. Amend title V of Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and provide for insurance of loans thereunder re direct loans & grants for farm homes. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) **HR 2858** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) **HR 3824** 2-8-55. Authorize federal assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. Labor.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) **HR 1817** 1-10-55. Authorize expenditure of public funds for assistance of state, municipal, and other nonprofit youth projects. Labor.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) **HR 1588** 1-6-55. Amend National Housing Act to permit rental of military housing for periods of less than 30 days to individuals having business at military installation in vicinity. Banking and Currency.

McDOWELL (D Del.) **HR 6108** 5-9-55. Extend and improve program of assistance under P L 874, 81st Congress, to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities. Labor.

MERROW (R N.H.) **HR 2860** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 2625** 1-20-55. Establish program of grants to states for development of fine arts programs and projects. Labor.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 2861** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 3123** 1-26-55. Repeal provision of Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, which requires recoupment of certain federal funds spent for school construction. Interior.

MILLER (R Md.) **HR 5137** 3-22-55. Amend title III of PL 815, 81st Congress to prevent reduction in payments on any application filed under such title on account of school-construction contracts entered into by applicant after final date for filing such application. Labor.

MOLLOHAN (D W. Va.) **HR 2865** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

MORANO (R Conn.) **HR 6509** 5-26-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to increase from $100 to $500 exemption allowed each minor child in determining eligibility of family for occupancy of low-rent public housing. Banking and Currency.

MOSS (D Calif.) **HR 4211** 2-18-55. Amend subsection 12 (f) of U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, to provide for relinquishment and disposal of farm labor camps. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 2636** 1-20-55. Amend section 402 (a) of National Housing Act to change name of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 2638** 1-20-55. Assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 3454** 2-2-55. Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended re retention or establishment of branches by home loan associations. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 3920** 2-10-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 4527** 3-1-55. Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended re requirements governing savings and loan associations. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **H Res 52** 1-5-55. Authorize House Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate housing situation and operation of Housing and Home Finance Agency. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 6164** 5-11-55. Authorize Federal Housing Administration to insure loans made to finance mobile homes parks. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 7285** 7-12-55. Amend section 608 of National Housing Act to prevent charging of excessive rents, resulting from unduly high estimates of costs, in case of property covered by mortgage insured under such section. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 7846** 8-2-55. Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education. Labor.

O'HARA (D Ill.) **HR 3919** 2-10-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) **HR 832** 1-5-55. Amend Housing Act of 1948 to provide that disability and death benefits based on military service shall be excluded from net income in establishing rents for certain low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.

OSMERS (R N.Y.) **HR 286** 1-5-55. Provide system of scholarships for persons of unusual ability in certain sciences. Labor.

PATMAN (D Texas) **HR 1753** 1-10-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

PATMAN (D Texas) **HR 2109** 1-13-55. Amend sec. 203 of National Housing Act so rate of interest on mortgages insured thereunder shall not exceed 4 percent, and authorize Federal Housing Commissioner to make direct loans for certain residential housing when private capital is not available. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Texas) **HR 5663** 4-19-55. Amend National Housing Act to stimulate development and construction of cooperative housing. Banking and Currency.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) **HR 2171** 1-13-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to increase from $100 to $200 exemption allowed each minor child in determining eligibility of family for occupancy of low-rent public housing. Banking and Currency.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) **HR 3695** 2-7-55. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to establish research scholarship in basic sciences. Atomic Energy.

PERKINS (D Ky.) **HR 44** 1-5-55. Provide federal funds to assist states in acquisition and construction of plant facilities urgently and immediately needed for public schools. Labor.

PERKINS (D Ky.) **HR 2868** 1-24-55. Authorize appropriation of funds to assist states and territories in financing minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools and in reducing inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools for general welfare. Labor.

PERKINS (D Ky.) **HR 2870** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

POAGE (D Texas) **HR 6304** 5-17-55. Authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make loans to assist students in pursuing courses at colleges and universities in U.S. Labor.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 2179** 1-13-55. Increase supply of scientific and technical manpower in U.S. by providing a system of scholarships for college and graduate level study of scientific subjects, administered by Commissioner of Education. Labor.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 3133** 1-26-55. Establish program of grants to states for development of arts programs and projects. Labor.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 6054** 5-5-55. Authorize expenditure of public funds for assistance of state, municipal and other nonprofit youth projects. Labor.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 6176** 5-11-55. Increase supply of scientific and technical manpower in U.S. by providing system of scholarships for college and graduate level study of scientific subjects, to be administered by Commissioner of Education. Labor.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) **HR 4101** 2-16-55. Provide that school districts which filed applications under PL 815, 81st Congress, before Nov. 24, 1953, shall not be penalized on account of school construction contracts made after that date. Labor.

RAINS (D Ala.) **HR 2180** 1-13-55. Amend sec. 203 of National Housing Act to reduce rate of interest which mortgages insured thereunder may bear. Banking and Currency.

RAINS (D Ala.) **HR 3326** 1-31-55. Provide for emergency federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of urgently needed public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

RAINS (D Ala.) **HR 6055** 5-5-55. Provide for extension of mortgage purchase contracts of Federal National Mortgage Association. Banking and Currency.

RAINS (D Ala.) **HR 6694** 6-7-55. Aid in provision of housing needed at military installations. Banking and Currency.

RAINS (D Ala.) **HR 7696** 7-28-55. Amend title VIII of National Housing Act, as amended re military housing. Banking and Currency.

REECE (R Tenn.) **HR 6696** 6-7-55. Assist states in removal of adult illiteracy by development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults. Labor.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 3928** 2-10-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5973** 5-3-55. Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of single persons, in hardship cases, to federally assisted low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 6272** 5-16-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to provide preference for elderly couples in determining eligibility for admission to low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 3700** 2-7-55. Establish program of grants to states for development of fine arts programs and projects. Labor.

RILEY (D S.C.) **HR 1837** 1-10-55. Give Commissioner of Education authority to issue to local educational agencies quitclaim deeds to certain temporary facilities on a showing of need. Government Operations.

ROBESON (D Va.) **HR 3327** 1-31-55. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to city of Warwick, Va., and city of Hampton, Va. Banking and Currency.

ROBSION (R Ky.) **HR 3136** 1-26-55. Amend act to promote education of blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, to authorize wider distribution of books and other special instructional material for blind and increase appropriations authorized for this purpose. Labor.

RODINO (D N.J.) **HR 5178** 3-23-55. Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of single persons in hardship cases to federally assisted low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **H J Res 305** 5-9-55. Encourage study of foreign languages by citizens of U.S. Labor.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **HR 5441** 3-31-55. Increase maximum amount of certain loans which can be insured by Federal Housing Commissioner under title I of National Housing Act. Banking and Currency.

SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) **HR 1612** 1-6-55. Amend Housing Act of 1948, to provide that disability and death benefits based on military service be excluded from net income in establishing rents for low-rent housing. Banking and Currency.

SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) **HR 2878** 1-24-55. Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of single persons, in hardship cases, to federally assisted low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.

SIKES (D Fla.) **HR 2197** 1-13-55. Establish effective student exchange program with Latin American countries. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (D Miss.) **HR 3331** 1-31-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

SMITH (D Miss.) **HR 6067** 5-5-55. Amend section 2 of National Housing Act to authorize insurance of loans made to finance installation of irrigation systems and facilities. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) **H J Res 202** 2-8-55. Amend Sec. 217 of National Housing Act, as amended to increase from $1.5 billion to $3.5 billion, maximum amount of mortgage insurance authorizations. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) (by request) **HR 5827** 4-25-55. Extend and clarify laws re provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums and conservation and development of urban communities. Banking and Currency.

STEED (D Okla.) **HR 2861** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) **HR 3923** 2-10-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

THOMPSON (R Mich.) **HR 2883** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 2210** 1-13-55. Establish program of grants to state for development of fine arts programs and projects. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 2211** 1-13-55. Establish a program of financial aid to students in higher education. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 3004** 1-25-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 4698** 3-7-55. Establish program of grants to states for development of fine arts programs and projects. Labor.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) **HR 850** 1-5-55. Amend P L 874, 81st Cong., to eliminate three percent absorption requirement. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) **HR 2885** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

UDALL (D Ariz.) **HR 6903** 6-14-55. Make provision re construction of school facilities in areas affected by school integration. Labor.

VANIK (D Ohio) **HR 3929** 2-10-55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) **HR 3147** 1-26-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) **HR 3812** 2-8-55. Authorize federal assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. Labor.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) **HR 4022** 2-14-55. Provide that school districts which filed applications for payments under P L 815, 81st Cong., before Nov. 24, 1953, shall not be penalized on account of school-construction contracts made after that date. Labor.

WATTS (D Ky.) **HR 1633** 1-6-55. Provide aid to states for assisting school districts in constructing needed facilities. Labor.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) **HR 3718** 2-7-55. Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of elderly widows, widowers or single person to federally assisted low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 1853** 1-10-55. Promote the general welfare through the appropriation of funds to assist the states and territories in providing more effective programs of public education. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) **HR 7245** 7-11-55. Amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Cong., which provide for assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities. Labor.

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) **HR 7473** 7-19-55. Continue certain housing and urban renewal programs. Banking and Currency.

YOUNG (R Nev.) **HR 2891** 1-24-55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

YOUNG (R Nev.) **HR 3493** 2-2-55. Authorize federal payment to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) **HR 2455** 1-17-55. Authorize expenditure of public funds for assistance of state, municipal, and other non-profit youth projects. Labor.

Safety and Health

SENATE

*AIKEN (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 45 . . . 1-6-55. Safeguard health, efficiency and morale of American people; provide for improved nutrition through more effective distribution of food supplies through a food-allotment program; assist in maintaining fair prices and incomes to farmers by providing adequate outlets for agricultural products; prevent obstructing channels of interstate commerce and full use of agricultural resources. Agriculture.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 310 . . . 1-11-55. Require that automobiles introduced into, delivered for introduction into, or operated in, interstate commerce be equipped with safety belts. Judiciary.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S. Con Res 19 . . . . 3-23-55. Authorize study of dispersal and relocation of certain industries in case of atomic attack. Atomic Energy.

BEALL (R Md.) S 272 . . . 1-10-55. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize disposal of certain federal surplus property to state and local units of U.S. Civil Defense Corps. Armed Services.

BEALL (R Md.) S 2051 . . . 5-24-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to cause preliminary examination and survey in interest of eliminating water chestnut. Public Works.

*BUSH (R Conn.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Green (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.), Ives (R N.Y.) S 414 . . . 1-14-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New England, New York, Long Island, and New Jersey coastal and tidal areas to determine possible means of preventing damages to property and losses of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides. Public Works.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2047 . . . 5-24-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to cause preliminary examination and survey in interest of eliminating water chestnut. Public Works.

*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 1565 . . . 3-28-55. Amend National Housing Act by adding new title providing authority for technical research and studies on problems of air pollution generally, and establishing loan program to aid in installation of air pollution prevention equipment. Banking and Currency.

CASE (R S.D.) S Res 82 . . . 3-16-55. Provide for reports on improvement and expansion of horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting services. Agriculture.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Res 84 . . . 3-28-55. Investigate health conditions in commercial slaughtering and processing of poultry. Agriculture.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 1334 . . . 3-8-55. Provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for states bordering on Gulf of Mexico. Commerce.

*GREEN (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.) S 524 . . . 1-18-55. Authorize and direct full investigation of problem of protecting Narragansett Bay and southern shores of New England from hurricane tidal floods. Public Works.

*HILL (D Ala.), Bridges (R N.H.) S 849 . . . 2-1-55. Provide assistance to certain non-federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, poliomyelitis, nervous disorders, mental illness, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. Labor.

*HILL (D Ala.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 929 . . . 2-4-55. Provide for aid to states in fields of practical nursing and auxiliary hospital personnel services. Labor.

*HILL (D Ala.), Thye (R Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Kennedy (D Mass.) Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 1323 . . . 3-4-55. Authorize 5-year program of grants for construction of medical educational and research facilities. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1925 . . . 5-11-55. Authorize and empower President to provide for prompt, fair, and effective distribution and use of poliomyelitis vaccine for purpose of preventing abuses and safeguarding public interest. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1989 . . . 5-17-55. Provide grants to assist states in assuring that no child is deprived of opportunity for immunization against poliomyelitis because of inability to pay costs of vaccination. Labor.

*HILL (D Ala.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 2147 . . . 6-2-55. Authorize grants to states for purpose of assisting states to provide all children equal opportunity for vaccination against poliomyelitis. Labor.

*HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.), Murray (D Mont.), Ives (R N.Y.), Neely (D W.Va.), Purtell (R Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Bender (R Ohio), Lehman (D N.Y.), Allott (R Colo.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 2501 . . . 7-13-55. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to states for purpose of assisting states to provide children and expectant mothers an opportunity for vaccination against poliomyelitis. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2587 . . . 7-20-55. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize President to make commissioned corps a military service in time of emergency involving national defense, and authorize payment of uniform allowances to officers of corps in certain grades when required to wear the uniform. Labor.

*HILL (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Humphrey (D Minn)., Langer (R N.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Young (R N.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Ives (R N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.), Clements (D Ky.), Hennings (D Mo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kilgore (D W. Va.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.) S J Res 46 . . . 2-18-55. Provide for objective, thorough and nation-wide analysis and re-evaluation of human and economic problems of mental illness. Labor.

*HILL (D Ala.), Thye (R Minn.) S Con Res 23 . . . 4-14-55. Request people of U.S. to join in proclaiming importance of hospital to American community, and to cooperate in voluntary effort to observe National Hospital Week, May 8-May 14, with appropriate ceremonies and activities. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1076 . . . 2-15-55. Assist voluntary nonprofit associations offering prepaid health - service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1608 . . . 3-30-55. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction, in cooperation with local authorities, of hospital at Onamia, Minn. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1859 . . . 5-2-55. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for postgraduate education in field of public health. Labor.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Symington (D Mo.) S Con Res 11 . . . 2-4-55. Provide for joint committee on civil defense. Armed Services.

*IVES (R N.Y.), Flanders (R Vt.), Case (R N.J.) S 434 . . . 1-14-55. Facilitate broader distribution of health services, to increase quantity and improve quality of health services and facilities. Labor.

*IVES (R N.Y.), Beall (R Md.), Bush (R Conn.), Case (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Flanders (R Vt.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.) Saltonstall (R Mass.), Watkins (R Utah), Payne (R Maine), Kuchel (R Calif.) S J Res 68 . . . 5-3-55. Provide for most effective use and distribution of infantile paralysis vaccine. Labor.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1481 . . . 3-16-55. Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe minimum standards of training and experience for operating personnel of railroads. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1482 . . . 3-16-55. Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe minimum standards of safety for railroad tracks, bridges, and related facilities. Commerce.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Smith (R Maine), Jackson (D Wash.) S 2215 . . . 6-14-55. Establish civil defense commission to study dispersal. Armed Services.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 70 . . . . 5-11-55. Direct Surgeon General of U.S. Public Health Service to exercise for limited period of time, certain emergency controls re distribution and use of Salk vaccine. Labor.

*KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.), Martin (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.), Capehart (R Ind.) S 928 . . . 2-4-55. Amend Water Pollution Control Act to provide for control of air pollution. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1781 . . . 4-25-55. Authorize Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to acquire, distribute and administer Salk infantile paralysis vaccine. Labor.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.), Purtell (R Conn.), Bush (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 2142 . . . 6-2-55. Amend act of July 1, 1952, so as to obtain consent of Congress to interstate compacts re mutual military aid in emergency. Judiciary.

*LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) S 1640 . . . . 4-1-55. Provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for states bordering on Gulf. Commerce.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 1006 . . . 2-8-55. Authorize reciprocal fire protection agreements between departments and agencies of U.S. and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities. Government Operations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 460 . . . 1-14-55. Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U.S.C. 475) re life preservers for river steamers. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1455 . . . 3-15-55. Amend Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt from its application scarves which do not present unusual hazard. Commerce.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1923 . . . 5-11-55. Require safety devices on doors of refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce. Commerce.

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Chavez (D N.M.), Duff (R Pa.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) S 890 . . . 2-1-55. Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.), Capehart (R Ind.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Potter (R Mich.), Wiley (R Wis.), S 917 . . . 2-4-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Finance.

MORSE (D Ore.) S 1091 . . . 4-14-55. Insure most effective and equitable distribution of infantile paralysis vaccine. Labor.

MORSE (D Ore.) S 1976 . . . 5-13-55. Authorize payment by government of medical expenses of persons contracting poliomyelitis subsequent to receiving vaccinations for prevention of that disease. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 312 . . . 1-11-55. Authorize and request President to undertake to mobilize in U.S. adequate number of world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services in supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 962 . . . 2-8-55. Amend Water Pollution Control Act to authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to states and municipalities for construction of sewage treatment works. Public Works.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 983 . . . 2-8-55. Provide grants to municipalities in those states which are parties to Ohio River Valley sanitation compact to aid in construction of sewage treatment works to prevent pollution of waters in Ohio River Basin. Public Works.

*NEELY (D W.Va.), Murray (D Mont.), Carlson (R Kan.), Flanders (R Vt.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 1951 . . . 5-11-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped, define its duties. Labor.

PURTELL (R Conn.) S 724 . . . 1-26-55. Establish Commission on Mental Health and provide for study of problems of mental illness and for development of national mental-health program. Labor.

PURTELL (R Conn.) S 848 . . . 2-1-55. Amend Public Health Service Act, as amended, to place greater emphasis on problems of mental health. Labor.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 2027 . . . 5-20-55. Authorize construction of sewage-disposal system to serve Yorktown area of Colonial National Historical Park, Va. Interior.

*SMATHERS (D Fla.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Daniel (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ervin (D N.C.), Frear (D Del.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green, (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Jenner (R Ind.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Williams (R Del.), Young (R N.D.) S Con Res 18 . . . 3-16-55. Request people to join and cooperate in fight for prevention, treatment and cure of mental illness and observe National Mental Health Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. Labor.

SMITH (R Maine) S 249 . . . 1-10-55. Provide for purchase by Federal Civil Defense Administrator of certain radiological detection instruments, devices, and equipment and leasing thereof to states for civil defense purposes. Armed Services.

SMITH (R Maine) (by request) S 255 . . . 1-10-55. Authorize free medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization at Public Health Service hospitals for seamen having at least a certain period of maritime service. Labor.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Purtell (R Conn.), Bender (R Ohio), Allott (R Colo.), Thye (R Minn.), Bush (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Case (R N.J.) S 836 . . . 2-1-55. Improve health of people by encouraging extension of voluntary prepayment health service plans, facilitating financing of construction of needed health facilities, assisting in increasing number of adequately trained nurses and other health personnel, improving and expanding program of mental health and public health. Labor.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Bender (R Ohio), Thye (R Minn.), Duff (R Pa.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Case (R N.J., Bush (R Conn.) S 1091 . . . 2-18-55. Provide for assistance to states in their ef-

forts to promote, establish, and maintain safe work places and practices in industry, thereby reducing human suffering and financial loss and increasing production through safeguarding available manpower. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1984 5-17-55. Provide grants to assist states in assuring that no child is deprived of opportunity for immunization against poliomyelitis because of inability to pay costs of vaccination. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2407 7-5-55. Make provision re hospital and medical care for American merchant seamen, for personnel of Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service, and their dependents, and for federal employees. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S J Res 56 3-16-55. Provide for establishment of Commission on Nursing Services. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 479 1-14-55. Require safety - closing devices on doors of household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce. Commerce.

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 1769 4-20-55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of South Carolina coastal and tidal areas to determine possible means of protecting human lives and property from hurricane winds and tides. Public Works.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1931 5-11-55. Further prevent spread of contagious diseases in animals, including diseases such as rabies which afflict certain domestic animals other than livestock. Agriculture.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 2299 6-23-55. Provide for broad research and training in prevention, control, and cure of silicosis and other industrial diseases. Labor.

HOUSE

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 3548 2-3-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 5696 4-20-55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to provide authority to allocate and establish priorities for Salk vaccine. Banking and Currency.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3543 2-3-55. Promote national defense and security by providing for temporary program to aid in relieving shortage of physicians and other health personnel. Commerce.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 241 1-5-55. Declare and protect the rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety. Labor.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 4470 2-28-55. Amend Act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 5874 4-27-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

BECKER (R N.Y.) HR 5873 4-27-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New England, New York, Long Island and New Jersey coastal and tidal areas to determine possible means of preventing damages to property and loss of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides. Public Works.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5465 4-4-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 3549 2-3-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purposes. Ways and Means.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 5296 3-29-55. Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 3546 2-3-55. Provide grants to municipalities for construction of sewage - treatment works to prevent and abate pollution of Connecticut River and its tributaries. Public Works.

BOLAND (D Mass.) H J Res 298 5-3-55. Direct Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to exercise, for limited period of time, certain emergency controls re distribution and use of Salk vaccine. Banking and Currency.

BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) H J Res 171 1-25-55. Establish Commission on Nursing Services. Commerce.

BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) HR 5648 4-19-55. Authorize Surgeon General to provide traineeships for graduate nurses. Commerce.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4646 3-7-55. Amend section 4421 of Revised Statutes to remove requirement as to verifying under oath certain certificates of inspection. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4653 3-7-55. Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes, as amended (46 U.S.C. 475) re life preservers for river steamers. Merchant Marine.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7289 7-12-55. Authorize states to organize and maintain state defense forces. Armed Services.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 6619 6-2-55. Provide for creation of civil defense agency having jurisdiction of civil defense for metropolitan Washington area. Armed Services.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) HR 5705 4-20-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 5939 5-2-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 6426 5-24-55. Protect public health by providing for grants to assist states in assuring that no child is deprived of opportunity for immunization against poliomyelitis because of inability to pay costs of vaccination. Commerce.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 6973 6-22-55. Protect public health by providing for grants to assist states in assuring that no child is deprived of opportunity for immunization against poliomyelitis because of inability to pay costs of vaccination. Commerce.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 3547 2-3-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income - tax purposes. Ways and Means.

CEDERBERG (R Mich.) HR 4982 3-16-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3093 1-26-55. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5611 4-18-55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to provide authority to allocate and establish priorities for Salk vaccine. Banking and Currency.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6623 6-2-55. Amend act of July 1, 1952, so as to obtain consent of Congress to interstate compact re mutual military aid in emergency. Judiciary.

CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) HR 6473 5-25-55. Authorize and request President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in U.S. an adequate number of world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services in supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer. Foreign Affairs.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 5737 4-20-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 7011 6-27-55. Provide books and sound-reproduction records for certain physically incapacitated persons. House Administration.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 4473 2-28-55. Provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for states bordering on Gulf. Merchant Marine.

CRAMER (R Fla.) HR 5363 3-30-55. Provide for protection of public property near shores of U.S. from damage by waves and currents. Public Works.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 3206 1-27-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New Haven Harbor and Long Island Sound, from Hammonasset River to Housatonic River, coastal and tidal areas, for purpose of determining possible means of preventing damages to property and loss of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides. Public Works.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) HR 5983 5-3-55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide authority to establish system of priorities, allocations, and ceiling prices for Salk poliomyelitis vaccine. Banking and Currency.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) HR 7838 8-2-55. Amend hospital survey and construction provisions of Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to states for surveying need for psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric treatment and rehabilitation facilities, and facilities for diagnosis, treatment and care of narcotic addicts, and provide assistance in construction of such facilities through grants to public and nonprofit agencies. Commerce.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) HR 3756 2-8-55. Authorize reciprocal fire-protection agreements between departments and agencies of U.S. public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 6015 5-4-55. Authorize execution of agreements between agencies of U.S. and other agencies and instrumentalities for mutual aid in fire protection. Government Operations.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 4475 2-28-55. Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to provide for safety of chemical additives in food. Commerce.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 4476 2-28-55. Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to provide for safety of chemicals in cosmetics. Commerce.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 4622 3-3-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 95 1-5-55. Provide a program of national health insurance and public health to assist in increasing number of adequately trained professional and other health personnel. Commerce.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 5471 4-4-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

DODD (D Conn.) HR 6093 5-9-55. Authorize and direct full investigation of problem of protecting shores of Fishers Island Sound from storm and hurricane tidal floods. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 414 1-5-55. Extend duration of Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 3426 2-2-55. Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 3662 2-7-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 6094 5-9-55. Establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 3106 1-26-55. Aid navigation and protect fishing industry in waters adjacent to New York City by prohibiting dumping of certain materials in such waters. Public Works.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 3107 1-26-55. Aid navigation and protect fishing industry by prohibiting dumping of certain materials in coastal navigable waters of the U.S. Public Works.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 6686 6-7-55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey by Secretary of Army for purpose of controlling water chestnut infestation in upper Chesapeake Bay tributaries. Public Works.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) HR 5273 2-28-55. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 re definition of term "United States." Atomic Energy.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 5091 3-21-55. Provide that cigarettes sold in interstate commerce shall be packaged and marked to show nicotine content of each package. Commerce.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 6626 6-2-55. Provide for federal lottery to raise funds for federal hospitals, blind, recipients of old-age assistance, and disabled veterans. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 3111 1-26-55. Require certain ships to report by radio their positions every 24 hours. Commerce.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 2587 1-20-55. Authorize and direct full investigation of problem of protecting Narragansett Bay and southern shores of New England from hurricane tidal floods. Public Works.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4667 3-7-55. Authorize 5-year program of grants for construction of medical and dental educational and research facilities. Commerce.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H J Res 297 5-3-55. Direct Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to exercise, for limited period of time, certain emergency controls re distribution and use of Salk vaccine. Banking and Currency.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 2588 1-20-55. Authorize and direct full investigation of problem of protecting Narragansett Bay and southern shores of New England from hurricane tidal floods. Public Works.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 4479 2-28-55. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5882 4-27-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New England, New York, Long Island and New Jersey coastal and tidal areas to determine possible means of preventing damage to property and loss of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides. Public Works.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 3550 2-3-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 2129 1-13-55. Provide for intensified research into causes, hazards, and effect of air pollution, and methods for its prevention and control. Commerce.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 5740 4-20-55. Provide for assistance to states in their efforts to promote, establish and maintain safe workplaces and practices in industry, thereby reducing human suffering and financial loss and increasing production through safeguarding available manpower. Labor.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5369 3-30-55. Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) H J Res 299 5-4-55. Provide for most effective use and distribution of infantile paralysis vaccine. Banking and Currency.

GARMATZ (D Md.) HR 6375 5-19-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to cause preliminary examination and survey in interest of eliminating water chestnut. Public Works.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) HR 6098 5-9-55. Establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 6837 6-15-55. Provide for establishment of program of research and treatment re chronic alcoholism. Commerce.

HALE (R Maine) HR 3116 1-26-55. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization for certain officers and employees of former Lighthouse Service. Commerce.

HALE (R Maine) HR 4519 3-1-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

HALE (R Maine) HR 5094 3-21-55. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended re new cosmetic ingredients. Commerce.

HARDEN (R Ind.) HR 3433 2-2-55. Provide for system of turning, starting and stopping signals for operation of motor vehicles, and system of highway signs, to be uniform throughout the U.S. Public Works.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 5457 4-19-55. Allow use of certain property in Volusia County, Fla. for civil defense purposes without payment of compensation to U.S. Armed Services.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 430 1-5-55. Declare and protect rights of public when labor disputes result in or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety. Labor.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H R 433 1-5-55. Amend Natural Gas Act to authorize Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural-gas companies. Commerce.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 3901 2-10-55. Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to aid business enterprises in financing improvements to reduce smoke, air pollution, and contamination. Banking and Currency.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 6597 6-1-55. Provide research and technical assistance re air pollution control. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 3351 2-3-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 5721 4-20-55. Provide for aid to states in fields of practical nursing and auxiliary hospital personnel services. Labor.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 6332 5-18-55. Amend act of October 11, 1949, to specify fee which will be paid for services performed by U.S. Commissioners re commitment of individuals to St. Elizabeth Hospital in D.C. Judiciary.

JACKSON (R Calif.) HR 3352 2-3-55. Encourage prevention of air and stream pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

JACKSON (R Calif.) HR 4906 3-10-55. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 5897 4-27-55. Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act and recognize, preserve, and protect primary responsibilities and rights of states in preventing and controlling water pollution. Public Works.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 280 1-5-55. Provide for admission to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in D.C. of certain citizens of U.S. adjudged insane in foreign countries. Labor.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 318 1-5-55. Provide books and sound-reproduction records for certain physically incapacitated persons. Administration.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Con Res 6 1-5-55. Provide protection for communities along the shores of Great Lakes against damage from changes in water levels resulting from projects authorized and approved by International Joint Commission. Public Works.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 301 5-5-55. Authorize President of U.S. to purchase supplies of Salk poliomyelitis vaccine to insure that certain children in U.S., regardless of economic situation of those charged with their welfare, shall receive necessary inoculations with such vaccine without cost for vaccine. Commerce.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 6960 6-22-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped, and define its duties. Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 5603 4-18-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

KILGORE (D Texas) HR 4809 3-10-55. Provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for states bordering on Gulf of Mexico. Merchant Marine.

KING (D Calif.) HR 4522 3-1-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 5222 3-24-55. Amend Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt from its application scarves which do not present unusual hazard. Commerce.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 5746 4-20-55. Amend section 304 (d) of Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, re disposition of certain imported articles which have been seized and condemned. Commerce.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 5510 4-13-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 552 1-5-55. Prohibit introduction or movement in interstate commerce of toys and other articles containing nitrocellulose or otherwise found to be flammable. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 4008 2-14-55. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize disposal of certain federal surplus property to state and local units of U.S. Civil Defense Corps. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 4575 3-2-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 3553 2-3-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 5604 4-18-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of surplus personal property to certain institutions engaged in scientific research which are taking part in educational or public health programs. Government Operations.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 129 1-5-55 Amend part II of title III of Communications Act of 1934, to require installation of automatic radio call selector on cargo ships carrying less than two radio operators. Commerce.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 5513 4-13-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 3680 2-7-55. Provide for intensified research into causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution and methods for its prevention and control. Commerce.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 4617 3-3-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 6603 6-1-55. Amend act entitled "Act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property," approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

MADDEN (D Ind.) HR 6064 5-5-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7153 7-1-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. Labor.

MAILLIARD (R Calif) HR 5606 4-18-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of surplus personal property to certain institutions engaged in scientific research which are taking part in educational or public health programs. Government Operations.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) HR 6500 5-26-55. Provide for establishment of Temporary National Advisory Committee for Blind. Labor.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 3450 2-2-55. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 4613 3-3-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 4905 3-15-55. Amend act entitled "An act to promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting hours of service of employees thereon" approved March 4, 1907. Commerce.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 6379 5-19-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to cause preliminary examination and survey in interest of eliminating water chestnut. Public Works.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 5927 4-23-55. Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit use in food of new food additives and new packaging materials which have not been pre-tested to establish safety for their intended use. Commerce.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 2632 1-20-55. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 4313 2-23-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 4815 3-10-55 Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) HR 4010 2-14-55 Amend Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

MOLLOHAN (D W. Va.) HR 4020 2-14-55. Provide grants to municipalities in those states which are parties to Ohio River Valley sanitation compact to aid in construction of sewage treatment works to prevent pollution of waters in Ohio River Basin. Public Works.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 3129 1-26-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide that Interstate Commerce Commission shall establish regulations requiring certain motor carriers to equip their motor vehicles with front and rear bumpers. Commerce.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 48 1-5-55. Create select committee to investigate accident, health and hospitalization insurance companies, associations, funds, etc. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 49 1-5-55. Provide funds for expenses of investigations authorized by H Res 48. House Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5943 5-2-55. Establish within Department of Defense civilian department to be known as Department of Civil Defense. Armed Services.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5969 5-3-55. Authorize President, under certain conditions, to control, regulate and allocate use and distribution of medicinal substances for purpose of protecting and preserving health of American people. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 6205 5-12-55. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.

NELSON (R Maine) HR 4741 3-8-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 6065 5-5-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 3692 2-7-55. Amend subsection 403 (c) of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act re misbranded food. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 4100 2-16-55. Provide for studies of methods of determining amount, distribution and effects of illness in U.S. and for conducting periodic inventories of illness by best methods developed through such studies. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 7606 7-26-55. Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit use in food of new food additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 7764 7-30-55. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for protection of public health, by prohibiting new food additives which have not been adequately pretested to establish their safe use under conditions of their intended use. Commerce.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 396 1-5-55. Provide for purchase by Federal Civil Defense Administrator of certain radiological detection instruments, devices, and equipment and leasing thereof to states for civil defense purposes. Armed Services.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 4212 2-18-55. Provide for purchase by Federal Civil Defense Administrator of certain radiological detection instruments, devices and equipment, and leasing to states for civil defense purposes. Armed Services.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 5662 4-19-55. Provide for purchase by federal government for distribution to states of supply of Salk vaccine for prevention of poliomyelitis. Commerce.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 7037 6-27-55. Require certain vessels to have two-way radio. Commerce.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 5 15 3-31-55. Amend further Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 as amended, to authorize Federal Civil Defense Administration to procure radiological instruments and detection devices, Armed Services.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 6120 5-9-55. Regulate distribution and inspection of Salk antipolio vaccine. Banking and Currency.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 6893 6-7-55. Provide for establishment of Commission on Atomic Defense. Atomic Energy.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 3554 2-3-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

POFF (R Va.) HR 5262 3-28-55. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize disposal of certain federal surplus property to state and local units of U.S. Civil Defense Corps. Armed Services.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 163 1-5-55. Promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads, and protect the public by requiring certain common carriers by railroad to install and maintain communication systems. Commerce.

PRICE (D Ill.) H Res 57 1-5-55. Provide for investigation of health and sanitary conditions in commercial slaughtering and processing of poultry. Rules.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3458 2-2-55. Improve health of people by encouraging extension of voluntary prepayment health service plans facilitating financing of construction of needed health facilities, assisting in increasing number of adequately trained nurses and other health personnel, improving and expanding programs of mental health and public health. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3459 2-2-55. Provide assistance to certain non-federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, poliomyelitis, nervous disorders, mental illness, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4008 2-16-55. Provide for studies of methods of determining amount, distribution and effects of illness in U.S. and for conducting periodic inventories of illness by best methods developed through such studies. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4009 2-16-55. Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to

prohibit use in food of new chemical additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) **HR 4691** 3-7-55. Amend act entitled "An act to promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting hours of service of employees thereon" approved March 4, 1907. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) **HR 4743** 3-8-55. Authorize five-year program of grants for construction of medical education and research facilities. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) **HR 5036** 3-17-55. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, re new cosmetic ingredients. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) **HR 6207** 5-12-55. Amend subsections (a) and (b) of section 351 of Public Health Service Act, as amended re sale of any virus, serum, toxin or antitoxin applicable to treatment of diseases of man. Commerce

PRIEST (D Tenn.) **HR 6286** 5-17-55. Protect public health by providing for grants to assist states in assuring that no child is deprived of opportunity for immunization against poliomyelitis because of inability to pay costs of vaccination. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) **HR 7126** 6-30-55. Provide grants to assist states to meet cost of poliomyelitis vaccination programs. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) **HR 7600** 7-26-55. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize President to make commissioned corps a military service in time of emergency involving national defense and authorize payment of uniform allowances to officers of corps in certain grades when required to wear uniform. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) **HR 7605** 7-26-55. Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit use in food of new food additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) **HR 7607** 7-26-55. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for protection of public health by prohibiting new food additives which have not been adequately pretested to establish their safe use under conditions of their intended use. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) **HR 7608** 7-26-55. Improve health of people by encouraging financing of construction of licensed nursing homes. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) **H J Res 230** 2-23-55. Provide for objective, thorough, and nationwide analysis and reevaluation of human and economic problems of mental illness. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) **H J Res 256** 3-17-55. Provide for objective, thorough and nationwide analysis and reevaluation of human and economic problems of mental illness. Commerce.

RABAUT (D Mich.) **HR 5971** 5-3-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) **HR 1833** 1-10-55. Amend Water Pollution Control Act to confer authority on Surgeon General to assist in elimination, control, and abatement of pollution in certain international waters. Public Works.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) **HR 3937** 2-10-55. Establish Medical Advisory Committee on Alcoholism in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Commerce.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) **H J Res 300** 5-4-55. Provide for most effective use and distribution of infantile paralysis vaccine. Banking and Currency.

RAINS (D Ala.) **HR 5590** 4-18-55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to provide authority to allocate and establish priorities for Salk vaccine. Banking and Currency.

RAINS (D Ala.) **HR 7621** 7-26-55. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide for grants to state health agencies to assist Hill-Burton hospitals in providing food for their patients. Commerce.

RAY (R N.Y.) **HR 835** 1-5-55. Provide for intensified research into causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution and methods for its prevention and control. Commerce.

RAY (R N.Y.) **HR 3555** 2-3-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 5571** 4-14-55 Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) **HR 2181** 1-13-55. Require safety closing devices on doors of household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce. Commerce.

RODINO (D N.J.) **HR 5987** 5-3-55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to provide authority to allocate and establish priorities for Salk vaccine. Banking and Currency.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) **HR 477** 1-5-55. Authorize President to mobilize world experts and utilize their services to cure and prevent cancer. Foreign Affairs.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 4942** 3-15-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 5038** 3-17-55. Amend act entitled "An act to promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting hours of service of employees thereon" approved March 4, 1907. Commerce.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 6690** 6-7-55. Provide research and technical assistance re air-pollution control. Commerce.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **HR 176** 1-5-55. Provide for establishment in Labor Dept. of a Federal Safety Division. Labor.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) **HR 5859** 4-26-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

SCOTT (R Pa.) **HR 481** 1-5-55. Facilitate broader distribution of health services, increase quantity and improve quality of same. Commerce.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) **HR 5354** 3-30-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New England, New York, Long Island, and New Jersey coastal and tidal areas, to determine possible means of preventing damages to property and loss of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides. Public Works.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) **HR 6021** 5-4-55. Insure most effective and equitable distribution of infantile paralysis vaccine. Banking and Currency.

SHORT (R Mo.) **HR 462** 1-5-55. Provide for conveyance of a portion of former O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo., to state of Missouri. Government Operations.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) **HR 3556** 2-3-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

SMITH (R Wis.) **HR 4746** 3-8-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

SMITH (R Wis.) **H J Res 302** 5-5-55. Direct Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to exercise, for limited period of time, certain emergency controls re distribution and use of Salk vaccine. Banking and Currency.

SPRINGER (R Ill.) **H J Res 257** 3-17-55. Provide for objective, thorough and nationwide analysis and reevaluation of human and economic problems of mental illness. Commerce.

STAGGERS (D W. Va.) **HR 4583** 3-2-55. Authorize and request President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in U.S. adequate number of world's outstanding experts and coordinate and utilize their services in supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer. Foreign Affairs.

STAGGERS (D W. Va.) **HR 5118** 3-21-55. Authorize and request President to mobilize at some convenient place in U.S. adequate number of outstanding experts and coordinate and utilize their service in supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer. Commerce.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) **HR 7465** 7-19-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) **HR 7026** 6-27-55. Provide for purchase by U.S. and distribution by National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, of sufficient supply of poliomyelitis vaccine to immunize all children in U.S. under 20 years of age against paralytic poliomyelitis. Commerce.

TEAGUE (D Texas) **HR 849** 1-5-55. Provide that titles and grades of officers of commissioned corps of Public Health Service shall correspond to grades of officers in Navy. Commerce.

THOMPSON (D La.) **HR 200** 1-5-55. Amend Public Health Service Act to improve leprosy situation in U.S. Commerce.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) **HR 5523** 4-13-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) **HR 6056** 5-5-55. Provide that federal government shall reimburse several states and political subdivisions thereof for cost of Salk poliomyelitis vaccine used in carrying out approved plans for inoculation of children with such vaccine. Commerce.

UTT (R Calif.) **HR 4699** 3-7-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) **HR 3146** 1-26-55. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) **HR 3811** 2-8-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New England, New York, Long Island, and New Jersey coastal and tidal areas to determine possible means of preventing damages to property and loss of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides. Public Works.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) **HR 4701** 3-7-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 223** 1-5-55. Appropriate $2,400,000 for study of causes of vesicular exanthema and assistance in its eradication. Appropriations.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) **HR 2888** 1-24-55. Provide for intensified research into causes, hazards and effects of air pollution and methods for its prevention and control. Commerce.

WILLIS (D La.) **HR 6446** 5-24-55. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21 of U.S.C. entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics" re definitions, enforcement and penalties, food, drugs and devices, cosmetics, administrative provisions, and imports and exports. Judiciary.

WILLIS (D La.) **HR 6991** 6-23-55. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21, U.S.C., entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetic." Judiciary.

WILLIS (D La.) **HR 7173** 7-5-55. Amend section 302 of Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 to make such act inapplicable to stockyards which engage exclusively in sale of livestock on commission at public auction. Agriculture.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 4949** 3-15-55. Amend act entitled "An act to promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting hours of service of employees thereon" approved March 4, 1907. Commerce.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 5487** 4-4-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) **HR 397** 1-5-55 Amend Public Health Service Act to provide mortgage-loan insurance for hospitals and medical facilities. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) **HR 398** 1-5-55. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide mortgage-loan insurance for hospitals and medical facilities used in connection with voluntary prepayment health plans. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) **HR 399** 1-5-55. Assist voluntary non-profit associations offering prepaid health service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) **HR 400** 1-5-55. Improve public health by encouraging more extensive use of voluntary prepayment method in provision of personal health services. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) **HR 401** 1-5-55. Facilitate broader distribution of health services. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) **HR 403** 1-5-55. Amend Public Health Service Act to promote and assist in extension and improvement of public health services, to provide for more effective use of available federal funds. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) **HR 2533** 1-20-55. Improve public health by encouraging more extensive use of voluntary prepayment method in provision of personal health services. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) **HR 3720** 2-7-55. Improve health of people by encouraging extension of voluntary prepayment health services plans, facilitating financing of construction of needed health facilities, assisting in increasing number of adequately trained nurses and other health personnel improving and expanding programs of mental health and public health. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) **HR 4114** 2-16-55. Provide assistance to certain non-federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, poliomyelitis, nervous disorders, mental illness, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) **HR 6287** 5-17-55. Provide grants to assist states in assuring that no child is deprived of opportunity for immunization against poliomyelitis because of inability to pay costs of vaccination. Commerce.

YATES (D Ill.) **H Res 65** 1-5-55. Authorize creation of select committee on problems of aging. Rules.

YOUNG (R Nev.) **HR 3721** 2-7-55. Amend Flammable Fabrics Act to prohibit introduction of movement in interstate commerce of blasting caps unless they are stamped or labeled to indicate that they are dangerous. Commerce.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) **HR 4832** 3-10-55. Amend Safety Appliance Acts to provide increased safety for employees and travelers upon railroads. Commerce.

Social Security

SENATE

BENDER (R Ohio) **S 999** 2-8-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. Finance.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) **S 1344** 3-8-55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to dentists. Finance.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) **S 1251** 3-2-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide that annuity of widow of deceased employee shall not be reduced on account of any benefits to which she may be entitled under Social Security Act. Labor.

*CASE (R N.J.), Smith (R N.J.) **S 1797** 4-25-55. Make provisions re withholding for state employee retirement system purposes, on compensation of certain civilian employees of National Guard and Air National Guard. Armed Services.

COTTON (R N.H.) **S 979** 2-8-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable at age 60 in lieu of at age 65. Finance.

COTTON (R N.H.) **S 1198** 2-23-55. Amend public assistance provisions of

Social Security Act to provide separate matching of assistance expenditures for medical care, provide gradually for equal matching of old-age assistance expenditures, supplementing old-age and survivors insurance benefits and make clear purpose of encouraging states to provide services to help needy individuals attain self-support or self-care. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) **S 2184** 6-10-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits thereunder from 65 to 60 in case of men and from 65 to 55 in case of women. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) **S 2185** 6-10-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which old-age and survivors insurance benefits become payable from 65 to 55 in case of widows, and from 65 to 60 in case of other individuals. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) **S 2186** 6-10-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be reduced from 65 to 60. Finance.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) **S 2058** 5-24-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to increase amount of annuities payable thereunder and to provide full annuities at age 60 for men who have completed 30 years of service and at age 55 for women who have completed 25 years of service. Labor.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) **S 2059** 5-24-55. Repeal provisions of Railroad Retirement Act which reduce annuities of spouses of retired employees, and survivors of deceased employees, by amount of certain monthly benefits payable under Social Security Act. Labor.

*ERVIN (D N.C.), Scott (D N.C.) **S 2646** 7-27-55. Authorize extension of old-age and survivors insurance system to policemen, sheriffs and other state or local law-enforcement officers in North Carolina. Finance.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) **S 1700** 4-8-55. Increase monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection. Finance.

*HILL (D Ala.) Kennedy (D Mass.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Langer (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Frear (D Del.), Beall (R Md.), Humphrey, (D Minn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.,) Chavez (D N.M.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Neely (D W.Va.), Ives (R N.Y.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Hennings (D Mo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McNamara (D Mich.), Smathers (D Fla.), Symington (D Mo.), Smith (R Maine), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.,) Fulbright (D Ark.) Morse (D Ore.), **S 1589** 3-30-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following enactment. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 1840** 4-28-55. Provide for voluntary coverage of dentists under federal old-age survivors insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 1841** 4-28-55. Provide for voluntary coverage of lawyers under federal old-age and survivors insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 2382** 6-30-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide extra credit for postponed retirement. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 2383** 6-30-55. Amend Social Security Act to increase insurance benefit of wife or husband of individual entitled to old-age insurance benefit from one-half to three-fourths of old-age benefit of such individual, and increase insurance benefit of widow or widower of such individual from three-fourths to whole old-age insurance benefit of such individual. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 2384** 6-30-55. Amend title I, IV, X and XIV of Social Security Act to increase federal financial participation in public assistance plans established pursuant to such titles so that the states may make appropriate adjustments in their payments to beneficiaries under such plans to provide for increased cost of living. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 2385** 6-30-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase minimum old-age insurance benefit from $30 to $35 per month. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 2386** 6-30-55. Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act by extending for 2 years increased federal financial participation for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and aid to dependent children. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 2387** 6-30-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals, and to provide benefits for wives and minor children of such individuals. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 2388** 6-30-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are unable to engage in any regular employment by reason of permanent physical or mental disability. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 2389** 6-30-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that child shall be considered adopted child of deceased individual where such individual, before his death, had filed an appropriate petition for adoption of such child. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 2521** 7-13-55. Amend Social Security Act to increase maximum permissible federal financial participation in plan for aid to dependent children of Virgin Islands and permit payments under such plan to relatives with whom dependent children are living. Finance.

IVES (R N.Y.) **S 658** 1-21-55. Establish a Commission on Programs for Aging. Labor.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) **S 865** 2-1-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be reduced from 65 to 60. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) **S 1578** 3-30-55. Amend provisions of Social Security Act re old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to blind, and aid to permanently and totally disabled, and provide for increased payments to needy individuals thereunder and for removal of certain restrictions on their eligibility for such payments. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) **S 1579** 3-30-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age for women from 65 to 60, to eliminate remarriage as bar to widow's and parent's benefits, and to provide that widows with minor children may in certain cases become entitled to widow's benefits before attaining retirement age. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) **S 1866** 5-2-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age for women and provide insurance benefits for certain additional widows and parents and amend public-assistance provisions of such act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain restrictions and permit more effective distribution of federal funds. Finance.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) **S 2293** 6-22-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals, provide benefits for wives and minor children of such individuals, reduce from 65 to 60 years age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, and provide extra credit for postponed retirement. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) **S 1500** 3-22-55. Provide for payment on an annuity to widows of judges. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) **S 2751** 8-2-55. Provide voluntary coverage for lawyers and dentists under federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Finance.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) **S 2660** 7-27-55. Amend Social Security Act to increase maximum permissible federal financial participation in plan for aid to dependent children of Virgin Islands and permit payments under such plan to relatives with whom dependent children are living. Finance.

LONG (D La.) **S 747** 1-26-55. Enable states to provide for increased financial need of persons receiving assistance under public assistance plans established pursuant to Social Security Act. Finance.

LONG (D La.) **S 1638** 4-1-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are unable to engage in any regular employment by reason of permanent physical or mental disability. Finance.

LONG (D La.) **S 1639** 4-1-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of disability-insurance benefits to certain individuals. Finance.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) **S 1830** 4-26-55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to lawyers. Finance.

*MUNDT (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.) **S 719** 1-26-55. Increase, in case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of Social Security Act. Finance.

*MUNDT (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.) **S 874** 2-1-55. Enable state of South Dakota to enter into modification of its agreement under section 218 of Social Security Act which will enable the cities of Aberdeen and Sioux Falls to obtain old-age and survivors insurance coverage for their policemen and firemen. Finance.

*NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (I Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hill (D Ala.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.) **S 321** 1-18-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 years age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. Finance.

PAYNE (R Maine) **S 37** 1-6-55. Amend act increasing retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service to make such increase permanent. Commerce.

PAYNE (R Maine) **S 612** 1-21-55. Enable states to provide for increased financial needs of persons receiving assistance under public-assistance plans established pursuant to Social Security Act. Finance.

*POTTER (R Mich.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Bridges (R N.H.), Capehart (R Ind., Carlson (R Kan.), Cotton (R N.H.), Case (R N.J.), Chavez (D N.M.) Case (R S.D.), Duff (R Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Eastland (D Miss.), Flanders (R Vt.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green (D R.I.), Hruska (R Neb.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Mundt (R S.D.) Martin (R Pa.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Pastore (D R.I.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R Maine), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Scott (D N.C.), Thye (R Minn.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Watkins (R Utah), Young (R N.D.). **S 693** 1-24-55. Establish U.S. Commission on the Aging and Aged. Labor.

POTTER (R Mich.) **S 2694** 5-27-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act so as to reduce from 65 to 60 years the age at which wives and widows may qualify for old age and survivors insurance benefits and to provide for payment of disability insurance benefits. Finance.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) **S 2543** 7-13-55. Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of earnings individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their benefits. Finance.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Purtell (R Conn.), Bender (R Ohio), Allott (R Colo.) **S 1307** 3-4-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to authorize more effective use of special fund provided for in section 44. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) **S 2032** 5-20-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a child shall be considered adopted child of deceased individual where such individual, before his death, had filed appropriate petition for adoption of such child. Finance.

STENNIS (D Miss.) **S 1278** 3-2-55. Further define self-employed individuals for purposes of federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Finance.

STENNIS (D Miss.) **S 1279** 3-2-55. Provide that services performed by agricultural employees who are not employed by same employer for more than 60 days in calendar year shall not be considered to be employment for purposes of coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Finance

WILEY (R Wis.) **S 591** 1-21-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce to 60 years the age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) **S 1779** 4-25-55. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for lawyers engaged in practice of their profession. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) **S 2119** 6-1-55. Amend title X of Social Security Act to increase amount of income which individual may earn while receiving aid to blind thereunder. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) **S 2279** 6-21-55. Authorize grants to states for development of programs for services for aging and aged. Finance.

HOUSE

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) **HR 57** 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purpose of old age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

ALEXANDER (D N.C.) **HR 6935** 6-21-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age from 65 to 62 in case of women, and provide that any fully insured individual who becomes permanently and totally disabled shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

ALEXANDER (D N.C.) **HR 6936** 6-21-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are unable to engage in any regular employment by reason of permanent physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

ALLEN (R Calif.) **HR 3362** 2-2-55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. Labor.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) **HR 1758** 1-10-55. Amend Social Security Act to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors benefits to earn $250 per month without deductions from benefits. Ways and Means.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) **HR 5031** 3-17-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase minimum benefits payable thereunder, reduce age at which such benefits become payable, increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deduction from such benefits. Ways and Means.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) **HR 6368** 5-19-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that certain individuals who become blind shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) **HR 3873** 2-10-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are incapable of self-support by reason of permanent phy-

sical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) **HR 5394** . . 3-31-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that widow who loses her widow's benefit by remarriage may again become entitled to such benefit if her husband dies within 1 year after such remarriage. Ways and Means.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) **HR 6903** . . 6-23-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

ASHMORE (D S.C.) **HR 5937** . . 5-2-55. Extend for 2 additional years period during which wage credits are provided under title II of Social Security Act for military service. Ways and Means.

ASHMORE (D S.C.) **HR 7246** . . 7-11-55. Amend Social Security Act to reduce retirement age thereunder, to provide additional benefits for certain disabled individuals, to repeal the "work clause," and to provide exemption from employment and self-employment taxes for individuals who have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

BAKER (R Tenn.) **HR 6424** . . 5-24-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act so as to reduce to 60 years the age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. Ways and Means.

BEAMER (R Ind.) **HR 3743** . . 2-8-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide that annuity of widow of deceased employee shall not be reduced on account of any benefits to which she may be entitled under Social Security Act. Commerce.

BEAMER (R Ind.) **HR 4879** . . 3-14-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Commerce.

BENNETT (D Fla.) **HR 404** . . 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to change formulas for computing federal share of state public-assistance programs. Ways and Means.

BENNETT (D Fla.) **HR 3067** . . 1-26-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, re eligibility for retirement and monthly compensation. Commerce.

BENNETT (D Fla.) **HR 5139** . . 3-22-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to authorize more effective use of special fund provided for in section 44. Labor.

BENNETT (R Mich.) **HR 5702** . . 4-20-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit certain employed persons to be paid annuities under such act. Commerce.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) **HR 2907** . . 1-13-55. Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under foreign service retirement and disability system. Foreign Affairs.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) **HR 2375** . . 1-17-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which benefits may become payable to widows thereunder. Ways and Means.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) **HR 2549** . . 1-20-55. Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits and liberalize provisions under which such earnings are charged for purposes of such deductions. Ways and Means.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) **HR 4555** . . 3-2-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that survivors of certain deceased employees who had 30 years' service or more at time of their deaths shall be entitled to survivors' benefits under the act. Commerce.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) **HR 6833** . . 6-15-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Social Security Act to eliminate those provisions which restrict right of spouse or survivor to receive benefits simultaneously under both acts. Commerce.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 3654** . . 2-7-55. Provide that coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for self-employed farmers and ranchers shall be on voluntary basis. Ways and Means.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) **HR 4471** . . 2-28-55. Provide for pay-as-you-go federal social security for all, and that every adult citizen in U.S. receive equal basic federal social security payments, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60 and also covering total disability from whatever cause for certain citizens under 60; give protection to widows with children; provide ever-expanding market for goods and services through payment and distribution of such benefits in ratio to nation's steadily increasing ability to produce with cost of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to income privileges he enjoys. Ways and Means.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) **HR 6361** . . 3-30-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended re deletion and redesignation of certain subsections. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) **HR 2564** . . 1-20-55. Grant increases in annuities of certain former civilian officials and employees engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

BOGGS (D La.) **HR 5185** . . 3-23-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but unable to engage in any regular employment by reason of permanent physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) **HR 5328** . . 3-30-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 68 age beyond which deductions will not be made from benefits on account of outside earnings. Ways and Means.

BOLAND (D Mass.) **HR 6783** . . 6-13-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age for women from 65 to 60, eliminate remarriage as bar to widow's and parent's benefits, and to provide that widows with minor children may in certain cases become entitled to widow's benefits before attaining retirement age. Ways and Means.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) **HR 4556** . . 3-2-55. Amend Social Security Act to increase minimum benefits payable thereunder, to lower from 65 to 60 age at which such benefits become payable and provide that deductions on account of outside earnings shall not be made in case of beneficiaries 60 years of age or older. Ways and Means.

BOYLE (D Ill.) **HR 3401** . . 2-2-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to reduce from 65 to 60 the age at which spouse's annuity becomes payable, and revise formula used in computation of annuities thereunder. Commerce.

BRAY (R Ind.) **HR 70** . . 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that no deduction on account of outside earnings shall be made from benefits of certain widows having dependent children in their care. Ways and Means.

BRAY (R Ind.) **HR 71** . . 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that woman who is entitled to old-age insurance benefits based on wages and self-employment income may in addition be entitled to wife's insurance benefits based on wages and self-employment income of husband. Ways and Means.

BRAY (R Ind.) **HR 72** . . 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits retirement age shall be reduced from 65 to 60. Ways and Means.

BROYHILL (R Va.) **HR 4787** . . 3-10-55. Create Committee on Railroad Retirement Policy. Commerce.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) **HR 5148** . . 3-22-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following month of enactment of acts. Commerce.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) **HR 3089** . . 1-26-55. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for lawyers engaged in practice of their profession. Ways and Means.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **HR 747** . . 1-5-55. Amend the Social Security Act to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits to earn $100 a month without deductions being made from their benefits. Ways and Means.

BURLESON (D Texas) **HR 2822** . . 1-24-55. Amend section 2 (a) (7) of Social Security Act to provide that in determining need of individual for old-age assistance under state plan first $50 per month of such individual's earned income shall be disregarded. Ways and Means.

BYRD (D W.Va.) **HR 350** . . 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which old-age and survivors insurance benefits become payable from 65 to 55 in case of widows, and from 65 to 60 in case of other individuals. Ways and Means.

BYRD (D W.Va.) **HR 4834** . . 3-10-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.

CANFIELD (R N.J.) **HR 27** . . 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

CANFIELD (R N.J.) **HR 6398** . . 6-20-55 Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age for women from 65 to 60, to provide old-age insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have not reached retirement age, and to provide child's insurance benefits for certain disabled children over age of 18. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) **HR 635** . . 1-5-55. Provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to states to revise, extend, and improve unemployment - insurance program. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) **HR 636** . . 1-5-55. Amend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to provide insured aged persons and their dependents, and survivors of deceased insured persons, with insurance against cost of hospitalization. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) **HR 751** . . 1-5-55. Extend and improve old-age and survivors insurance system to provide permanent and total disability insurance and rehabilitation benefits. Ways and Means.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) **HR 3564** . . 2-3-55. Authorize appropriation to enable Secretary of Labor to make additional unemployment compensation payments to states having large numbers of unemployed persons in labor surplus areas. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) **HR 5936** . . 5-2-55. Provide wage credits under title II of Social Security Act for military service before July 1956 and permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within 2 years after interment or re-interment in case of servicemen dying overseas before July 1956. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) **HR 7225** . . 7-11-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, reduce to age 62 age on basis of which benefits are payable to certain women, provide for continuation of child's insurance benefits for children who are disabled before attaining age 18, and extend coverage. Ways and Means.

CORBETT (R Pa.) **HR 6044** . . 5-5-55. Establish U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. Labor.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **HR 2825** . . 1-24-55. Establish Commission on Programs for Aging. Commerce.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) **HR 5801** . . 4-21-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Social Security Act to eliminate all restrictions on right of widow to receive benefits simultaneously under both acts. Commerce.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) **HR 6806** . . 6-14-55. Provide exemption from participation in federal old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief. Ways and Means.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) **HR 757** . . 1-5-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Social Security Act to eliminate provisions which restrict right of spouse or survivor to receive benefits simultaneously under both acts. Commerce.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) **HR 759** . . 1-5-55. Increase amount of wages that may be earned by individuals entitled to old-age and survivors insurance benefit payments under Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) **HR 760** . . 1-5-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended to eliminate dual-benefit ban and make certain changes re eligibility for retirement and computation of annuities. Commerce.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) **HR 2573** . . 1-20-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended re eligibility for retirement and computation of annuities. Commerce.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) **HR 3416** . . 2-2-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Social Security Act to eliminate those provisions which restrict right of spouse or survivor to receive benefits simultaneously under both acts. Commerce.

CURTIS (R Mo.) **HR 269** . . 1-5-55. Encourage use of private benefit plans in lieu of social security by providing that individuals eligible for certain benefits under such plans shall not be entitled to social-security benefits or subject to social-security taxes. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) **HR 2660** . . 2-10-55. Encourage use of private benefit plans in lieu of social security by providing that individuals who are eligible for certain benefits under such plans shall not be entitled to social-security benefits or subject to social-security taxes. Ways and Means.

DAGUE (R Pa.) **HR 6798** . . 6-14-55. Provide exemption from participation in federal old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief. Ways and Means.

DENTON (D Ind.) **HR 4985** . . 3-16-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit individual to waive his right to receive benefits thereunder to preserve his right to receive benefits under other laws. Ways and Means.

DENTON (D Ind.) **HR 5272** . . 3-28-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Social Security Act to eliminate those provisions which restrict right of a survivor to receive benefits simultaneously under both acts. Commerce.

DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) **HR 3307** . . 1-31-55 Provide for establishment of U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. Labor.

DINGELL (D Mich.) **HR 2384** . . 1-17-55. Amend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to provide insured aged persons and the dependents and survivors of deceased insured persons, with insurance against cost of hospitalization. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3100** . . 1-26-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that those monthly insurance benefits which under present law are not payable until age 65 shall hereafter be payable at age 60 in case of men and age 55 in case of women. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3108** . . 1-26-55 Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for lawyers engaged in practice of their profession. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 5149** . . 3-22-55 Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 as amended and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following month of enactment of acts. Commerce.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) **HR 2970** . . 1-25-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 the age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

DORN (R N.Y.) **HR 6902** . . 6-20-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 years the age at which wives and widows may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits and provide for payment of disability insurance benefits. Ways and Means.

DORN (D S.C.) **HR 2260** . . 1-27-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended. Commerce.

DORN (D S.C.) **HR 2226** . . 1-27-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for

purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 4170 . . . 2-17-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide for payment under federal old-age and survivors insurance system of child's insurance benefits to children who have attained age of 18 but are incapable of self-support because of physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 4900 . . . 3-10-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable at age 60 in lieu of age 65. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6224 . . . 5-13-55. Repeal those provisions of law which exclude from federal old-age and survivors insurance system service performed by individual in employ of his son, daughter, or spouse, and service performed by child in employ of his mother or father. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 7031 . . . 6-27-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 62 age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 514 . . . 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that monthly insurance benefits not payable until age 65 shall be payable at age 60 for men and 55 for women. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3100 . . . 1-26-55. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for lawyers engaged in practice of their profession. Ways and Means.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 2300 . . . 1-17-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that those monthly insurance benefits which under present law are not payable until age 65 be made payable at age 60 in case of men and age 55 in case of women. Ways and Means.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 2300 . . . 1-31-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits in cases for brothers, sisters, and other relatives of individuals who die fully insured under such title. Ways and Means.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 7091 . . . 6-29-55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of law. Ways and Means.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 7208 . . . 7-7-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that (for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits) any insured individual who is totally and permanently disabled, and who has not less than 20 quarters of coverage, shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 4233 . . . 2-18-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits thereunder from 65 to 60 in case of men and from 65 to 55 in case of women. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6430 . . . 5-24-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that no deduction on account of outside earnings shall be made from benefits of certain widows having dependent children in their care. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6432 . . . 5-24-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act so as to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4517 . . . 3-1-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits may become payable thereunder. Ways and Means.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H Res 172 . . . 3-10-55. Authorize creation of Select Committee on Problems of Aging. Rules.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 275 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to permit federal participation in public assistance for patients in private institutions for tuberculosis and for patients in private institutions for mental diseases. Ways and Means.

FRIEDEL (D Md.) HR 3500 . . . 3-3-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended re eligibility for retirement and monthly compensation. Commerce.

GRANT (D Ala.) HR 518 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that a fully insured individual totally and permanently disabled shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 2397 . . . 1-17-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits may become payable thereunder. Ways and Means.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 2591 . . . 1-20-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide that annuity of widow of deceased employee shall not be reduced on account of certain benefits to which she may be entitled under Social Security Act. Commerce.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 6666 . . . 6-6-55. Amend title I of Social Security Act to provide that state may not impose age requirement of more than 60 years as condition of eligibility for old-age assistance. Ways and Means.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 2398 . . . 1-17-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 years age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. Ways and Means.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 4472 . . . 2-28-55. Provide for pay-as-you-go federal social security for all and that every adult citizen in U.S. receive equal basic federal social security payments, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60 and also covering total disability from whatever cause for certain citizens under 60; give protection to widows with children; provide ever-expanding market for goods and services through payment and distribution of such benefits in ratio to nation's steadily increasing ability to produce with cost of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to income privileges he enjoys. Ways and Means.

HALE (R Maine) HR 606 . . . 1-5-55. Amend act increasing retired pay of members of former Lighthouse Service to make such increase permanent. Merchant Marine.

HARDEN (R Ind.) HR 6833 . . . 6-15-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to increase annuities. Commerce.

HAYS (D Ohio) HR 4803 . . . 3-10-55. Amend Social Security Act to reduce for purposes of old-age and survivors' insurance benefits age requirement from age 65 to 60. Ways and Means.

HAYWORTH (D Mich.) HR 2844 . . . 1-24-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of old-age insurance benefits to certain disabled individuals who are under 65 years of age. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7595 . . . 7-26-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a widow who loses her widow's benefit by remarriage may again become entitled to such benefit if her husband dies within one year after such remarriage. Ways and Means.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 4926 . . . 3-15-55. Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that agricultural worker shall not be covered under old-age and survivors insurance system for any quarter unless he performs agricultural labor for employer on at least 30 days in such quarter. Ways and Means.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 5424 . . . 3-31-55. Further define self-employed individuals for purposes of federal old-age and survivors' insurance system. Ways and Means.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 5425 . . . 3-31-55. Provide that services performed by agricultural employees not employed by same employer for more than 60 days in a calendar year shall not be considered "employment" for purposes of coverage under federal old-age and survivors' insurance system. Ways and Means.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 6979 . . . 6-22-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 5005 . . . 3-21-55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. Labor.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 5002 . . . 3-16-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that child shall be considered the adopted child of deceased individual where such individual before his death had filed appropriate petition for adoption of such child. Ways and Means.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 5426 . . . 3-31-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to permit individual with 40 years' service to retire regardless of his age and increase certain annuities by providing new alternative base for computing monthly compensation in case of service before 1937. Commerce.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 9 . . . 1-5-55. Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 770 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to pay to state of Ohio the amount of old-age assistance payments made by such state for month of October, 1938. Judiciary.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 5458 . . . 4-19-55. Amend title X of Social Security Act to increase amount of income which individual may earn while receiving aid to blind thereunder. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 7770 . . . 7-30-55. Amend provisions of federal old-age and survivors insurance program re investment of assets of trust fund, consolidate reporting of wages by employers for income tax withholding and old-age and survivors insurance purposes. Ways and Means.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 6919 . . . 6-20-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 6920 . . . 6-20-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a fully insured individual who becomes totally and permanently disabled shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 6943 . . . 6-21-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are incapable of self-support by reason of physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 6811 . . . 6-14-55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to self-employed physicians, lawyers, dentists, and veterinarians. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 6812 . . . 6-14-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age from 65 to 62 in case of women, and to provide that any fully insured individual who becomes permanently and totally disabled shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 6240 . . . 5-31-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age from 65 to 62 in case of women, and provide that any fully insured individual who becomes permanently and totally disabled shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 113 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to conform the time limit for filing reports by beneficiaries whose income exceeded the amount allowed with the time for filing income tax returns required by section 6072 of the Int. Rev. Code of 1954. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 6040 . . . 5-5-55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of dentistry. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 6060 . . . 5-5-55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of law. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 6061 . . . 5-5-55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of medicine. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 906 . . . 1-5-55. Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance under Social Security Act programs through issuance to such recipients of certificates to be used in acquisition of surplus agricultural food products. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 4072 . . . 2-16-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age insurance benefits. Ways and Means.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 4907 . . . 3-10-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits may become payable thereunder. Ways and Means.

KELLEY (D Pa.) H Res 167 . . . 3-3-55. Authorize Committee on Education and Labor to investigate and study problems of aging and aged. Rules.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 2507 . . . 2-3-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 3300 . . . 2-3-55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance to individuals engaged in practice of law. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 10 . . . 1-5-55. Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 121 . . . 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that old-age and other benefits be payable at age 60 in lieu of age 65, and other purposes. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 2008 . . . 1-20-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 2443 . . . 2-3-55. Provide that individual who is entitled to monthly insurance benefit under title II of Social Security Act shall not be deprived of that benefit because of work performed by him or by the person on whose wage record that benefit is based. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 4374 . . . 3-3-55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of law. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 6006 . . . 6-23-55. Amend title X of Social Security Act to enable states to provide more adequate financial assistance to needy individuals who are blind and to encourage and stimulate needy blind individuals to become self-supporting. Ways and Means.

KING (R Pa.) HR 3677 . . . 2-7-55. Provide that first $250 received by agricultural worker from employer in calendar year shall be excluded in determining such worker's coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Ways and Means.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 5173 . . . 3-29-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Commerce.

LAIRD (R Wis.) HR 3254 . . . 1-27-55. Establish U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. Labor.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 441 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize appropriation to enable Secretary of Labor to make additional unemployment compensation payments to states having large numbers of unemployed persons in labor surplus areas. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 443 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for lawyers engaged in practice of profession. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 445 . . . 1-5-55. Extend coverage of federal old-age and survivors insurance. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 446 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide direct federal pension of at least $100 per month to all American citizens 65 years and over who have been citizens 10 years or over, to be prorated according to cost of living as on Jan. 3, 1953. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 448 . . . 1-5-55. Provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits in certain cases to workers unemployed during the national emergency. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 454 . . . 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which old-age and survivors insurance benefits become payable thereunder. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 821 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize for temporary period purchase by government of worsted fabric in amounts sufficient to maintain normal production and employment in worsted-fabric industry and promote general national welfare. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 822 . . . 1-5-55. Amend title I of Social Security Act to provide that old-age assistance otherwise payable to individual thereunder shall not be reduced on account of certain increases in any insurance benefits to which such individual is entitled under title II of such act. Ways and Means.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 5605 . . . 4-18-55. Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals. Ways and Means.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 4623 . . . 3-3-55. Increase, in case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 4907 . . . 6-30-55. Enable state of South Dakota to enter into modification of its agreement under section 218 of Social Security Act which will enable cities of Aberdeen and Sioux Falls to obtain old-age and survivors insurance coverage for their policemen and firemen. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) (by request) HR 8254 . . . 3-28-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are incapable of self-support by reason of physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 338 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide for payment of benefits thereunder to certain Gold Star Mothers. Ways and Means.

McGREGOR (R Ohio) HR 5064 . . . 3-18-55. Amend Social Security Act to lower from 65 to 60 age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 133 . . . . 1-5-55. Amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 676 . . . 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 the age after which deductions will not be made because of outside earnings, and liberalize provisions re such earnings. Ways and Means.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 824 . . . 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 5206 . . . 3-24-55. Increase in case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years the age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 5306 . . . 3-29-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following month of enactment. Commerce.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 5431 . . . 3-31-55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of dentistry. Ways and Means.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 6790 . . . 6-14-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits may become payable thereunder. Ways and Means.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 6962 . . . 6-22-55. Permit individual who retired before Sept. 1954 under federal old-age and survivors insurance program to have his benefits amount recomputed, without acquiring any additional coverage to take advantage of "drop-out" provisions in title II of Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 2622 . . . 1-20-55. Promote general welfare by enabling several states to make more adequate provision for compensation for disability or death of workers from silicosis or other dust diseases by providing for cooperation with several states. Labor.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 4006 . . . 3-15-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following enactment of acts. Commerce.

MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) HR 4378 . . . 3-2-55. Amend Social Security Act to reduce for purposes of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, age requirement from age 65 to 60. Ways and Means.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 2162 . . . 1-13-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals over 18, but unable to engage in regular employment by reason of permanent physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

MORANO (D Conn.) HR 4935 . . . 3-15-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits thereunder from 65 to 62 in case of men and from 65 to 60 in case of women. Ways and Means.

MORGAN (D Pa.) HR 3128 . . . . 1-26-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purposes of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 6840 . . . 6-15-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable at age 60 in lieu of age 65. Ways and Means.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 6841 . . . 6-15-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that in case of women, term "retirement age" shall mean age 60. Ways and Means.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) HR 2607 . . . 2-3-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide full annuity for individuals who have completed 30 years of service; to provide anuities thereunder equal to 50 percent of average monthly salaries or wages based on five years of highest earnings. Commerce.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 2826 . . . . 1-11-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended re correlation of payments and duties upon death. Commerce.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 4361 . . . . 2-23-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, re monthly compensation and annuities. Commerce.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 2990 . . . . 1-25-55. Establish self-sustaining national pension system that will benefit retired citizens 60 years of age and over, stabilize economic structure of nation and induce more equitable distribution of wealth through monetary circulation. Ways and Means.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 2160 . . . . 1-13-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to repeal limitation on amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 5944 . . . . 5-3-55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of law. Ways and Means.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 6270 . . . . 5-16-55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of dentistry. Ways and Means.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 7774 . . . . 7-30-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide benefits thereunder for all individuals over 65; to terminate old-age assistance under title I and to provide aid to dependent children in foster care. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 2644 . . . . 1-20-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60, age at which benefits may become payable thereunder to certain widows and disabled veterans. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 2645 . . . . 1-20-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which benefits may become payable thereunder to certain disabled veterans. Ways and Means.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 2173 . . . 1-13-55. Amend Social Security Act to reduce, for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, age requirements from age 65 to 60. Ways and Means.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6415 . . . 5-23-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability-insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.

POFF (R Va.) HR 3795 . . . 2-8-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended re age of retirement and computation of annuities. Commerce.

POFF (R Va.) HR 3796 . . . 2-8-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide that annuity of widow of deceased employee shall not be reduced on account of any benefits to which she may be entitled under Social Security Act. Commerce.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 3826 . . . 2-8-55. Provide that railroad employees may retire on full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years and provide that such annuity for any month shall be not less than one-half of individual's average monthly compensation for 5 years of highest earnings. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4744 . . . 3-8-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following month of enactment of acts. Commerce.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 3465 . . . 2-2-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to repeal limitation upon amount of outside income which may be received by individual while receiving benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 3935 . . . 2-10-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended re eligibility for retirement and monthly compensation. Commerce.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 4662 . . . 3-7-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable at age 62 in lieu of at age 65. Ways and Means.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 4663 . . . 3-7-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that in case of women term "retirement age" shall mean age 60. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 2274 . . . 1-24-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 years age at which persons may qualify for old-age and survivors benefits. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 5151 . . . 3-22-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide wage credit of $160 per month for active military or naval service during World War I. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 696 . . . 1-5-55. Provide benefits under Social Security Act for survivors of certain individuals who died prior to 1940. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 2292 . . . 1-31-55. Amend maternal and child-health, crippled chilren, and child-welfare provisions of Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 2293 . . . 1-31-55. Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide separate matching of assistance expenditures for medical care, provide gradually for equal matching of old-age assistance expenditures supplementing old-age and survivors insurance benefits, and make clear purpose of encouraging states to provide services to help needy individuals attain self-support or self-care. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 4580 . . . 3-3-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which widows' benefits become payable thereunder. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 4867 . . . 3-15-55. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for self-employed physicians and dentists. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5326 . . . 4-25-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that certain officers and employees of federal government involuntarily separated from their positions shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 6655 . . . 6-6-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals, and to provide benefits for wives and minor children of such individuals. Ways and Means.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 45 . . . 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits from 65 to 62 for men and from 65 to 60 for women. Ways and Means.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 700 . . . . 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for permanently and totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 3410 . . . 2-3-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of old-age insurance benefits to certain disabled individuals who are under retirement age. Ways and Means.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 3411 . . . 2-3-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits may become payable thereunder. Ways and Means.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 6842 . . . 6-15-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that widows who have had minor children may in certain cases become entitled to widow's insurance benefits before attaining retirement age. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 574 . . . 1-5-55. Establish a Commission on Old-Age and Retirement Benefits. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 2189 . . . 1-13-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purpose of old age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 2189 . . . . 1-13-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act so widow of fully insured individual shall be entitled to benefits regardless of her age and whether or not she has minor children. Ways and Means.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 3612 . . . 2-3-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended re eligibility for retirement and monthly compensation. Commerce.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 2328 . . . 1-31-55. Grant increases in annuities of certain former employees engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 2903 . . . . 1-25-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age for women from 65 to 60, eliminate remarriage re widow's and parent's benefits, and provide that widows with minor children may in certain cases become entitled to widow's benefits before attaining retirement age. Ways and Means.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 2904 . . . . 1-25-55. Amend provisions of Social Security Act re old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to blind, and aid to permanently and totally disabled to provide for increased payments to needy individuals thereunder and for removal of certain restrictions on their eligibility for such payments. Ways and Means.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5039 . . . 3-17-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following enactment of acts. Commerce.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5252 . . . . 3-30-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age for women, provide insurance benefits for certain additional widows and parents,

and amend public assistance provisions of such act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain restrictions and permit more effective distribution of federal funds. Ways and Means.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5353 ... 3-30-55. Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide for more effective distribution of federal funds. Ways and Means.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 7848 ... 8-2-55. Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain inequities and restrictions and permit a more effective distribution of federal funds. Ways and Means.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 839 ... 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce to 60 years age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. Ways and Means.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 182 ... 1-5-55. Provide that railroad employees may retire on full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years; that annuity shall be not less than one-half individuals's average monthly compensation for years of highest earning. Commerce.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 2192 ... 1-13-55. Amend Social Security Act so for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

SCHENCK (R Ohio) HR 4619 ... 3-3-55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of dentistry. Ways and Means.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 843 ... 1-5-55. Grant increases in annuities of certain former civilian officials and employees engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 4626 ... 3-3-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are incapable of self-support by reason of physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 3486 ... 2-2-55. Amend act increasing retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service in order to make such increase permanent. Merchant Marine.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 5520 ... 4-13-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in cases of disabling injuries. Labor.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 3704 ... 2-7-55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. Labor.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 4696 ... 3-7-55. Amend title I of Social Security Act to provide that cost of certain age searches made by Bureau of Census to aid in determining eligibility of applicants for old-age assistance under approved state plans shall be paid from funds generally available for payment to states under such title. Ways and Means.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 4489 ... 2-28-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age from 65 to 60, provide for payment of old-age insurance benefits to certain disabled individuals under age of 60 and remove limitation on amount of outside earnings which an individual may receive while entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2068 ... 1-30-55. Provide benefits under Social Security for survivors of certain individuals who died prior to 1940. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 2294 ... 1-13-55. Amend section 202 of Social Security Act to permit certain beneficiaries of insured individual to meet applicable proof-of-support requirements even though such individual was unable by reason of illness or injury to provide such support during a period ending with his death. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 2296 ... 1-13-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are unable to engage in any regular employment by reason of permanent physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4177 ... 2-17-55. Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require that farm worker perform full-time agricultural labor for employer on at least 90 days in year to be covered under old-age and survivors insurance system. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4178 ... 2-17-55. Further define self-employed individuals for purpose of federal old-age and survivors insurance system. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4305 ... 2-23-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to increase by 25 percent amount of annuities payable thereunder and provide full annuities at age 60 for men who have completed 30 years of service and at age 55 for women who have completed 25 years of service. Commerce.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4306 ... 2-23-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to increase amount of annuities payable thereunder and provide full annuities at age 60 for men who have completed 30 years of service and at age 55 for women who have completed 25 years of service. Commerce.

SPRINGER (R Ill.) HR 5104 ... 3-21-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Commerce.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 194 ... 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable. Ways and Means.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 5182 ... 3-23-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following month of enactment of acts. Commerce.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 2032 ... 1-11-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act to provide that injured employee shall have right to select own physician. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 2033 ... 1-11-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to increase maximum and minimum rates at which disability compensation may be paid thereafter. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 4236 ... 2-18-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide direct federal pensions of at least $100 per month to all American citizens 65 years of age and over who have been citizens 10 years or more, to be prorated according to cost of living as on Jan. 3, 1953. Ways and Means.

VAN PELT (R Wis.) HR 6156 ... 5-10-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide current insured status for certain additional individuals who served as employees of state of Wisconsin and to whom social-security coverage was retroactively extended in 1953. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 346 ... 1-5-55. Provide direct federal old-age pension at rate of $100 per month to certain citizens 60 years of age or over. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 852 ... 1-5-55. Provide every adult citizen in U.S. with equal basic federal insurance, permitting retirement with benefits at age 60 and also covering total disability from whatever cause for certain citizens under 60; give protection to widows with children; provide ever-expanding market for goods and services through payment and distribution of such benefits in ratio to nation's steadily increasing ability to produce, with cost of such benefits to be carried by every citizen in proportion to income privileges he enjoys. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 854 ... 1-5-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 855 ... 1-5-55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of law. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 856 ... 1-5-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide full annuities at compensation of half salary or wages based on five highest years of earnings for individuals who have completed 35 years of service or have attained age of 60. Commerce.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 857 ... 1-5-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide that annuity of widow of deceased employee shall not be reduced on account of any benefits to which she may be entitled under Social Security Act. Commerce.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 858 ... 1-5-55. Provide that railroad employees may retire on full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years; provide that such annuity for any month shall be not less than one-half of individual's average monthly compensation for five years of highest earnings. Commerce.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 859 ... 1-5-55. Provide for 25-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and to their survivors. Commerce.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 861 ... 1-5-55. Provide temporary unemployment benefits to certain individuals who have, or will have, exhausted their rights to benefits for days of unemployment under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act in year ending June 30, 1955. Commerce.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2212 ... 1-13-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that any person covered under old-age and survivors insurance shall be entitled to the same primary and survivors benefit rights during a period of disability as he would be entitled to had he attained retirement age on the initial date of such period of disability. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2443 ... 1-17-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit annuitant to receive his annuity even though he renders compensated service for outside employer by whom he was last employed before his annuity began to accrue. Commerce.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 4732 ... 3-8-55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of dentistry. Ways and Means.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 2221 ... 1-13-55. Provide that this act may be cited as the "Individual Retirement Act of 1955." Ways and Means.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 5757 ... 4-20-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. Labor.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 6551 ... 5-27-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit individual to waive his right to receive benefits thereunder in order to preserve his right to receive benefits under other laws. Ways and Means.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6235 ... 5-18-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit an individual to waive right to receive benefits thereunder in order to preserve right to receive benefits under other laws. Ways and Means.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 2035 ... 1-11-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide direct federal pension of at least $100 per month to all American citizens 65 years of age and over who have been citizens 10 years or more, to be prorated according to cost of living as on Jan. 3, 1953. Ways and Means.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 4225 ... 3-10-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that widow who loses her widow's benefits by remarriage may again become entitled to such benefits if her husband dies within one year after such remarriage. Ways and Means.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) HR 2445 ... 1-17-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are incapable of self-support by reason of physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) HR 5335 ... 3-30-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to repeal limitation upon amount of outside income which may be received by individual while receiving benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 299 ... 1-5-55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to ministers and members of religious orders. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 306 ... 1-5-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide that railroad employee who has completed 30 years of service may retire on full annuity. Commerce.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 6151 ... 5-10-55. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for self-employed veterinarians. Ways and Means.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 213 ... 1-5-55. Provide unemployment reinsurance grants to states, to revise, and improve unemployment insurance program. Ways and Means.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 214 ... 1-5-55. Provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to workers unemployed during national emergency. Ways and Means.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 866 ... 1-5-55. Provide additional method for computing certain benefits payable under Federal Employees' Compensation Act to persons who continue their employment after sustaining injury. Labor.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 738 ... 1-5-55. Repeal provisions of Railroad Retirement Act which reduce annuities of spouses of retired employees, and survivors of deceased employees, by amount of certain monthly benefits payable under Social Security Act. Commerce.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 1862 ... 1-18-55. Repeal provisions of law which excludes from federal old-age and survivors insurance system service performed by individual in employ of his son, daughter, or spouse, and service performed by child in employ of parent. Ways and Means.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 3719 ... 2-7-55. Repeal provisions of Railroad Retirement Act which reduce annuities of spouses of retired employees and survivors of deceased employees by amount of certain monthly benefits payable under Social Security Act. Commerce.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 4950 ... 3-15-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following enactment of acts. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 4826 ... 3-10-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following enactment of bill. Commerce.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 40 ... 1-5-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to repeal $75 work clause. Ways and Means.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 3086 ... 1-25-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which may be received by individual while receiving benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 4629 ... 3-3-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits thereunder from 65 to 55 in case of widows and from 65 to 60 in case of other women. Ways and Means.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 1635 ... 1-6-55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which women may be entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 5057 ... 3-18-55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals and provide benefits for wives and minor children of such individuals. Ways and Means.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) HR 5218 ... 3-24-55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that individual with 30 years of service may retire, regardless of age and that any other insured individual may retire at age 60. Commerce.

(For explanation of how bills are listed, see page 558. For committee or floor action on bills in this category, see page 316.)

Administrative Policy

SENATE

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 782 ... 1-27-55. Prevent citizens of U.S. of questionable loyalty to U.S. government from accepting any office or employment in or under U.N. Foreign Relations.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S Res 68 ... 2-21-55. Request President of U.S. to enter into negotiations re interoceanic ship canal across Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Foreign Relations.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1405 ... 3-11-55. Amend section 9 (a) of Trading with Enemy Act, as amended re U.S. authorization in time of emergency to require sale of property by noncitizen of U.S. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1146 ... 2-21-55. Further amend section 30 of Trading with Enemy Act re fees of agents, attorneys, and representatives. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1147 ... 2-21-55. Amend Trading with Enemy Act re debt claims. Judiciary.

*FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Capehart (R Ind.), (by request) S 1894 ... 5-4-55. Provide for participation by U.S. in International Finance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

GEORGE (D Ga.) (by request) S 1210 ... 3-4-55. Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, re claims against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. Foreign Relations.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S Res. 83 ... 3-22-55. Amend section 1, S Res 126, 83rd Congress, 1st session, as amended re number of members studying proposals to amend or modify existing international peace and security organizations, including U.N. Foreign Relations.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 1836 ... 4-28-55. Authorize Secretary of State to evaluate and waive collection of certain financial assistance loans. Foreign Relations.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.) S 960 ... 2-4-55. Prohibit juveniles, unaccompanied by parent or guardian from going outside U.S. without permit issued by Attorney General for such purpose. Judiciary.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.) Dirksen (R Ill.) S 905 ... 2-8-55. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act re return of properties confiscated in World War II. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1389 ... 3-10-55. Further amend act of Jan. 2, 1942 entitled "An act to provide for prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries." Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2226 ... 6-14-55. Authorize Attorney General to dispose of remaining assets seized under Trading with Enemy Act prior to Dec. 18, 1941. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2227 ... 6-14-55. Amend Trading with Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act, as amended re return or sale of confiscated enemy property and establishment of German claims fund. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 864 ... 2-1-55. Amend section 32 of Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, to permit return under such section of property which an alien acquired, by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance from an American citizen. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Res 75 ... 3-11-55. Express sense of Senate that President should take action as is necessary to repudiate Yalta agreement and relieve U.S. of all commitments undertaken by it in such agreement. Foreign Relations.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S J Res 49 ... 2-21-55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to provide for adjudication by commissioner of claims of American nationals against government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" approved Aug. 4, 1939. Foreign Relations.

*MUNDT (R S.D.), Smith (R N.J.), S 631 ... 1-31-55. Amend certain provisions of U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 re educational exchange and other cultural programs. Foreign Relations.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 2445 ... 7-11-55. Amend section 7 of War Claims Act of 1948 re claims of certain religious organizations functioning in Philippine Islands. Judiciary.

*PAYNE (R Maine), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Cotton (R N.H.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Flanders (R Vt.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Green (D R.I.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Potter (R Mich.), Robertson (D Va.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Welker (R Idaho) S Con Res 22 ... 4-20-55. Favor U.S. participation in scientific commission within UN to study certain effects of nuclear explosions.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 1090 ... 3-11-55. Increase fee for executing application for passport or visa from $1 to $3. Foreign Relations.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.) Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 935 ... 2-4-55. Provide for administration of Ryukyu Islands. Armed Services.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 338 ... 1-11-55. Establish effective student exchange program with Latin American countries. Foreign Relations.

*SMITH (R Maine) Payne (R Maine) S J Res 12 ... 1-10-55. Authorize and direct the International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to make a survey of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project and for other purposes. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 79 ... 1-6-55. Provide for recruitment and training of foreign service officers. Foreign Relations.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1297 ... 3-3-55. Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. Foreign Relations.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 730 ... 1-26-55. Require registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in espionage, counter-espionage or sabotage service or tactics of foreign government or foreign political party. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1273 ... 3-3-55. Amend section 1, 3, and 4 of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended re partnership, association or organization financed by foreign government or political party. Judiciary.

HOUSE

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 1736 ... 1-10-55. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to extend benefits to persons captured by, or in hiding from, Japanese government in China during World War II. Commerce.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 6065 ... 5-9-55. Make general amendments to Trading with Enemy Act. Commerce.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Res 232 ... 5-4-55. Express sense of House of Representatives re revision of UN Charter. Foreign Affairs.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Res 233 ... 5-4-55. Request President to establish mission for peace. Foreign Affairs.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 2142 ... 1-13-55. Amend section 32 of Trading With Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, to permit return under such section of property which alien acquired, by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance, from American citizen. Commerce.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 3242 ... 1-27-55. Amend section 32 of Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, to permit return under such section of property which alien acquired by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance from American citizen. Commerce.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 6970 ... 6-22-55. Amend Trading with Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, re return or sale of confiscated enemy property and establishment of German Claims Fund. Commerce.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 6971 ... 6-22-55. Authorize Attorney General to dispose of remaining assets seized under Trading with Enemy Act prior to Dec. 18, 1941. Commerce.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 5840 ... 4-26-55. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act to return property or vested interest to natural person or owner. Commerce.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 6370 ... 5-19-55. Provide for establishment of Foreign Affairs Strategic Advisory Board. Foreign Affairs.

CHATHAM (D N.C.) HR 5841 ... 4-26-55. Repeal fee stamp requirement in Foreign Service and amend section 1728 of Revised Statutes, as amended. Foreign Affairs.

CHATHAM (D N.C.) HR 5842 ... 4-26-55. Repeal service charge of 10c per sheet of 100 words, for making out and authenticating copies of records in Department of State. Foreign Affairs.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 90 ... 1-5-55. Amend section 9 (a) of Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended re sale of property by alien Property Custodian. Commerce.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 2123 ... 1-13-55. Repeal P L 820, 80th Cong. (62 Stat. 1096) entitled "an act to provide revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold." Armed Services.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 3206 ... 2-10-55. Increase fee for executing an application for a passport from $1 to $3. Foreign Affairs.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 5844 ... 4-26-55. Increase fee for executing application for passport from $1 to $3. Foreign Affairs.

FISHER (D Texas) HR 5111 ... 3-21-55. Facilitate performance by U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. and Mexico of certain functions re treaty between U.S. and Mexico signed Feb. 3, 1944. Foreign Affairs.

HALE (R Maine) H J Res 43 ... 1-5-55. Authorize and direct International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to make survey of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project. Foreign Affairs.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 2135 ... 1-13-55. Amend section 32 of Trading With Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, to permit return under such section of amounts payable to aliens under trust funds created by American citizens. Commerce.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 4673 ... 3-7-55. Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite final determination of claims. Judiciary.

HOSMER (R Calif.) H Res 320 ... 4-18-55. Request Secretary of Interior to furnish House of Representatives certain information re occupancy and exploration of Antarctica. Interior.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 7733 ... 7-29-55. Amend sec. 17 of War Claims Act of 1948 to increase classes of persons entitled to receive payment of certain claims under such section. Commerce.

JUDD (R Minn.) H J Res 304 ... 5-9-55. Amend joint resolution of June 14, 1948, to increase appropriation authorized therein and limit amount which may be paid from such appropriation to World Health Organization by U.S. for any fiscal year. Foreign Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) H J Res 46 ... 1-5-55. Amend joint resolution providing for adjudication by a commissioner of claims of American nationals against the government of USSR, approved Aug. 4, 1939. Foreign Affairs.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 2353 ... 1-24-55. Defray traveling expenses of relatives of U.S. nationals held as prisoners of war by foreign powers in connection with visits to places of such imprisonment. Foreign Affairs.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 2 ... 1-5-55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to provide for adjudication by Commissioner of claims of American nationals against Government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," approved Aug. 4, 1939. Foreign Affairs.

KILBURN (R N.Y.) HR 5008 ... 3-21-55. Amend section 32 (a) of Trading with Enemy Act re conditions precedent in return of property. Commerce.

MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 6777 ... 6-13-55. Establish program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, to establish Federal Advisory Commission to advise federal government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, and to provide awards of merit. Labor.

McINTIRE (R Maine) H J Res 63 ... 1-5-55. Authorize International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to make a survey of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project. Foreign Affairs.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 1589 ... 1-6-55. Authorize aid to needy American nationals in connection with their repatriation from foreign countries. Foreign Affairs.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 1590 ... 1-6-55. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 re use of term "civilian American" to mean any person whose status as national arose in outlying possession of U.S. and provide for payment of claim to said person. Commerce.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) H J Res 64 ... 1-5-55. Provide that U.S. shall withhold from representatives of foreign nations privileges which such nations withhold from representatives of U.S. Foreign Affairs.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 823 ... 1-5-55. Create a U.S. Academy of Foreign Service. Foreign Affairs.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 3631 ... 1-20-55. Extend time for filing claims on behalf of certain claimants serving in Philippine Islands from Dec. 7, 1941 to Sept. 2, 1945. Judiciary.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7647 ... 7-28-55. Authorize appropriation of $100 million for additional war-damage payments in Philippines as contemplated by Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946. Foreign Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 62 ... 2-3-55. Request President to invite democracies which sponsored North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a federal convention. Foreign Affairs.

NELSON (R Maine) H J Res 69 ... 1-6-55. Authorize and direct International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to make survey of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project. Foreign

Affairs.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) HR 3888 . . 2-3-55. Amend section 9 (a) of Trading with the Enemy Act as amended re property deemed to be in interest or for welfare of U.S. during national emergency. Commerce.

O'HARA (D Ill.) H Con Res 123 . . . 5-5-55. Favor U.S. participation in scientific commission within UN to study certain effects of nuclear explosions. Foreign Affairs.

PILLION (R N.Y.) H Res 207 . . . 4-14-55. Request Secretary of Interior to furnish House of Representatives certain information on occupancy and exploration of Antarctica. Interior.

POLK (D Ohio) H J Res 128 . . . 1-13-55. Provide for creation of international food and raw materials reserve. Foreign Affairs.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3460 . . . 2-2-55. Further amend section 20 of Trading with Enemy Act re fees of agents, attorneys and representatives. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3462 . . . 2-2-55. Amend Trading with Enemy Act re debt claims. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 6730 . . . 6-8-55. Amend Trading with Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended re return or sale of confiscated enemy property and establishment of German Claims Fund. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 6909 . . . 6-20-55. Authorize Attorney General to dispose of remaining assets seized under Trading With the Enemy Act prior to Dec. 18, 1941. Commerce.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5176 . . . 3-23-55. Provide for recruitment and training of Foreign Service officers. Foreign Affairs.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 160 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 so certain awards of Mixed Claims Commission having a residual balance of $15,000 or less will be paid in full immediately. Commerce.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 4093 . . . 3-14-55. Establish program of grants to states for development of fine arts programs and projects to establish program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet challenge of competitive co-existence with communism. Labor.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 4941 . . . 3-15-55. Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended re basic salary of Foreign Service officer. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H Res 91 . . . 1-17-55. Authorize Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate matters within its jurisdiction. House Administration.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H Res 92 . . . 1-17-55. Provide for expenses of investigations authorized by H Res 91. House Administration.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H Con Res 100 . . . 3-31-55. Authorize appointment of congressional delegation to attend NATO Parliamentary Conference. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 6382 . . . 5-19-55. Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended re vesting and liquidation of Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian property, and claims against Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy and Soviet Union. Foreign Affairs.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 76 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize formulation of program for sending freedom messages behind Iron Curtain. Foreign Affairs.

RODINO (D N.J.) H Con Res 104 . . . 3-29-55. Express sense of Congress in favor of revision of status-in-forces agreement so foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5724 . . . 4-20-55. Establish program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet challenge of competitive co-existence with communism, establish Federal Advisory Commission to advise federal government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, and provide awards of merit. Labor.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 480 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for claims, not paid, for indemnity for spoliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported to Court of Claims. Judiciary.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 2663 . . . 1-20-55. Regulate conduct of aliens visiting in U.S. Judiciary.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 5860 . . . 4-26-55. Authorize certain officers and employees of Department of State and Foreign Service to carry firearms. Foreign Affairs.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 4274 . . . 2-22-55. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to extend benefits of such act to persons captured or interned by or in hiding from Japanese government in China during World War II. Commerce.

SMITH (D Miss.) H J Res 85 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for creation of an international food reserve. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (D Miss.) H J Res 210 . . . 2-8-55. Provide for construction of nuclear power reactor in Japan. Atomic Energy.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Res 106 . . . 1-25-55. Authorize Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate and study participation of U.S. in International Materials Conference. Rules.

THOMAS (D Texas) H J Res 133 . . . 1-13-55. Authorize President to invite states and foreign countries to participate in International Industrial Exposition at Houston, Texas, May 3-8, 1955. Foreign Affairs.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 5040 . . . 3-17-55. Establish program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet challenge of competitive co-existence with communism, establish Federal Advisory Commission to advise Federal government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, and provide award of merit. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 6874 . . . 6-16-55. Establish program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, establish Federal Advisory Commission to advise federal government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, and provide awards of merit. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) H J Res 25 . . . 1-5-55. Declare right of sovereignty of U.S. over certain areas of Antarctic Continent. Foreign Affairs.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 1631 . . . 1-6-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 re guarantee by citizen of U.S. that alien if admitted would be suitably employed without displacing some other person. Judiciary.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 5108 . . . 3-21-55. Prohibit juveniles unaccompanied by parent or guardian from going outside U.S. without permit issued by Attorney General for such purpose. Judiciary.

YATES (D Ill.) H J Res 180 . . . 1-27-55. Provide for construction of a nuclear power reactor in Japan. Atomic Energy.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) HR 2232 . . . 1-13-55. Create a U.S. Academy of Foreign Service. Foreign Affairs.

Immigration and Naturalization

SENATE

BUSH (R Conn.) S 1495 . . . 3-18-55. Amend chapter 60 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize making of facsimile reproductions of certain naturalization and citizenship papers having historical value. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 3976 . . . 5-25-55. Amend chapters 4, 5, 6, and 8 of Immigration and Nationality Act re time of application for admission, assessment of costs of deportation, and detention and deportation expenses of alien crewmen. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1215 . . . 3-4-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act re persons seeking application for admission to U.S. who are religious ministers or professors. Judiciary.

*IVES (R N.Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Case (R N.J.) S 519 . . . 1-18-55. Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act, such changes to be cited as the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1955. Judiciary.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S J Res 84 . . . 6-27-55. Establish Commission on Immigration and Naturalization Policy. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1253 . . . 3-2-55. Permit naturalization of certain persons by reason of honorable service in U.S. Navy prior to Dec. 24, 1952. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Con Res 17 . . . 3-15-55. Provide for suspension of deportation of certain aliens. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 720 . . . 1-26-55. Provide for relief of certain Pakistani aliens. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2149 . . . 6-6-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 so as to relax certain requirements for qualifying under such act. Judiciary.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Green (D R.I.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Chavez (D N.M.) S 1206 . . . 2-25-55. Make complete revision of laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 1794 . . . 4-25-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, to redefine term "refugee", to provide for agency assurances to eliminate readmission requirements. Judiciary.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 2450 . . . 7-11-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, to liberalize provisions. Judiciary.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 2451 . . . 7-11-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended to liberalize provisions. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2248 . . . 6-15-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act, as amended, to provide certain number of visas for persons of ethnic Armenian origin. Judiciary.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2146 . . . 6-2-55. Amend act providing for naturalization of certain persons serving in armed forces of U.S. after June 24, 1950, in order to provide for naturalization of certain additional persons serving in armed forces after such date. Judiciary.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Ives (R N.Y.), Duff (R Pa.), Case (R N.J.) S 2113 . . . 5-31-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, re liberalization of provisions. Judiciary.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Smith (R Maine) S 2554 . . . 7-14-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to permit children adopted by U.S. citizens to be naturalized in certain cases without satisfying residence and physical presence requirements. Judiciary.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 2175 . . . 6-8-55. Provide for relief of certain alien sheepherders. Judiciary.

HOUSE

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 58 . . . 1-5-55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, and citizenship. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 5393 . . . 3-31-55. Permit certain repatriated citizens of U.S. to obtain certified proof or documentation of their repatriation. Judiciary.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 501 . . . 1-5-55. Amend laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 4357 . . . 2-24-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to establish Refugee Relief Commission to permit issuance of any visas which remain unused at termination of program, eliminate certain requirements in case of refugees applying for visas. Judiciary.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 6058 . . . 5-5-55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 243 . . . 1-5-55. Amend sec. 212 (d) (7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act re deletion of "Alaska" from subsection. Judiciary.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 1764 . . . 1-10-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to allow credit for civilian employment abroad by government in satisfying 5 year residence requirement before filing petition for naturalization. Judiciary.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 4431 . . . 2-25-55. Make complete revision of laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 2558 . . . 1-20-55. Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act re standards for determining whether certain aliens are or are likely to become public charges. Judiciary.

BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) HR 6969 . . . 6-22-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to permit children adopted by U.S. citizens to be naturalized in certain cases without satisfying residence and physical presence requirements. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 636 . . . 1-5-55. Amend laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 752 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize Attorney General to suspend deportation and admit for permanent residence under section 244 of Immigration and Nationality Act certain aliens who have served honorably in armed forces of U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3300 . . . 1-31-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended re group assurances instead of individual assurances and appointment of administrator with consent of Senate. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3884 . . . 2-10-55. Permit naturalization of certain persons by reason of honorable service in U.S. Navy prior to Dec. 24, 1952. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3908 . . . 2-14-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for temporary residence for certain professional aliens. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4439 . . . 2-25-55. Make complete revision of laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6642 . . . 6-6-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended re liberalization of requirements for admission to U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7527 . . . 7-21-55. Provide for acquisition of sites and construction of buildings for training school and for sector headquarters for Immigration Border Patrol. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3400 . . . 2-2-55. Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 361 . . . 6-28-55. Establish Commission on Immigration and Naturalization Policy. Judiciary.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 3415 . . . 2-2-55. Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act re standards for determining whether certain aliens are or are likely to become public charges or engage in subversive activities. Judiciary.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 5186 . . . 3-23-55. Permit certain repatriated citizens of U.S. to obtain certified proof or documentation of their repatriation. Judiciary.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 6594 . . . 6-1-55. Liberalize provisions of Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Mass.) HR 2574 . . . 1-20-55. Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) HR 4432 . . . 2-25-55. Make complete revision of laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) HR 6141 . . . 5-11-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as

amended, to redefine term "refugee", to provide for agency assurances, to eliminate readmission requirements. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 4797** ... 3-10-55. Make general revisions in laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

DINGELL (D Mich.) **HR 4477** ... 2-28-55. Make complete revision of laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3097** ... 1-26-55. Repeal Immigration and Nationality Act of June 27, 1952, and reenact all acts repealed or amended by the Immigration and Nationality Act of June 27, 1952. Judiciary.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3298** ... 1-27-55. Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) **HR 358** ... 1-5-55. Amend section 201 of Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in following year. Judiciary.

DONOVAN (D N.Y.) **HR 3105** ... 1-26-55. Provide that certain former members of Polish armed forces residing in British Isles may be admitted to U.S. under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 without presenting certificate of readmission required by section 7 (d) of that act. Judiciary.

FINE (D N.Y.) **HR 512** ... 1-5-55. Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

FINE (D N.Y.) **HR 663** ... 1-5-55. Repeal Immigration and Nationality Act of June 27, 1952, and reenact acts repealed or amended by such act. Judiciary.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 3311** ... 1-31-55. Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act re standards determining whether certain aliens are likely to become public charges or engage in subversive activities. Judiciary.

FRIEDEL (D Md.) **HR 516** ... 1-5-55. Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

GUBSER (R Calif.) **HR 4369** ... 2-24-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act re any alien seeking to enter U.S. temporarily as nonimmigrant. Judiciary.

HAGEN (D Calif.) **HR 7616** ... 7-26-55. Extend authority contained in act of Sept. 3, 1954, for admission of certain skilled alien sheepherders. Judiciary.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) **HR 4927** ... 3-15-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act re certain aliens born in Mexico. Judiciary.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) **HR 4805** ... 3-10-55. Make general revisions in laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

JENKINS (R Ohio) **HR 532** ... 1-5-55. Terminate issuance of immigration visas to natives of certain countries. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) **HR 772** ... 1-5-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in following year. Judiciary.

JUDD (R Minn.) **HR 534** ... 1-5-55. Amend subsec. (a) of sec. 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act re annual quota for certain parts of Asia-Pacific area. Judiciary.

JUDD (R Minn.) **HR 5135** ... 3-22-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that any territory over which U.S has jurisdiction under treaty shall be regarded as separate quota area. Judiciary.

KELLY (D N.Y.) **HR 5068** ... 3-16-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that base year for determining any quota shall be 1950, provide for pooling of unused quota numbers for use in oversubscribed areas and provide that nations within Asia-Pacific triangle shall be allocated quota numbers in same manner as in case of other nations. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) **HR 1578** ... 1-6-55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) **HR 3445** ... 2-2-55. Provide for repeal of Immigration and Nationality Act. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) **HR 442** ... 1-5-55. Amend section 265 of Immigration and Nationality Act re notification to the Attorney General of changes of address by aliens within U.S. Judiciary.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) **HR 380** ... 1-3-55. Provide that certain alien spouses of American servicemen may be admitted to U.S. if they were married with consent of appropriate military authority, notwithstanding paragraph (6) of section 212 (a) of Immigration and Nationality Act. Judiciary.

MACDONALD (D Mass.) **HR 5514** ... 4-13-55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) **HR 132** ... 1-5-55. Amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 re subsection (d) of section 7. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) **HR 6630** ... 6-2-55. Amend chapters 4, 5, 6, and 8 of Immigration and Nationality Act re time of application for admission, assessment of costs of deportation, and detention and deportation expenses of alien crewmen. Judiciary.

MORANO (R Conn.) **HR 557** ... 1-5-55. Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act re loyalty standards and quotas for aliens. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 684** ... 1-5-55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 2640** ... 1-20-55. Permit aliens registered on former quota waiting lists maintained prior to Jan. 1, 1944 to be placed on appropriate quota waiting lists maintained under authority of Immigration and Nationality Act without loss of priority of their original registration. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 7539** ... 7-21-55. Permit in certain cases minor children under 16 years of age who are to be adopted in U.S. to enter U.S. as nonquota immigrants. Judiciary.

O'HARA (D Ill.) **HR 5434** ... 3-31-55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) **HR 446** ... 1-5-55. Amend section 201 of Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in following year. Judiciary.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) **HR 447** ... 1-5-55. Admit 50,000 immigrants, natives and citizens of Italy. Judiciary.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) **HR 4377** ... 2-24-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to provide that certain former members of Polish armed forces residing in British Isles may be admitted to U.S. without presenting certificate of readmission as required in section 7 (d) of that act. Judiciary.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) **HR 4385** ... 2-24-55. Permit naturalization of certain persons whose sons and daughters have served with land or naval forces or maritime service of U.S. Judiciary.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) **HR 4387** ... 2-24-55. Amend section 201 of Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in following year. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 4625** ... 3-3-55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) **HR 6589** ... 6-1-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, re liberalization of provisions. Judiciary.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 7568** ... 7-25-55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to extend to certain additional aliens in U.S. right to secure permanent residence, through adjustment of their status, without leaving country. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) **HR 7675** ... 7-28-55. Amend Refugee Act, as amended, to provide certain number of visas for persons of ethnic Armenian origin. Judiciary.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) **HR 474** ... 1-5-55. Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) **HR 475** ... 1-5-55. Extend to naturalized citizens of U.S. the benefits of act of May 29, 1944 involving recognition of services of people engaged in construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 4433** ... 2-25-55. Make complete revision of laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) **HR 843** ... 1-5-55. Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act re standards for determining whether certain aliens are or are likely to become public charges or engage in subversive activities. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) **HR 6733** ... 6-8-55. Liberalize provisions of Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Judiciary.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) **HR 2997** ... 1-25-55. Provide for naturalization of certain merchant seamen. Judiciary.

SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) **HR 1613** ... 1-6-55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 4533** ... 3-1-55. Make complete revision of laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 5803** ... 4-21-55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended re definition of "Administrator," limitation of visas granted to escapees residing in countries of which they are not citizens, and employment of such aliens in U.S. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **H J Res 363** ... 6-28-55. Establish Commission on Immigration and Naturalization Policy. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) **HR 3069** ... 3-18-55. Permit naturalization of certain Philippine citizens by reason of honorable service in U.S. Navy prior to Dec. 24, 1932. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) **HR 6888** ... 6-16-55. Amend act of Sept. 3, 1954, and facilitate entry of skilled specialists chargeable to quota for Spain. Judiciary.

YATES (D Ill.) **HR 315** ... 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of preexamination procedures for determining in advance admissibility of certain aliens into U.S. Judiciary.

YATES (D Ill.) **HR 4535** ... 3-1-55. Make complete revision of laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) **HR 4434** ... 2-25-55. Make complete revision of laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

International Relations

SENATE

*BRIDGES (R N.H.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Ives (R N.Y.), Long (D La.), Clements (D Ky.), Pastore (D R.I.), Beall (R Md.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.) **S Con Res 34** ... 5-24-55. Express sense of Congress re invitation to Spain to become party to North Atlantic Treaty and member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Relations.

BUTLER (R Md.) **S Res 80** ... 3-16-55. Express sense of Senate re self-determination by Ireland of its form of government. Foreign Relations.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Murray (D Mont.) **S Res 11** ... 1-6-55. Express sense of Senate that Republic of Ireland should embrace entire territory of Ireland unless majority of people in a free plebiscite, declare to the contrary. Foreign Relations.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Murray (D Mont.), Purtell (R Conn.), Mansfield (D Mont.) **S Res 21** ... 1-11-55 Propose that Republic of Ireland should embrace entire territory of Ireland unless people of Ireland determine and declare otherwise. Foreign Relations.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bush (R Conn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Malone (R Nev.), Langer (R N.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Pastore (D R.I.), Purtell (R Conn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.) **S Res 81** ... 3-16-55 Express sense of Senate re unification of Ireland. Foreign Relations.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) **S Res 99** ... 5-13-55. Express by Senate its condemnation of disregard by Soviet Union of pledges toward Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Foreign Relations.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) **S 2256** ... 6-16-55. Authorize guaranty of exports against certain risks of political nature. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) **S 2562** ... 7-18-55. Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended re immigration status of foreign students. Foreign Relations.

GEORGE (D Ga.) **S 2090** ... 5-27-55. Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to provide for 1955 military and foreign economic aid. Foreign Relations.

*GEORGE (D Ga.), Wiley (R Wis.), Green (D R.I.), Knowland (R Calif.), Russell (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.). **S J Res 28** ... 1-24-55. Authorize President to employ armed forces of U.S. for protecting security of Formosa, Pescadores, and related positions and territories of that area. Foreign Relations and Armed Services.

GEORGE (D Ga.) **S J Res 97** ... 7-27-55. Amend certain laws providing for membership and participation by U.S. in Food and Agriculture Organization and International Labor Organization. Foreign Relations.

GREEN (D R.I.) **S Res 134** ... 7-14-55. Endorse efforts of chief delegates to United Nations to establish within UN procedures to receive, assemble, and report on radiological information collected by various states with particular emphasis on radiation effects on human health and safety.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S J Res 78** ... 6-14-55. Amend joint resolution providing for membership and participation by U.S. in World Health Organization and authorizing appropriation therefor. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S Con Res 28** ... 4-25-55. Provide for congressional delegation to attend North Atlantic Treaty Organization parliamentary conference. Foreign Relations.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Sparkman (D

Ala.), Morse (I Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Hill (D Ala.) **S Res 55** ... 1-28-55. Express sense of Senate re action by UN to terminate hostilities between Communist China and Nationalist China. Foreign Relations.

JENNER (R Ind.) for McCarthy (R Wis.) **S 224** ... 1-10-55. Prohibit aid to foreign countries which carry on trade with Communist China while American citizens are being held prisoner by Communist China. Foreign Relations.

JENNER (R Ind.) **S J Res 94** ... 7-22-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Relations.

JENNER (R Ind.) **S Res 28** ... 1-14-55. Express sense of Senate that government of U.S. should convoke international conference of free nations of world for purpose of agreeing upon united action to destroy Communist fifth column and resist further aggression by international communism. Foreign Relations.

JENNER (R Ind.) **S Res 95** ... 4-28-55. Prohibit transfer of peoples of a territory to Communist control by certain federal officials. Foreign Relations.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Flanders (R Vt.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.) Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Payne (R Maine) Scott (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Mansfield (D Mont.) **S Con Res 12** ... 2-9-55. Request President to call convention of NATO democracies. Foreign Relations.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Mansfield (D Mont.) **S Con Res 29** ... 4-25-55. Provide for congressional delegation to attend North Atlantic Treaty Organization parliamentary conference. Foreign Relations.

KILGORE (D W. Va.) **S Res 64** ... 2-21-55. Extend authority to investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees to Western European nations. Rules.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) **S 147** ... 1-6-55. Require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by U.S., be transmitted to Senate within 30 days after execution thereof. Armed Services.

*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Clements (D Ky.), George (D Ga.), Wiley (R Wis.) **S Res 127** ... 7-11-55. Express hope of Senate that rights of self-government shall be restored to people who have been subjected to captivity of alien despotisms in accordance with pledge of Atlantic Charter. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) **S 276** ... 1-10-55. Provide aid to persons in U.S. desirous of migrating to Republic of Liberia. Foreign Relations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) **S Res 116** ... 6-20-55. Express sense of Senate that Secretary of State should secure agreement of Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and France that present and future status of nations of Eastern Europe and Asia now under Communist control shall be subject for discussion at conference between heads of state. Foreign Relations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) **S Res 126** ... 7-11-55. Express sense of Senate that U.S. should (1) withdraw its diplomatic recognition from Communist regimes in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania, (2) encourage and support establishment of free, anti-Communist governments-in-exile to represent people of such nations and of Albania, and (3) extend diplomatic recognition to such free, anti-Communist governments, pending liberation of their respective people. Foreign Relations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) **S Res 141** ... 7-28-55. Invite Republic of China to participate in coming negotiations between U.S. and Chinese Communist regime. Foreign Relations.

*McNAMARA (D Mich.), Capehart (R Ind.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Potter (R Mich.), Douglas (D Ill.), Thye (R Minn.), Jenner (R Ind.) **S 2688** ... 7-29-55. Grant consent and approval of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin compact. Foreign Relations.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Lehman (D N.Y.) **S Con Res 21** ... 4-1-55. Express sense of Congress re U.S. policy in Quemoy and the Matsus re avoidance of hostilities with Chinese Communists. Foreign Relations.

MURRAY (D Mont.) **S 2613** ... 7-22-55. Establish program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet challenge of competitive coexistence with communism, establish federal advisory commission to advise federal government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, and to provide awards of merit. Labor.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Young (R N.D.), **S Res 86** ... 3-30-55. Provide for international food and raw materials reserve. Foreign Relations.

*PAYNE (R Maine), Wiley (R Wis.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Daniel (D Texas), Kuchel (R Calif.) **S Res 87** ... 4-1-55. Express opposition of U.S. Senate to transfer of UN Narcotics Division from New York City to Geneva, Switzerland. Foreign Relations.

POTTER (R Mich.) **S J Res 14** ... 1-10-55. Extend invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold 1960 Olympic Games at Detroit, Mich. Foreign Relations.

*SCOTT (D N.C.) Murray (D Mont.) **S Res 85** ... 3-30-55. Provide for world food bank and international distribution of food. Foreign Relations.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Mundt (R S.D.) **S 2410** ... 7-5-55. Promote foreign policy of U.S. by amending U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.). Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R N.J.) **S J Res 76** ... 6-10-55. Reaffirm desire of American people for peace. Foreign Relations.

SMITH (R N.J.) **S Con Res 38** ... 6-14-55. Reaffirm desire of American people for peace and urge people of other nations to join in renewed effort for peace. Foreign Relations.

*SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.) Bridges (R N.H.), Capehart (R Ind.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ellender (D La.), Ervin (D N.C.), Gore (D Tenn.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.) Thurmond (D S.C.), Thye (R Minn.), Young (R N.D.), Hennings (D Mo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Johnston (D S.C.), **S Res 71** ... 3-2-55. Request President of U.S. to present to UN proposal to explore possibilities of limiting proportion of every nation's resources devoted to military purposes and to increase steadily proportion devoted to improving living levels of people. Foreign Relations.

WELKER (R Idaho) **S J Res 96** ... 7-27-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Relations.

*WILEY (R Wis.), Smith (R Maine), Chavez (D N.M.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Capehart (R Ind.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Case (R S.D.), Duff (R Pa.), Eastland (D Miss.), McClellan (D Ark.), Martin (R Pa.), Mundt (R S.D.), Smathers (D Fla.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Young (R N.D.) **S Con Res 43** ... 6-21-55. Express sense of Congress that Department of State should continue to use its good offices toward end of achieving earliest possible participation by Spain in North Atlantic Treaty and as member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) **H Con Res 166** ... 6-16-55. Make provision re inviting Spain to become member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) **H Con Res 174** ... 6-27-55. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in United Nations. Foreign Affairs.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) **H Res 234** ... 5-4-55. Express will of American people re abolition of war. Foreign Affairs.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) **HR 63** ... 1-5-55. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 re claims arising out of death of members of Armed Forces of U.S. as result of enemy action after cessation of hostilities. Commerce.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) **HR 2963** ... 1-25-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954, to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

BEAMER (R Ind.) **HR 1354** ... 1-6-55. Amend Foreign Trade Zones Act re supervision of foreign merchandise in a zone by collector of customs. Ways and Means.

BECKER (R N.Y.) **H Con Res 23** ... 1-5-55. Provide that U.S. mission to UN shall take such steps as might be necessary to have each day's session in UN opened with a prayer. Foreign Affairs.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) **H Res 185** ... 3-22-55 Request Secretary of State to take action to carry out certain recommendations of Select Committee on Communist Aggression contained in its report made at close of 83rd Congress. Foreign Affairs.

BOLAND (D Mass.) **H Con Res 136** ... 5-25-55. Invite Spain to become member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) **H J Res 338** ... 6-9-55. Reaffirm desire of American people for peace. Foreign Affairs.

BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) **H Con Res 157** ... 6-13-55. Reaffirm desire of American people for peace. Foreign Affairs.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) **H J Res 319** ... 5-26-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) **H Con Res 27** ... 1-13-55. Recommend new 60-nation conference to consider reorganization of United Nations Charter. Foreign Affairs.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) **H Con Res 44** ... 1-20-55. Publish and reexamine Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. Foreign Affairs.

BOW (R Ohio) **H J Res 309** ... 5-18-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

BRAY (R Ind.) **HR 3243** ... 1-27-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954, so as to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

BUDGE (R Idaho) **H J Res 328** ... 6-1-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **HR 406** ... 1-5-55. Provide that no treaty now existing or hereafter to be created shall contain any provision abridging sovereign power of U.S., or of any state thereof, nor shall any treaty amend or abridge any law of the U.S. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **HR 407** ... 1-5-55. Limit power of UN Security Council or any other agency created by treaty to call for U.S. troops to serve in foreign countries without consent of Congress. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **HR 408** ... 1-5-55. Provide that in interpretation of any treaty made between U.S. and any other independent state, Supreme Court shall be sole judge, notwithstanding provision of any treaty now existing or hereafter to be made. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **HR 3296** ... 1-31-55. Rescind and revoke membership of U.S. in UN and specialized agencies thereof. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **H Con Res 24** ... 1-5-55. Set aside Charter of UN as approved by Senate under alleged treaty powers, which approval was unconstitutional and void. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **H J Res 349** ... 6-20-55. Establish international university. Foreign Affairs.

BURLESON (D Texas) **HR 3747** ... 2-8-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954 to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) **HR 7550** ... 7-25-55. Grant consent and approval of Congress to Great Lakes Basin compact. Foreign Affairs.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) **HR 7575** ... 7-25-55. Promote cause of world peace by authorizing for limited period admission as temporary visitors to U.S. of limited number of nationals of U.S.S.R. and certain satellite countries to become acquainted with American people and American way of life. Foreign Affairs.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) **H J Res 293** ... 4-27-55. Amend joint resolution providing for membership and participation by U.S. in World Health Organization and authorizing appropriation therefor. Foreign Affairs.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) **H J Res 357** ... 6-23-55. Reaffirm rights of people of world to freedom of religion. Foreign Affairs.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) **H J Res 386** ... 7-13-55. Reaffirm rights of people of world to freedom of religion. Foreign Affairs.

CELLER (D N.Y.) **H Con Res 172** ... 6-23-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **H Con Res 175** ... 6-27-55. Express sense of Congress re right of national self-determination by Slovakian people. Foreign Affairs.

COLE (R N.Y.) **H Con Res 73** ... 2-10-55. Provide for Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

COOPER (D Tenn.) **HR 6059** ... 5-5-55. Authorize President of U.S. to enter into agreement with president of Republic of Philippines to revise 1946 trade agreement between U.S.A. and Republic of Philippines. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) **H Con Res 74** ... 2-10-55.

Provide for Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) H Con Res 137 ... 5-25-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

DODD (D Conn.) H Con Res 165 ... 6-16-55. Make provision re inviting Spain to become member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

DODD (D Conn.) H Res 183 ... 3-22-55. Request Secretary of State to take action to carry out certain recommendations of Select Committee on Communist Aggression contained in its report made at close of 83rd Congress. Foreign Affairs.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 115 ... 1-26-55. Favor embracing with Republic of Ireland all territory of that country. Foreign Affairs.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) H Con Res 5 ... 1-5-55. Favor universal disarmament. Foreign Affairs.

DONOVAN (D N.Y.) H Con Res 138 ... 5-25-55. Make proposal re inviting Spain to become member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

DORN (R N.Y.) H J Res 320 ... 5-26-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) H Con Res 184 ... 7-1-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 3109 ... 1-26-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954, so as to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

ENGLE (D Calif.) H Con Res 139 ... 5-25-55. Make proposal re inviting Spain to become member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

FALLON (D Md.) H Res 83 ... 1-11-55. Oppose seating of Communist China in organs of UN. Foreign Affairs.

FEIGHAN (D Ohio) H Res 186 ... 3-22-55. Request Secretary of State to take action to carry out certain recommendations of Select Committee on Communist Aggression contained in its report made at close of 83rd Congress. Foreign Affairs.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) H Con Res 146 ... 5-26-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

FINE (D N.Y.) H Res 138 ... 2-8-55. Favor embracing within Republic of Ireland all terfitory of that country. Foreign Affairs.

FINO (R N.Y.) H Res 206 ... 4-14-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of administration of Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Rules.

FINO (R N.Y.) H Res 228 ... 5-3-55 Provide for unity of Ireland. Foreign Affairs.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 5301 ... 3-29-55. Create International Trade Commission to promote establishment and improvement of international trade centers, trade fairs, and expositions. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Res 235 ... 5-5-55. Request President to take immediate action to ascertain whereabouts and secure release from prison of certain leaders of Polish underground now held in Soviet Russia. Foreign Affairs.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Res 237 ... 5-9-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of methods of promoting establishment and improvement of international trade centers, trade fairs, and expositions in U. S. Rules.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H Con Res 155 ... 6-9-55. Make provision re inviting Spain to become member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H Con Res 179 ... 6-28-55. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in UN. Foreign Affairs.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H Res 32 ... 1-5-55. Provide for unity of Ireland. Foreign Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 140 ... 5-25-55. Make proposal re inviting Spain to become member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 150 ... 6-1-55. Express sense of Congress that U.S. in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. Foreign Affairs.

GORDON (D Ill.) H Con Res 157 ... 7-6-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

GROSS (R Iowa) H J Res 321 ... 5-26-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or the withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

HALE (R Maine) H Con Res 75 ... 2-10-55 Provide for Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

HALLECK (R Ind.) HR 7512 ... 8-1-55. Grant consent and approval of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin compact. Foreign Affairs.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 5884 ... 4-27-55. Amend act of June 28, 1935, entitled "An act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union." Foreign Affairs.

HAYS (D Ark.) (by request) H J Res 272 ... 3-30-55. Improve relations of U.S. with western Germany and Japan. Foreign Affairs.

HAYS (D Ohio) H Con Res 127 ... 5-19-55. Make provision re inviting Spain to become member of NATO. Foreign Affairs.

HERLONG (D Fla.) H Con Res 152 ... 6-30-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in NATO. Foreign Affairs.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 7108 ... 6-29-55. Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948 as amended, to expedite final determination of claims. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) H Res 186 ... 3-22-55 Request Secretary of State to take action to carry out certain recommendations of Select Committee on Communist Aggression contained in its report made at close of 83rd Congress. Foreign Affairs.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H Con Res 72 ... 2-8-55. Provide for Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 3671 ... 2-7-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954 to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 4005 ... 2-14-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954 to assure availability of of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 2979 ... 1-25-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954 to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

JOHANSEN (R Mich.) H J Res 326 ... 5-27-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) H Con Res 76 ... 2-10-55. Provide for Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 2962 ... 1-25-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954, to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 8 ... 1-5-55. Express sense of Congress re arrest, trial, and imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary. Foreign Affairs.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 9 ... 1-5-55. Express condemnation of people of U.S. of religious and political persecutions behind Iron Curtain. Foreign Affairs.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 10 ... 1-5-55. Express condemnation of people of U.S. of religious and political persecutions behind Iron Curtain. Foreign Affairs.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Res 43 ... 1-5-55. Provide for unity of Ireland. Foreign Affairs.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H Con Res 173 ... 6-23-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

KILGORE (D Texas) H J Res 374 ... 7-1-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

KIRWAN (D Ohio) H Con Res 159 ... 6-14-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

KNOX (R Mich.) HR 7673 ... 7-28-55. Provide stimulus to technical-assistance program and investment of capital funds abroad. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) (by request) HR 7763 ... 7-30-55. Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite final determination of claims. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 13 ... 1-5-55. Provide for American Joint Commission to assist in unification of Ireland. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 14 ... 1-5-55. Direct President to sever trade relations with Soviet Union, Communist China, and their satellites. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) H Con Res 12 ... 1-5-55. Express sense of Congress re certain secret agreements. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H Con Res 13 ... 1-5-55. Express sense of Congress re return of 944 American prisoners of war who have not been accounted for by Communists. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H Con Res 151 ... 6-2-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H Con Res 181 ... 6-29-55. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in UN. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H Res 44 ... 1-5-55. Express sense of House re illegal imprisonment of 13 Americans by Chinese Communist Government. Foreign Affairs.

LANHAM (D Ga.) H J Res 337 ... 6-8-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) H Con Res 120 ... 5-3-55. Condemn violations committed by Soviet government of its agreements with U.S. and declare that measures should be taken to inform peoples of world of such violations. Foreign Affairs.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 6586 ... 6-1-55. Amend section 7 of War Claims Act of 1948, re claims of certain religious organizations functioning in Philippine Islands. Commerce.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 149 ... 5-31-55. Express sense of Congress that U.S. in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. Foreign Affairs.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 334 ... 6-2-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

MACDONALD (D Mass.) H Con Res 141 ... 5-25-55. Make proposal re inviting Spain to become member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) H J Res 63 ... 1-5-55. Declare that Yalta agreement is no longer binding on U.S. Foreign Affairs.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) H Res 47 ... 1-5-55. Affirm American people's opposition to Communist enslavement of captive nations. Foreign Affairs.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) H Res 187 ... 3-22-55. Request Secretary of State to take action to carry out certain recommendations of Select Committee on Communist Aggression contained in its report made at close of 83rd Congress. Foreign Affairs.

MACK (D Ill.) H Con Res 158 ... 6-13-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H Res 184 ... 3-22-55. Request Secretary of State to take action to carry out certain recommendations of Select Committee on Communist Aggression contained in its report made at close of 83rd Congress. Foreign Affairs.

METCALF (D Mont.) H Con Res 77 ... 2-10-55. Provide for Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

METCALF (D Mont.) H Res 197 ... 3-30-55 Provide for creation of international food and raw materials reserve. Foreign Affairs.

MILLER (R N.Y.) H J Res 329 ... 6-1-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

MORANO (R Conn.) H Con Res 16 ... 1-6-55. Request U.S. Mission to UN to take all possible steps expeditiously to bring about consideration by UN of question of self-determination of population of Cyprus. Foreign Affairs.

MORANO (R Conn.) H Con Res 160 ... 3-24-55. Request U.S. mission to UN to take all possible steps expeditiously to bring about consideration by UN of question of self-determination of population of Cyprus. Foreign Affairs.

MORANO (R Conn.) H Con Res 124 ... 5-12-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

MORGAN (D Pa.) H J Res 264 ... 3-30-55 Improve relations of U.S. with western Germany and Japan. Foreign Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 14 ... 1-5-55 Favor universal disarmament. Foreign Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 178 ... 6-27-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

MURRAY (D Ill.) H Con Res 147 ... 5-26-55. Favor action by President to secure release of Rev. Harold W. Rigney, imprisoned by Chinese Communists. Foreign Affairs.

NELSON (R Maine) H J Res 362 ... 6-28-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) H Con Res 142 ... 5-25-55. Make proposal re inviting Spain to become member of North Atlantic

Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) **H Con Res 180** 6-28-55. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in UN. Foreign Affairs.

O'HARA (D Ill.) **H Con Res 84** 2-14-55. Propose Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) **H Con Res 143** 5-25-55. Make proposal re inviting Spain to become member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) **H Con Res 152** 6-6-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) **H Con Res 67** 2-7-55. Express sense of Congress re favoring universal disarmament. Foreign Affairs.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) **H Con Res 125** 5-18-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

PILCHER (D Ga.) **H J Res 265** 3-28-55 Improve relations of U.S. with western Germany and Japan. Foreign Affairs.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **H Con Res 153** 6-6-55. Express sense of Congress that U.S. in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. Foreign Affairs.

PRICE (D Ill.) **H Con Res 20** 1-5-55. Promote through UN an effective and enforceable system of worldwide disarmament and call for crusade for world peace and freedom. Foreign Affairs.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) **H Con Res 78** 2-10-55. Provide for Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

PROUTY (R Vt.) **H J Res 343** 6-14-55. Authorize and request President of U.S. to take such action as may be appropriate to have International Joint Commission, U.S. and Canada, make survey to determine economic feasibility and cost of constructing waterway which would connect Hudson River with St. Lawrence River via Lake Champlain. Foreign Affairs.

RAINS (D Ala.) **H Con Res 16** 1-5-55. Favor universal disarmament. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) **HR 6922** 6-20-55. Amend Mututal Security Act of 1954 to provide for 1955 military and foreign economic aid. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) **H J Res 139** 1-24-55. Authorize President to employ armed forces of U.S. for protecting security of Formosa, Pescadores and related positions and territories of that area. Foreign Affairs.

RIVERS (D S.C.) **H J Res 140** 1-17-55. Provide that U.S. shall withhold from representatives of foreign nations privileges which such nations withhold from U.S. representatives. Foreign Affairs.

RIVERS (D S.C.) **H J Res 268** 3-28-55. Improve relations of U.S. with western Germany and Japan. Foreign Affairs.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) **H Con Res 185** 7-1-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

RODINO (D N.J.) **H Con Res 188** 7-6-55. State sense of Congress that Italy be admitted as member of United Nations. Foreign Affairs.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) **H Con Res 144** 5-25-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

SELDEN (D Ala.) **H Con Res 145** 5-25-55. Make proposal re inviting Spain to become member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) **H Con Res 102** 3-28-55. Request UN consideration of measures to effect release of Polish underground leaders imprisoned by Soviet government on March 27, 1945. Foreign Affairs.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) **H Con Res 163** 6-15-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (D Miss.) **H Con Res 18** 1-5-55. Express sense of Congress that meetings of UN General Assembly and similar world organizations of which U.S. is a member should be opened with prayer. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (R Wis.) **H Con Res 56** 1-25-55. Express sense of Congress that private agreements concluded in 1945 at Yalta and Potsdam should be forthwith repudiated by U.S. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (R Wis.) **H Con Res 89** 2-28-55. Request President to take action through U.S. delegation to UN to bring about expulsion of Soviet Union from UN. Foreign Affairs.

SMITH (R Wis.) **H Res 107** 1-25-55. Oppose all plans, programs, and proposals tending toward development of any form of world government which would limit rights, privileges or immunities of citizens of U.S. Foreign Affairs.

SPRINGER (R Ill.) **H Res 264** 6-7-55. Favor reduction of armaments re improving world living standards. Foreign Affairs.

STEED (D Okla.) **HR 3236** 1-27-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954, so as to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

UTT (R Calif.) **H J Res 354** 6-22-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) **HR 3019** 1-25-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954, so as to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

VURSELL (R Ill.) **HR 3327** 1-31-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954, so as to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

WALTER (D Pa.) **HR 2223** 1-13-55. Provide for ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to 31st day of July, 1801. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) **H Con Res 79** 2-10-55. Provide for Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) **H J Res 340** 6-9-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 3814** 2-8-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954, to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H J Res 350** 6-20-55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

WIDNALL (R N.J.) **H Res 175** 3-10-55. Favor reduction of armaments with view to improving world living standards. Foreign Affairs.

WIER (D Minn.) **H Con Res 118** 4-25-55. Make provision re definition of phrase "Peace-loving state" in UN Charter. Foreign Affairs.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) **H Con Res 126** 5-18-55. Condemn violations committed by Soviet government of its agreements with U.S., and declare that measures should be taken to inform people of world of such violations. Foreign Affairs.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) **H Con Res 186** 7-1-55. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in UN. Foreign Affairs.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **H J Res 323** 7-12-55. Improve relations of U.S. with Western Germany and Japan. Foreign Affairs.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) **HR 2231** 1-13-55 Create a Czechoslovakian Claims Fund and provide for settlement of certain claims of U.S. nationals who have suffered severe losses and damages by reason of nationalization or other taking of their business or commercial property by government of Czechoslovakia. Foreign Affairs.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) **HR 2233** 1-13-55. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 re authorization of Commission to determine amount and validity of claim by individual. Commerce.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **HR 5894** 4-27-55. Amend act providing for membership and participation by U.S. in UNESCO and provide for acceptance of gifts. Foreign Affairs.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **H Con Res 80** 2-10-55. Provide for Atlantic Exploratory Convention. Foreign Affairs.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **H Con Res 164** 6-15-55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **H Res 67** 1-5-55. Condemn action of Soviet regime in Poland in taxing gift packages from U.S. Foreign Affairs.

Bills Introduced — Labor

(For explanation of how bills are listed, see page 558. For committee or floor action on bills in this category, see page 326.)

SENATE

*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Curtis (R Neb.) S 1437 3-14-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act by clarifying definition of "employee". Labor.

*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Murray (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Pastore (D R.I.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1269 3-2-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended re forcing any person to join labor or employer organization. Labor.

CURTIS (R Neb.) S 794 1-28-55. Reserve to certain state and territorial agencies and tribunals the authority to exercise jurisdiction over labor disputes involving public utilities. Labor.

CURTIS (R Neb.) S 1447 3-15-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act to clarify meaning of term "outside buyer of poultry, eggs, cream, or milk, in their raw or natural state". Labor.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2168 6-7-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 in order to increase national minimum wage.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1288 3-2-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include in definition of "agriculture" maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained and operated for farming purposes. Labor.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 3 1-6-55. Amend further the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 to acknowledge power of states to regulate strikes, picketing, boycotts, or lockouts, and enforce collective bargaining contracts. Labor.

*HOLLAND (D Fla.), Robertson (D Va.) S 527 1-18-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that nothing therein shall invalidate provisions of state laws prohibiting strikes in public utilities. Labor.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), S 1557 3-25-55. Amend section 9 (h) of National Labor Relations Act, as amended re loyalty requirements of labor organization officers. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1717 4-18-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act and Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, re union welfare funds. Labor.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Green (D R.I.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), McNamara (D Mich.) Neely (D W.Va.), Pastore (D R.I.), S 662 1-21-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish $1.25 hourly wage. Labor.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2651 7-27-55. Make provision re status of hotels under National Labor Relations Act, as amended. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1646 4-1-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits for cases of disabling injuries. Labor.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Purtell (R Conn.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Bender (R Ohio), Allott (R Colo.) S 2280 6-21-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2480 7-5-55. Amend act entitled "Act to promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907. Commerce.

MARTIN (R Pa.) (by request) S 1127 2-21-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended to redefine term "state" as concerns small territories where U.S. standards do not apply. Labor.

*MORSE (R Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.) S 594 1-21-55. Amend sec. 6 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in cases of disabling injuries. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 674 1-24-55. Amend section 14 (b) of National Labor Relations Act so as to protect rights of employees and employers in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union-shop agreements. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 770 1-27-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. Labor.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1173 2-23-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of such act. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1526 3-22-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended re printing and publishing industry employers' agreements with certain labor organizations. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1560 5-2-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended, re corporation or association operating hospital. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2748 8-2-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1760 4-20-55. Require compliance with National Labor Relations Act as condition of receiving government contracts. Labor.

*PAYNE (R Maine), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 738 1-26-55. Provide for amendment of Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (49 Stat. 2036) as amended re minimum wages. Labor.

*PAYNE (R Maine), Bridges (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.) S 2547 7-14-55. Make provision re fixing of wage rates for employees of Navy yards. Armed Services.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 18 1-6-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a minimum wage of $1 an hour. Labor.

SMITH (R Maine) S 211 1-10-55. Repeal section 10 of act entitled "An act to provide conditions for purchase of supplies and making of contracts by U.S. and for other purposes" approved June 30, 1936 (so-called Walsh-Healey Act). Judiciary.

SMITH (R Maine) S 247 1-10-55. Increase national minimum wage to $1 an hour. Labor.

*SMITH (R Maine), Bridges (R N.H.), Green (D R.I.), Aiken (R Vt.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Flanders (R Vt.), Pastore (D R.I.), Bush (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Cotton (R N.H.) S 2431 7-7-55. Facilitate and expedite making of minimum wage determinations and other determinations and interpretations by Secretary of Labor under Walsh-Healey Act. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 57 1-6-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to 90 cents. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2404 7-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, re overseas fair labor standards. Labor.

*SMITH (R N.J.) Ives (R N.Y.), Purtell (R Conn.), Bender (R Ohio), Case (R N.J.), Allott (R Colo.) S 1264 2-25-55. Establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for or with financial aid of, U.S., any territory, or D.C. Labor.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 1536 3-23-55. Provide for relinquishment and disposal of farm labor camps under jurisdiction of U.S. Housing Authority. Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 56 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25. Labor.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 59 1-5-55. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 5163 3-23-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage. Labor.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 6848 6-15-55. Amend title III, section 301 (c) (1) of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to require payment of wages as determined by Secretary of Agriculture under Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and to permit employees of producers to organize, form, join, or assist labor organizations and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in other concerted activities for their mutual aid or protection. Agriculture.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 4998 3-15-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25. Labor.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 6582 6-1-55. Require compliance with National Labor Relations Act as condition of receiving government contracts. Labor.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 64 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 4877 3-14-55. Provide for assistance to state agencies administering laws in their efforts to promote, establish, and maintain safe work places and practices in industry, thereby reducing human suffering and financial loss and increasing production through safeguarding available manpower. Labor.

BALDWIN (R Calif.) HR 4910 3-15-55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 re forcing employer to join labor or employer organization. Labor.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3294 1-31-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.35. Labor.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 608 1-5-55. Make workmen's compensation laws of Alaska applicable to land and premises of the U.S. in such territory. Labor.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 613 1-5-55. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on claims for basic and overtime compensation. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 621 1-5-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor-workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries and require employers to pay attorney and witness fees in connection with the act. Labor.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 5245 3-28-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide for elections by secret ballot among striking employees, and to invalidate contracts or agreements to commit unfair labor practices. Labor.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 3307 2-3-55. Increase national minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. Labor.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 5360 3-30-55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public Works.

BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) HR 2100 1-13-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Labor to make study of wage differentials between men and women. Labor.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 5067 3-21-55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to require that unfair labor practice cases be tried in federal district courts. Labor.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) HR 6665 6-6-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase from 75 cents to $1.25 the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6 (a) (1) of that act. Labor.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 623 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 hourly wage. Labor.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 740 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include in definition of "agriculture" the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained and operated for farming purposes. Labor.

BURLESON (D Texas) HR 2821 1-24-55 Amend section 13 (c) of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, re exemption from child-labor provisions of such act of certain employes in agriculture. Labor.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 3296 1-31-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

CARRIGG (R Pa.) (by request) HR 3656 2-7-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, Sec 3c as amended to include U.S. territories and possessions in its provisions. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5610 4-18-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to repeal exemptions for retail and service establishments and for processors of agricultural commodities. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5612 4-18-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25. Labor.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 2949 1-25-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3565 2-3-55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public Works.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3731 2-8-55. Repeal Taft-Hartley Act and reenact Wagner Act. Labor.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 6683 6-7-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

CLARK (D Pa.) HR 5708 4-20-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25. Labor.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 84 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt rural area home workers from wage and hours provisions in cer-

tain cases. Labor.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) **HR 738** ... 1-5-55. Provide for representation of independent labor organization on Wage Stabilization Board, and Economic Stabilization Agency. Banking and Currency.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) **H Res 25** ... 1-5-55. Amend Rules of House to create a standing committee known as Committee on Independent Unions. Rules.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3424** ... 3-2-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 6023** ... 5-4-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act to assure employees and employers in industries affecting commerce the right to enter into union-shop agreements. Labor.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 4798** ... 3-10-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25. Labor.

DINGELL (D Mich.) **HR 96** ... 1-5-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act as amended. Labor.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 658** ... 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 hourly wage. Labor.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3306** ... 1-31-55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **H J Res 161** ... 1-24-55. Establish commission on utilization of manpower in U.S. Labor.

DOYLE (D Calif.) **HR 4062** ... 2-16-55. Increase national minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 4478** ... 2-28-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended re employees in American Samoa. Labor.

FINE (D N.Y.) **HR 662** ... 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 hourly wage. Labor.

FINE (D N.Y.) **HR 3767** ... 2-8-55. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

FINO (R N.Y.) **HR 6505** ... 5-26-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25. Labor.

FLOOD (D Pa.) **HR 1790** ... 1-10-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to fix minimum wage at $1.25 an hour. Labor.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) **HR 4122** ... 2-16-55. Increase national minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. Labor.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) **HR 4565** ... 3-2-55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 re forcing any person to join labor or employer organization. Labor.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 5739** ... 4-20-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to increase minimum hourly wage from 75c to 90c. Labor.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 7615** ... 7-26-55. Facilitate and expedite making of minimum-wage determinations and other determinations and interpretations by Secretary of Labor under Walsh-Healey Act. Judiciary.

GARMATZ (D Md.) **HR 3348** ... 1-27-55. Amend title 9, U.S.C., entitled "Arbitration," so as to provide for correction of defects and omissions in present law regulating arbitration, for judicial review of questions or law arising in arbitration proceedings. Judiciary.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) **HR 5302** ... 3-29-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25. Labor.

GREEN (D Ore.) **HR 2841** ... 1-24-55. Amend section 6 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in cases of disabling injuries. Labor.

GREEN (D Ore.) **HR 4441** ... 2-25-55. Amend section 14 (b) of National Labor Relations Act to protect rights of employees and employers in industries affecting commerce to enter into union-shop agreements. Labor.

GREEN (D Ore.) **HR 5123** ... 3-22-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

GREEN (D Ore.) **HR 6503** ... 5-26-55. Provide that there shall be equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

GREEN (D Ore.) **HR 6647** ... 6-6-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

GREEN (D Pa.) **HR 3251** ... 1-27-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) **HR 5718** ... 4-20-55. Amend section 213 (52 Stat. 1067, as amended by 63 Stat. 917) of title 29 of U.S.C., the same being section of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to eliminate exemption of small telephone exchanges from overtime and minimum wage provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act. Labor.

GWINN (R N.Y.) **HR 2132** ... 1-13-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act, providing welfare funds for workers. Labor.

GWINN (R N.Y.) **HR 4955** ... 3-15-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act by clarifying definition of employee. Labor.

GWINN (R N.Y.) **HR 6750** ... 6-9-55. Amend section 7 (c) of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, re definition of first processing of milk. Labor.

HALE (R Maine) **HR 277** ... 1-5-55. Increase national minimum wage to $1 an hour. Labor.

HALE (R Maine) **HR 667** ... 1-5-55. Repeal sec. 10 of Walsh-Healey Act, re wage determinations, and administrative and judicial review. Judiciary.

HALE (R Maine) **HR 7288** ... 7-12-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt intra-state water carriers from provisions of that act which relate to minimum wages and maximum hours. Labor.

HALE (R Maine) **HR 7428** ... 7-18-55. Provide method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of Navy yards. Armed Services.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) **HR 39** ... 1-5-55. Protect and conserve labor union health and welfare funds. Labor.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) **HR 2013** ... 1-11-55. Amend section 302, title III of act of June 23, 1947, known as Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (61 Stat. 157; 29 U.S.C. 186) to make unlawful for representative of employees to accept or receive any financial benefits. Labor.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) **HR 7212** ... 7-7-55. Protect public welfare when injuriously affected by strikes in public utilities. Labor.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) **HR 5277** ... 3-28-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Labor.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) **HR 6543** ... 5-27-55. Amend section 14 (b) of National Labor Relations Act so as to protect rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union-shop agreements. Labor.

JENNINGS (D Va.) **HR 5885** ... 4-27-55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public works.

KEARNS (R Pa.) **HR 117** ... 1-5-55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 to facilitate freedom of association of professional personnel. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) **HR 118** ... 1-5-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) **HR 3903** ... 2-10-55. Provide plan for greater opportunities of employment, for distribution to owners, management, and to all other employees certain amounts of corporate income. Labor.

KEATING (R N.Y.) **HR 790** ... 1-5-55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers. Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) **HR 539** ... 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) **HR 4681** ... 3-7-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of such act. Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) **HR 7214** ... 7-7-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act to make minimum wage $1 an hour effective March 1, 1956. Labor.

KELLY (D N.Y.) **HR 281** ... 1-5-55. Provide there be equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

KELLY (D N.Y.) **HR 537** ... 1-5-55. Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 hourly wage. Labor.

KELLY (D N.Y.) **HR 2228** ... 1-27-55. Provide that there shall be equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) **HR 5213** ... 3-24-55. Amend Robinson-Patman Act of Oct. 15, 1914, to make it applicable to sales of commodities made to governmental agencies for resale. Judiciary.

KING (D Calif.) **HR 7237** ... 7-11-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. Labor.

LANE (D Mass.) **HR 282** ... 1-5-55. Repeal Taft-Hartley Act. Labor.

LANE (D Mass.) **HR 435** ... 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

LANE (D Mass.) **H Con Res 107** ... 3-31-55 Authorize Joint Committee on Economic Report to investigate and report on economic problems connected with loss of employment in textile industry. Rules.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) **HR 4395** ... 3-24-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of such act. Labor.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) **HR 1815** ... 1-10-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25. Labor.

McDOWELL (D Del.) **HR 6648** ... 6-6-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) **HR 131** ... 1-5-55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 re plant protection employees. Labor.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) **HR 135** ... 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish $1.25 as min. hourly wage. Labor.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) **HR 6690** ... 6-7-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

MADDEN (D Ind.) **HR 1818** ... 1-10-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

MERROW (R N.H.) **HR 7394** ... 7-14-55. Make provision re fixing of wage rates for employees of Navy yards. Armed Services.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 3124** ... 1-26-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended re definition of certain terms, and minimum wages. Labor.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 5050** ... 3-18-55. Amend Davis-Bacon Act re specifications for contract in excess of $2,000 for public buildings. Labor.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 5051** ... 3-18-55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 re forcing employer to join labor or employer organization. Labor.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 5968** ... 5-3-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75c to $1.25. Labor.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 5986** ... 5-3-55. Provide that any person aggrieved by final decision of Employees' Compensation Appeals Board may bring action on his claim in U.S. district court. Labor.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 7215** ... 7-7-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. Labor.

MILLER (D Calif.) **HR 5794** ... 4-21-55. Amend section 213 (52 Stat. 1067, amended by 53 Stat. 1266) of title 29 of U.S.C., the same being a section of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to eliminate exemption of small telephone exchanges from overtime and minimum-wage provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act. Labor.

MILLER (D Calif.) **HR 6653** ... 6-6-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 560** ... 1-5-55 Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase from 75 cents to $1.25 the hourly wage. Labor.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 680** ... 1-5-55. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 686** ... 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 re classification of employees. Labor.

NELSON (R Maine) **HR 156** ... 1-5-55. Amend sec. 10 of Walsh-Healey Act dealing with conditions for purchase of supplies and making of contracts by U.S. Judiciary.

NELSON (R Maine) **HR 157** ... 1-5-55. Increase national minimum wage to $1.00 an hour. Labor.

O'HARA (D Ill.) **HR 1829** ... 1-10-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) **HR 4818** ... 3-10-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended re forcing employer to join labor or employer organization. Labor.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) **HR 4819** ... 3-10-55. Amend Davis-Bacon Act re specifications for contracts in excess of $2,000 for public buildings. Labor.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) **HR 833** ... 1-5-55. Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide system of safety rules, regulations and safety inspection and training. Labor.

OSMERS (R N.J.) **H Res 54** ... 1-5-55. Create select committee to investigate employment problems of American citizens between 40 and 65. Rules.

PELLY (R Wash.) **HR 7216** ... 7-7-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. Labor.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 390** ... 1-5-55. Repeal Taft-Hartley Act and re-enact Wagner Act. Labor.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 572** ... 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for correction of detrimental labor conditions without curtailing employment or earning power. Labor.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) **HR 3797** ... 2-8-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25. Labor.

RHODES (R Ariz.) **HR 1607** ... 1-6-55. Establish Federal Committee on Migratory Labor. Labor.

RHODES (R Ariz.) **HR 5752** ... 4-20-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to increase minimum hourly wage from 75c to 90c. Labor.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 5005** ... 3-16-55. Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended to permit employers in printing and publishing industry to enter into agreements with labor organizations. Labor.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 6697** ... 6-7-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

RODINO (D N.J.) **HR 576** ... 1-5-55.

Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 hourly wage. Labor.

ROGERS (D Texas) **HR 560** ... 1-5-55. Amend sec. 13 (c) of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, re exemption from child-labor provisions of certain employees in agriculture. Labor.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) **HR 6** ... 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 2660** ... 1-20-55. Amend section 14 (b) of National Labor Relations Act to protect rights of employees and employers in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union-shop agreements. Labor.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 4943** ... 3-10-55. Amend Davis-Bacon Act re specifications for contracts in excess of $300 for public buildings. Labor.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 4944** ... 3-10-55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Labor.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 6656** ... 6-6-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 7243** ... 7-11-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. Labor.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) **HR 6724** ... 6-8-55. Require compliance with National Labor Relations Act as condition of receiving government contracts. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 3237** ... 1-27-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 6660** ... 6-6-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 6661** ... 6-6-55. Require compliance with National Labor Relations Act as condition of receiving government contracts. Labor.

UDALL (D Ariz.) **HR 3143** ... 1-26-55. Increase national minimum wage to $1 an hour. Labor.

UTT (R Calif.) **HR 209** ... 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 re wages of overseas employees. Labor.

VANIK (D Ohio) **HR 7129** ... 6-30-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75c to $1.25. Labor.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) **HR 5758** ... 4-20-55. Establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with financial aid of, U.S., for any territory or for D.C. Labor.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) **HR 5759** ... 4-20-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to authorize more effective use of special fund provided for in section 44 which authorizes payment by Secretary of Labor in cases where judgments cannot be satisfied because of employers' insolvency or other such circumstances. Labor.

WIDNALL (R N.J.) **HR 6821** ... 6-14-55. Increase national minimum wage to $1 an hour. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) **HR 215** ... 1-5-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 hourly wage. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) **HR 216** ... 1-5-55. Repeal Labor Management Relations Act, 1947; reenact National Labor Relations Act of 1935. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) **HR 6663** ... 6-6-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 4826** ... 3-10-55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 re forcing employer to join labor or employer organization. Labor.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 4827** ... 3-10-55. Amend Davis-Bacon Act. Labor.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) (by request) **HR 3951** ... 2-10-55. Amend section 8 (b) (4) of National Labor Relations Act, re brewery employees refusal to work when other employees are on strike. Labor.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **HR 4829** ... 3-10-55 Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Labor.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **HR 4830** ... 3-10-55. Amend Davis-Bacon Act. Labor.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) **HR 3486** ... 2-3-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish $1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) **HR 5357** ... 3-30-55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, re payment of compensation in cases where persons are liable. Labor.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) **HR 6664** ... 6-6-55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

Bills Introduced — Military and Veterans

(For explanation of how bills are listed, see page 558. For committee or floor action on bills in this category, see page 349.)

Defense Policy

SENATE

BENDER (R Ohio) S 829 ... 1-28-55. Authorize personnel of armed forces to train for, attend, and participate in Second Pan-American games, Seventh Olympic Winter games, games of XVI Olympiad, future Pan-American games and Olympic games, and certain other international amateur sports competitions. Armed Services.

BENNETT (R Utah) S 1200 ... 2-23-55. Provide for establishment of Commission on Atomic Defense. Atomic Energy.

BIBLE (D Nev.) S 453 ... 1-14-55. Provide for hospitalization and treatment of members of Coast Guard and their dependents in hospitals and other medical facilities of armed forces. Commerce.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1613 ... 3-30-55. Provide for disposition of Camp Pickett, Va. Armed Services.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 781 ... 1-27-55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Armed Forces Medical Academy. Armed Services.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2157 ... 6-7-55. Authorize establishment of Inventive Contributions Awards Board within Department of Defense. Armed Services.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1703 ... 4-18-55. Amend act of Aug. 1, 1947 (ch. 433, 61 Stat. 715) as amended, to increase number of professional and scientific positions authorized for Department of Defense. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2295 ... 6-30-55. Extend for 1 year free mailing privileges provided by act of July 12, 1950, as amended, for members of armed forces in specified areas. Civil Service.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1121 ... 2-18-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to make monetary allowance in lieu of providing headstone or marker for unmarked grave of soldier or member or former member of armed forces. Armed Services.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1201 ... 2-23-55. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to allow credit for certain service for purposes of pay. Armed Services.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1207 ... 2-25-55. Provide that leave accrued by members of armed forces while held as prisoners of war in Korea shall not be counted in determining maximum amount of leave which they may accumulate or have to their credit. Armed Services.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 48 ... 2-21-55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Women's Armed Services Academy. Armed Services.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) S 2574 ... 7-19-55. Amend National Defense Act to provide authorization for organization and maintenance of volunteer state defense forces. Armed Services.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2672 ... 7-28-55. Provide that Secretary of military department concerned shall employ and provide counsel qualified to practice in such foreign court, to aid in defense of any member of armed forces of U.S. who is accused of a crime and is to be tried in a foreign court. Armed Services.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 969 ... 2-8-55. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, re process of selection. Armed Services.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1430 ... 3-14-55. Provide that daily ration of personnel in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard shall include at least one quart of milk per day. Armed Services.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 1099 ... 2-18-55. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to correct injustice and provide for payment of certain amounts of compensation to officers who were found under provisions of that act to have been removed from active list of Army without justification and who were subsequently restored to active list or advanced on retired list. Armed Services.

*GREEN (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.), Chavez (D N.M.), S 1471 ... 3-16-55. Provide that Judges of Court of Military Appeals shall hold office during good behavior. Armed Services.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2754 ... 8-3-55. Restore to rolls certain emergency officers heretofore granted retirement pay. Armed Services.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1280 ... 2-3-55. Provide for uniform classification of certain persons who are subject to provisions of Universal Military Training and Services Act. Armed Services.

JACKSON (D Wash.) S 2886 ... 5-26-55. Provide for promotion of certain persons who participated in defense of Philippines and who did not receive promotions after having been held as prisoners of war. Armed Services.

JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2667 ... 7-28-55. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to correct certain deficiencies. Armed Services.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 1507 ... 3-22-55. Authorize furnishing of subsistence and quarters without charge to employees of Corps of Engineers engaged on floating-plant operations. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1988 ... 5-17-55. Authorize issuance of death certificates in case of members of armed forces who have died while on active duty subsequent to September 16, 1940. Armed Services.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 362 ... 1-14-55. Amend Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended so that retired pay of any officer of armed forces be 75 per cent of active duty pay. Armed Services.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 834 ... 1-28-55. Amend section 203 (a) of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948. Armed Services.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2361 ... 6-29-55. Facilitate transfer of storage facilities between military departments. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2362 ... 6-29-55. Amend section 601 of PL 155, 82nd Congress, re certain real property transactions involving more than $25,000. Armed Services.

KERR (D Okla.) S 1345 ... 3-8-55. Readjust equitably retirement benefits of certain individuals on Emergency Officers' Retired List. Armed Services.

KILGORE (D W. Va.) S 1259 ... 3-3-55. Amend act of Jan. 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect provisions of title II of First War Powers Act, 1941. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W. Va.) S 1304 ... 3-4-55. Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W. Va.) (by request) S 1307 ... 3-10-55. Further amend Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945 re reconsideration of claims heretofore settled in amount of $2,500 by reason of maximum limitation. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W. Va.) (by request) S 1338 ... 3-10-55. Provide for relief of certain members of Army, Navy, and Air Force. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1653 ... 4-13-55. Provide for relief of members of armed forces re payment of income taxes while held as prisoners by communistic-controlled authorities.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1875 ... 5-3-55. Grant tax relief to members of armed forces of U.S. held by a Communist government authority or missing in action from a combat zone. Finance.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Langer (R N.D.), Clements (D Ky.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Neely (D W. Va.), Green (D R.I.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Morse (I Ore.), Hennings (D Mo.), Neuberger (D Ore.), S 1089 ... 2-15-55. Extend to uniformed members of the armed forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.

LONG (D La.) S 1637 ... 4-1-55. Extend time limit within which recommendations for and awards of certain military decorations may be made. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1190 ... 2-23-55. Grant new 6-month period within which applications may be made to Secretary of Navy for donation of U.S.S. Olympia. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) ... S 1547 ... 3-24-55. Amend title 14, U.S.C., entitled "Coast Guard," to authorize certain early discharges of enlisted personnel. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1730 ... 4-25-55. Amend title 14, U.S.C., entitled "Coast Guard" to provide involuntary retirement of certain officers. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1834 ... 4-26-55. Authorize certain retired commissioned officers of Coast Guard to use commissioned grade authorized them by law under which they retired, in computation of their retired pay under provisions of Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2566 ... 7-18-55. Amend title 14, U.S.C., to provide for compensatory absence of Coast Guard military personnel serving at isolated aids to navigation. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2625 ... 7-25-55. Amend title 14, U.S.C., entitled "Coast Guard," to authorize expenditures for recreation and welfare of their dependent children. Commerce.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 860 ... 2-1-55. Amend section 2 of Missing Persons Act to provide that benefits thereunder shall be available to certain members of Philippine scouts. Armed Services.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1466 ... 3-16-55. Increase monthly rates of basic pay for certain members of uniformed services by 25 percent. Armed Services.

*NEUBERGER (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Gore (D Tenn.), Monroney (D Okla.), Langer (R N.D.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Symington (D Mo.) S 2655 ... 7-27-55. Provide free postage for members of armed forces of U.S. on active duty outside continental U.S. Civil Service.

PAYNE (R Maine) S 1419 ... 3-14-55. Lower age requirements re optional retirement of persons serving in Coast Guard who served in former Lighthouse Service. Commerce.

*PAYNE (R Maine), Smith (R Maine) S 1800 ... 3-30-55. Provide that leave accrued by members of armed forces while held as prisoners of war in Korea shall not be counted in determining maximum amount of leave which they may accumulate or have to their credit. Armed Services.

*POTTER (R Mich.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Ervin (D N.C.), Douglas (D Ill.), Martin (R Pa.) (by request) S 1939 ... 2-11-55. Incorporate Military Order of Purple Heart, national organization of combat wounded composed solely of Purple Hearters. Judiciary.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Bridges (R N.H.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) S 2 ... 1-6-55. Provide vitalized and equitable reserve program for the armed forces; provide for operation of National Security Training Corps. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 785 ... 1-28-55. Amend National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 to provide for additional facilities necessary for administration and training of units of reserve components of armed forces of U.S. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 796 ... 1-28-55. Provide for relief of certain members of armed forces who were required to pay certain transportation charges covering shipment of their household goods and personal effects upon return from overseas. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 797 ... 1-28-55. Enact certain provisions now included in Department of Defense Appropriation Act and Civil Functions Appropriation Act. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 798 ... 1-28-55. Provide for tonnage composition of U.S. Navy re vessels. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 799 ... 1-28-55. Provide that enlistment contracts or periods of obligated service of members of armed forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment as cadets or midshipmen at military, naval, air force, or coast guard academies or as midshipmen in naval reserve. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 800 ... 1-28-55. Repeal act of Jan. 19, 1929 (ch. 86, 45 Stat. 1090) entitled "An act to limit date of filing claims for retainer pay." Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 801 ... 1-28-55. Provide for crediting of certain service toward retirement of reserve personnel. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 802 ... 1-28-55. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to remove requirement for final physical examination for inductees who continue on active duty in another status in armed forces. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 803 ... 1-28-55. Amend act of June 19, 1948 (ch. 511, 62 Stat. 489) re retention in service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of army and air force. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 804 ... 1-28-55. Amend section 201 (e) of Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for advance payments of certain pay and allowances of members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 932 ... 2-4-55. Amend certain eligibility requirements in connection with payment of benefits of Federal Employees Compensation Act to certain officers and enlisted men of Army Reserve. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 933 ... 2-4-55. Facilitate settlement of accounts of deceased members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 934 ... 2-4-55. Provide medical care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 936 ... 2-4-55. Provide

incentives for members of uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1135 ... 2-21-55. Amend act entitled "An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as civilian auxiliary of U.S. Air Force and authorize Secretary of Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in fulfillment of its objectives." Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1136 ... 2-21-55. Authorize Secretary of Defense and Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force to reproduce and sell copies of official records of their respective departments. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1137 ... 2-21-55. Extend authority for enlistment of aliens in Regular Army. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1138 ... 2-21-55. Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 177) as amended, providing certain construction and other authority. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1139 ... 2-21-55. Extend existing authority for loan of small aircraft carrier to government of France. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1441 ... 3-15-55. Provide running mates for certain staff corps officers in naval service. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1442 ... 3-15-55. Amend section 640 of title 14, U.S.C. re interchange of supplies between armed forces. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1443 ... 3-15-55. Provide for examination preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1444 ... 3-15-55. Facilitate procurement of doctors of medicine and doctors of dentistry for armed forces by providing grants and scholarships for education in medical and dental professions. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1445 ... 3-15-55. Increase annuities of certain retired civilian members of teaching staffs of U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1569 ... 3-28-55. Increase annual compensation of academic dean of U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1570 ... 3-28-55. Amend act of Feb. 21, 1946 (60 Stat. 26), to permit retirement of temporary officers of naval service after completion of more than 20 years of active service. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1571 ... 3-28-55. Authorize voluntary extensions of enlistments in Army, Navy and Air Force for periods of less than 1 year. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request S 1572 ... 3-28-55. Authorize crediting, for certain purposes, of prior active federal commissioned service performed by person appointed as commissioned officer under section 101 or 102 of Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1725 ... 4-19-55. Repeal two provisions of law requiring that certain military personnel shall be paid monthly. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1786 ... 4-19-55. Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside continental limits of U.S. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1785 ... 4-20-55. Authorize certain construction at military, naval and Air Force installations. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1807 ... 4-26-55. Further amend section 302 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 and section 7 of Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to authorize payment of basic allowance for quarters to enlisted member of reserve component on active duty for training as if he were member of regular component of uniformed service. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1808 ... 4-26-55. Authorize nomination of certain members of Civil Air Patrol as cadets at U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1809 ... 4-26-55. Authorize at U.S. Military Academy and at U.S. Air Force Academy additional permanent professor. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1810 ... 4-26-55. Further amend section 106 of Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 to provide for certain adjustments in dates of rank of nurses and women medical specialists of regular army and regular air force in permanent grade of captain. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1946 ... 5-11-55. Further amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide for special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1947 ... 5-11-55. Permit members of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and their dependents, who occupy inadequate quarters, to do so on rental basis without loss of basic allowance for quarters. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2132 ... 6-2-55. Amend subsection 303 (c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 re transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2133 ... 6-2-55. Amend Uniform Code of Military Justice re conduct of courts-martial. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2134 ... 6-2-55. Equalize certain retirement benefits for members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2135 ... 6-2-55. Provide for suspension of certain benefits in case of members of reserve components of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps ordered to extended active duty in time of war or national emergency. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2136 ... 6-2-55. Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949, to authorize travel and transportation allowances, and transportation of dependents and of baggage and of household effects to homes of their selection for certain members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2137 ... 6-2-55. Authorize appointment of assistant chaplain at U.S. Military Academy and fix compensation of chaplain and assistant chaplain thereof. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2257 ... 6-16-55. Amend Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to provide for retention on active duty of certain officers of regular army. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2258 ... 6-16-55. Provide lump sum readjustment payment for reserve officers who are involuntarily released from active duty. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2259 ... 6-16-55. Amend section 301, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to further limit jurisdiction of boards of review established under that section. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2266 ... 6-16-55. Continue effectiveness of Missing Persons Act, as extended, until July 1, 1956.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2720 ... 7-30-55. Provide medical care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 106 ... 1-6-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on identification tags. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2050 ... 5-24-55. Authorize male nurses and medical specialists to be appointed as reserve officers. Armed Services.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1319 ... 3-22-55. Limit use, by Department of Defense and military departments and agencies thereof, of services of private contractors for certain purposes. Armed Services.

SMITH (R Maine) S 248 ... 1-10-55. Amend Army-Navy Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947, as amended, to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in Medical Corps of Army and Navy. Armed Services.

SMITH (R Maine) S 1718 ... 4-18-55. Provide certain clarifying and technical amendments to Reserve Officers Personnel Act of 1954. Armed Services.

SMITH (R Maine) S 1748 ... 4-20-55. Authorize appointment of Reserve midshipmen in U.S. Navy. Armed Services.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1043 ... 4-1-55. Provide benefits for members of Reserve components of armed services who suffer disability or death incident to active duty, active duty for training or inactive-duty training. Armed Services.

SYMINGTON (D Mo.) S Res 100 ... 5-17-55. Investigate announcement by Department of Defense (that Soviet Air Force has achieved position of great offensive as well as defensive strength) and take appropriate steps to determine relative strength of Communist forces as against forces of free world in all military categories. Armed Services.

THYE (R Minn.) S 705 ... 1-26-55. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955 may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Labor.

*WELKER (R Idaho), Daniel (D Texas), Smathers (D Fla.) S J Res 26 ... 1-21-55. Authorize appointment of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as General of the Armies of U.S. Armed Services.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1467 ... 3-16-55. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for deferment and exemption of certain persons employed as veterinarians by Department of Agriculture. Armed Services.

HOUSE

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 7547 ... 7-25-55. Extend death benefits of Federal Employees Compensation Act to dependents of certain reserve members of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Labor.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 52 ... 1-5-55. Provide that World War II prisoners of war shall be paid sums which they would have received as increases in pay and allowances if promotions they received on their return had been made for pay purposes. Armed Services.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 5319 ... 3-24-55. Repeal title III of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 re loans to private business enterprises. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6567 ... 5-31-55. Facilitate transfer of storage facilities between military departments. Armed Services.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6572 ... 5-31-55. Make provision re transportation of personal motor vehicles for military or civilian personnel. Armed Services.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6591 ... 6-1-55. Make provision re transportation of personal motor vehicles for military or civilian personnel. Armed Services.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 7852 ... 6-28-55. Repeal section 601 of PL 155, 82d Congress requiring military services to come into agreement with congressional committees re real estate actions involving sums in excess of $25,000. Armed Services.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) HR 6419 ... 5-23-55. Redefine terms "stepchild" and "stepparent" for purposes of Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended. Veterans.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 5359 ... 3-30-55. Repeal title III of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 re wage determinations, administrative review and judicial review. Banking and Currency.

BECKER (R N.Y.) HR 5395 ... 3-31-55. Provide that members of armed forces shall be paid compensation at rate of $2.50 per day for each day spent in hiding during World War II or Korean conflict to evade capture by enemy. Commerce.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 67 ... 1-5-55. Provide for training of candidates for appointment as doctors and dentists in military services. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 630 ... 1-5-55. Permit members of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Public Health Service, etc. to occupy substandard quarters on a rental basis without loss of basic allowance for quarters. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 2006 ... 1-13-55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Armed Forces Medical Academy. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4290 ... 2-23-55. Provide that leave accrued by members of armed forces while held as prisoners of war in Korea shall not be counted in determining maximum amount of leave which they may accumulate or have to their credit. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4645 ... 3-7-55. Facilitate procurement of doctors of medicine and dentistry for armed forces by providing grants and scholarships for education in medical and dental professions. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4776 ... 3-10-55. Provide additional compensation for members of uniformed services during certain periods of combat duty. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5731 ... 4-20-55. Permit members of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service and their dependents to occupy inadequate quarters on rental basis without loss of basic allowance for quarters. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 7629 ... 7-27-55. Amend Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954 to provide for retention on active duty of certain officers. Armed Services.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 2555 ... 1-20-55. Provide that judges of Court of Military Appeals shall hold office during good behavior. Armed Services.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 2556 ... 1-20-55. Provide dispensary treatment and hospitalization in army and navy hospitals for retired enlisted personnel of Army, Navy Marine corps, and Coast Guard. Armed Services.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3399 ... 2-2-55. Lower age requirement of persons serving in Coast Guard who served in the former Lighthouse Service. Merchant Marine.

BOGGS (D La.) H Res 162 ... 3-1-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of national civilian air policy and its enforcement. Rules.

BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 6327 ... 5-18-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) HR 2559 ... 1-20-55. Authorize male nurses and medical specialists to be appointed as reserve officers. Armed Services.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4118 ... 2-16-55. Amend section 605 (5) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re to computation of 10-

year recapture period. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 5224 . . . 3-24-55. Amend title 14 U.S.C. entitled "Coast Guard" to authorize certain early discharges of enlisted personnel. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 5875 . . . 4-27-55. Amend title 14, U.S.C., entitled "Coast Guard" to provide involuntary retirement for certain officers. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 7379 . . . 7-14-55. Amend title 14, U.S.C., to provide for compensatory absence of Coast Guard military personnel serving at isolated aids to navigation. Merchant Marine.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) H Res 137 . . . 2-8-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of forced repatriation program carried out by our military and civilian authorities in years 1945-47. Rules.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 6536 . . . 5-26-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

BOYLE (D Ill.) HR 5399 . . . 3-31-55. Extend to uniformed members of armed forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.

BRAY (R Ind.) HR 4654 . . . 3-7-55. Provide that prices charged for barber services at certain Army and Air Force installations shall not be less than 80 percent of prices charged for barber services in nearby civilian trade area. Armed Services.

BRAY (R Ind.) HR 7868 . . . 8-1-55. Provide free barber services to all armed forces personnel. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 3003 . . . 1-11-55. Amend section 402 (d) of Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to eliminate discrimination against certain personnel of uniformed services incapacitated prior to physical examination for promotion, Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2105 . . . 1-13-55. Provide for relief of certain army and air force nurses. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2106 . . . 1-13-55. Provide that enlistment contracts of periods of obligated service of members of armed forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment as cadets or midshipmen at military, naval, air force, or coast guard academies, or as midshipmen in naval reserve. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2107 . . . 1-13-55. Amend National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 to provide for additional facilities necessary for administration and training of units of reserve components of armed forces of U.S. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2108 . . . 1-13-55. Repeal certain laws re professional examinations for promotion of medical, dental, and veterinary officers of army and air force. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2109 . . . 1-13-55. Authorize permanent appointments in U.S. navy and marine corps. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2110 . . . 1-13-55. Provide for appointment of additional commissioned officers in regular army. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2111 . . . 1-13-55. Authorize Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force with approval of Secretary of Defense, to cause to be published official registers for their respective services. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2112 . . . 1-13-55. Amend act of Feb. 21, 1946 (60 Stat. 28) to permit retirement of temporary officers of naval service after completion of more than 30 years of active service. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2377 . . . 1-17-55. Provide vitalized and equitable reserve program for armed forces; provide for operation of National Security Training Corps. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2560 . . . 1-20-55. Define service as member of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active military service under certain conditions. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2561 . . . 1-20-55. Provide that regular enlisted personnel serving under temporary appointment as commissioned officers in Navy or Marine Corps shall be considered officers of regular Navy or Marine Corps. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 2967 . . . 1-25-55. Provide for strengthening of reserve forces. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 3009 . . . 1-25-55. Provide medical care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4229 . . . 2-16-55. Grant constructive service to members of Coast Guard Women's Reserve for period from July 25, 1947 to Nov. 1, 1949. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4786 . . . 3-10-55. Define service as member of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active military service under certain conditions. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 5297 . . . 3-29-55. Provide for strengthening of Reserve Forces to preserve security and provide for defense of U.S. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6583 . . . 6-1-55. Amend Uniform Code of Military Justice re conduct at courts-martial. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7000 . . . 6-23-55. Provide for strengthening of reserve forces. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7290 . . . 7-12-55. Authorize female reserve officers of Army or Air Force appointed as nurses or women medical specialists to be members of Army National Guard of U.S. or Air National Guard of U.S., as appropriate. Armed Services.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 3402 . . . 2-2-55. Provide that time spent as civilian internee during World War II shall be considered as active service in determining priority for induction into armed forces of medical, dental and allied specialists. Armed Services.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 744 . . . 1-5-55. Make it a criminal offense for any officer of member of the armed forces to take retaliatory measures against any officer or [illegible]man in armed forces of U[illegible] testimony he gives or ap[illegible]akes under oath before any [illegible] of the Congress and provide [illegible]ally therefor. Judiciary.

BURNSIDE (D W. Va.) HR 3097 . . . 1-31-55. Promote national defense and security by providing for temporary program to aid in relieving shortage of physicians and other health personnel. Commerce.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 5575 . . . 4-14-55. Provide for relief of members of armed forces re payment of income taxes while held as prisoners by communistic authorities. Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 6014 . . . 5-4-55. Grant tax relief to members of armed forces of U.S. held by Communist government authority of missing in action from combat zone. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 639 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize establishment of Inventions Awards Board within Department of Defense. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3557 . . . 2-3-55. Amend further act of July 3, 1943 (ch. 180, 57 Stat. 372), re settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or certain civilian employees of U.S., by removing certain limitations on payment of such claims and time within which such claims may be filed. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3558 . . . 2-3-55. Amend section 2680 (j) of title 28 of U.S.C. to permanently exclude claims arising out of combatant activities or warlike operations. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3560 . . . 2-3-55. Provide for relief of certain members of Army, Navy, and Air Force. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3561 . . . 2-3-55. Further amend act of Jan. 2, 1942, entitled "An act to provide for prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Forces in foreign countries." Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3061 . . . 2-7-55. Amend section 490 of title 14 U.S.C. re settlement of claims of military and civilian personnel to Coast Guard. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3885 . . . 2-10-55. Amend act of April 29, 1941, to authorize waiving of requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3996 . . . 2-14-55. Further amend Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945 to remove $2500 limit to damage on personal property which can be recovered under act. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4051 . . . 2-16-55. Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4052 . . . 2-16-55. Amend act of Jan. 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect provisions of title II of First War Powers Act of 1941. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5305 . . . 3-24-55. Extend to uniformed members of armed forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5653 . . . 4-19-55. Provide for relief of certain members of Army and Air Force. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7121 . . . 6-30-55. Validate payments of mileage made to U.S. Army and Air Force personnel pursuant to permanent change of station orders authorizing travel by commercial aircraft. Judiciary.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 3005 . . . 1-11-55. Amend provisions of acts authorizing payment of 6 months gratuity to widow, child or dependent relative of persons in armed forces. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 79 . . . 1-5-55. Modify detail of certain officers of the armed forces retired with full pay. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 1777 . . . 1-10-55. Amend secs. 153 and 154 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and renumber accordingly. Atomic Energy.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 4914 . . . 3-15-55. Increase daily allowance of milk in Navy ration, and require corresponding changes in Army and Air Force ration. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5788 . . . 4-21-55. Provide for promotion and elimination of women officers of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve on same basis as male officers of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5861 . . . 5-3-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 7280 . . . 7-12-55. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to allow credit for certain service for purpose of pay. Armed Services.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 6118 . . . 5-9-55. Provide income tax relief in case of members of armed forces held against their will by communist government authorities. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 7205 . . . 7-7-55. Extend for 3 years existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of armed forces of U.S. on duty abroad. Ways and Means.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 2383 . . . 1-17-55. Authorize establishment of Inventive Contributions Awards Board within Department of Defense. Judiciary.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 648 . . . 1-5-55. Make provision re discharge of members of Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve Corps who participated in Civil Aeronautics Administration war-training-service program. Armed Services.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 753 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (P L 381, 80th Cong.) re service credits for officers of the veterinary, dental, medical, and chaplain's corps of the armed forces. Armed Services.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 756 . . . 1-5-55. Relieve persons in military service from refunding to U.S. amount of life-insurance premiums, and interest thereon, guaranteed under Soldiers' and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940. Veterans.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 268 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 to provide that in absence of designation of beneficiary by person having national service life insurance or U.S. government life insurance, the beneficiary of such insurance shall also be beneficiary of any indemnity payable under such act. Veterans.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 353 . . . 1-5-55. Increase rates and amounts of compensation which may be earned by retired commissioned officers when employed by U.S. and provide that such rates and amounts shall increase or decrease as level of prices increases or decreases. Civil Service.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 2827 . . . 1-24-55. Provide equitable adjustment for retirement pay of naval and marine corps officers commissioned from enlisted ranks. Armed Services.

DEVEREUX (R Md.) HR 7389 . . . 7-14-55. Provide that basic allowances for quarters shall not be paid to personnel of uniformed services for their dependents when such dependents are serving jail sentences after conviction of crime. Armed Services.

DEVEREUX (R Md.) HR 7614 . . . 7-26-55. Provide that Secretary of military department concerned shall employ and provide counsel qualified to practice in such foreign court, to aid in defense of any member of armed forces of U.S. who is accused of crime and is to be tried in foreign court. Armed Services.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 413 . . . 1-5-55. Provide reimbursement for purchase of uniforms and equipment by retired officers of Regular Army, Air Force, and Navy who are recalled to active duty. Armed Services.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 639 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Universal Military Training Service Act re amount of active service former members of armed forces are required to serve. Armed Services.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 389 . . . 1-5-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on identification tags. Armed Services.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 7753 . . . 7-30-55. Provide that no fee shall be charged by any branch of Defense Department for furnishing copies of official documents related to veteran's or serviceman's military record. Armed Services.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 3940 . . . 5-3-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 5864 . . . 5-3-55. Exempt certain army and air force reserve officers serving on active duty in professional capacities from discharges on account of length of service. Armed Services.

DORN (D S.C.) HR 6005 . . . 5-9-55. Provide for issuing death certificate to next of kin in case of each member of Armed forces who died in service after Sept. 16, 1940, or who hereafter dies in service. Armed Services.

DORN (D S.C.) HR 6729 . . . 6-8-55. Provide that Secretary of Navy shall appoint certain former members of Navy and Marine Corps to Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, as may be appropriate, and thereafter transfer such members to appropriate retired list. Armed Services.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 4294 . . . 2-23-55. Amend section 640 of title 14, U.S.C. concerning interchange of supplies between armed forces. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 2121 . . . 1-13-55.

Provide for relief of certain members of armed forces who were required to pay certain transportation charges covering shipment of their household goods and personal effects upon return from overseas. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 2122 1-13-55. Authorize Secretary of Defense and Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force to reproduce and sell copies of official records of their respective departments. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 2581 1-20-55. Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities and acquisition of land by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to effective prosecution of aeronautical research. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 2761 2-8-55. Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Armed Services.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 5736 4-20-55. Authorize flight instruction during Reserve Officers Training Corps programs. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 372 1-5-55. Provide for emergency furlough or leave for members of armed forces serving outside U.S. in event of death of member of such person's immediate family. Armed Services.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 7185 7-6-55. Allow waiver of 6 months in age limitations prescribed for persons entering service academies prior to July 1, 1956, in case of veterans of Korean conflict. Armed Services.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4427 2-25-55. Make provision re withholding for state employee retirement system purposes on compensation of certain civilian employees of National Guard and Air National Guard. Armed Services.

FISHER (D Texas) HR 1567 1-6-55. Provide members of armed forces $1 per day for each day spent in hiding during World War II to evade capture by enemy. Commerce.

FISHER (D Texas) HR 4222 2-18-55. Extend authority for enlistment of aliens in Regular Army. Armed Services.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5925 4-28-55. Provide that federal employees who are members of National Guard shall not suffer loss of pay, time or efficiency rating for periods of service pursuant to call by governor of a state. Armed Services.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 6196 6-1-55. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act re exemption of training for persons who have served in armed force of nation with which U.S. is associated in mutual defense activities. Armed Services.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 5564 4-14-55. Amend act of Aug. 27, 1888, entitled "Aid to State or Territorial homes" (title 24, sec. 134, U.S.C., as amended) re domiciliary care to be provided for soldiers homes. Armed Services.

FORRESTER (D Ga.) HR 7842 8-2-55. Permit payments under Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Cong., with respect to certain children of members of armed forces stationed overseas. Labor.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 2665 2-7-55. Amend section 47c of National Defense Act to grant certain credit for military training furnished subsequent to Aug. 8, 1953 by certain retired or reserve officers of any of armed forces. Armed Services.

GENTRY (D Texas) HR 6884 6-16-55. Facilitate transfer of storage facilities between military departments. Armed Services.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 5596 4-18-55. Provide that individuals enlisted into armed forces of U.S. shall take oath to support and defend Constitution of U.S. Armed Services.

GROSS (R Iowa) H J Res 236 3-25-55. Provide that each member of armed forces sent overseas shall be notified of fact that because of certain international agreements he may be subject to criminal jurisdiction of foreign country without safeguards provided by Constitution and laws of U.S. Armed Services

HALE (R Maine) HR 4991 3-10-55. Authorize appointment of Reserve midshipmen in U.S. Navy. Armed Services.

HALE (R Maine) HR 6297 5-17-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 3623 2-9-55. Permit partially disabled veterans to reenlist in armed forces of U.S. including Coast Guard for limited duty. Armed Services.

HAND (R N.J.) (by request) HR 4223 2-18-55. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization act of 1948, approved June 29, 1948, re qualifications for retirement pay. Armed Services.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 7089 6-28-55. Provide benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans.

HARRISON (D Va.) H Res 36 1-5-55. Create select committee to investigate selective service system. Rules.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 4672 2-7-55. Increase annuities of certain retired civilian members of teaching staffs of U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. Armed Services.

HESS (R Ohio) HR 530 1-5-55. Provide military status for women who served overseas with U.S. Army during World War I. Armed Services.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 278 1-5-55. Promote national security of U.S. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 2505 1-20-55. Revive office of general of armies of U.S. Armed Services.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 439 1-5-55. Aid in meeting defense mobilization requirements of U.S. by providing for training or retraining of civilian aviation personnel. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 2947 1-24-55. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for discharge and continuing deferment of certain persons of exceptional scientific, technical, and engineering ability or aptitude. Armed Services.

HOEVEN (R Iowa) HR 2948 1-24-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to furnish memorial markers commemorating certain deceased members of armed forces. Armed Services.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 136 2-7-55. Request Secretary of Defense to furnish House of Representatives certain information as to extent and cost of military installations. Armed Services.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 3227 1-27-55. Prohibit members of armed forces from bringing certain firearms into U.S. Armed Services.

HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 2140 1-13-55. Exempt retirement income and pensions of members of armed forces who are under age of 65. Ways and Means.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 6261 5-16-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on identification tags. Armed Services.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 6486 5-23-55. Provide benefits for members of reserve components of armed services who suffer disability or death incident to active duty, active duty for training, or inactive-duty training. Armed Services.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 6499 5-23-55. Provide certain clarifying and technical amendments to Reserve Officers Personnel Act of 1954. Armed Services.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 1576 1-6-55. Advance officers on Army retired list to highest general office grade for which they satisfactorily performed duties in war time. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 3674 2-7-55. Amend section 2 of Missing Persons Act to provide that benefits thereunder shall be available to certain members of the Philippine scouts. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 4296 3-23-55. Provide that certain professors at West Point shall not be deprived of certain retirement benefits. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5886 4-27-55. Provide certain clarifying and technical amendments to Reserve Officers Personnel Act of 1954. Armed Services.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 775 1-5-55. Amend act entitled "An Act to prohibit unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by War Department" as amended. Armed Services.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 41 1-5-55. Authorize inquiry into manner of selecting candidates for U.S. Military and Naval Academies. Rules.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 1896 1-10-55. Provide that certain individuals who served on active duty with armed forces for 180 days and served overseas shall not be liable for Universal Military Training and Service Act. Armed Services.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 6333 5-18-55. Amend Air Force Academy Act re manner of nomination and appointment of Air Force cadets. Armed Services.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 800 1-5-55. Exempt graduates of U.S. Merchant Marine Academy who hold commissions in Naval Reserve from induction or service under Selective Service Act of 1948. Armed Services.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 810 1-5-55. Exempt persons who served as cadets in U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in excess of 90 days at sea beyond continental limits of U.S. between Sept. 16, 1940 and Sept. 2, 1945 from induction or service under Selective Service Act of 1948. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 544 1-5-55. Amend sec. 514 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 re dependents and taxation. Veterans.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 545 1-5-55. Permit enlisted service, previously counted as double time, to be credited for retirement purposes. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 546 1-5-55. Amend further Career Compensation Act of 1949, approved October 12, 1949 re definition of and compensation for dependents and computation of disability retirement and severance pay. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 547 1-5-55. Amend sec. 302 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 re establishment and duties of boards to determine physical fitness of servicemen upon separation from service. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 2148 1-13-55. Repeal act of Jan. 19, 1929 (ch 86, 45 Stat. 1080) entitled "An act to limit date of filing claims for retainer pay." Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 2149 1-13-55. Increase annual compensation of Academic Dean of U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 2150 1-13-55. Amend further sec. 106 of Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 re date of rank of nurses and women medical specialists of Regular Army and Air Force in permanent grade of captain. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 2607 1-20-55. Provide incentives for members of uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 3462 2-2-55. Facilitate settlement of accounts of deceased members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 4720 2-8-55. Provide incentives for members of uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 6000 6-1-55. Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949, to authorize travel and transportation allowances, and transportation of dependents and of baggage and household effects to homes of their selection for certain members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 6001 6-1-55. Provide for suspension of certain benefits in case of members of reserve components of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps ordered to extended active duty in time of war or national emergency. Armed Services.

KING (D Calif.) HR 41 1-5-55. Exempt retirement income and pensions of members of armed forces who are under age of 65. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 5888 4-27-55. Authorize settlement for certain inequitable losses in pay sustained by officers of commissioned services under emergency economy legislation. Judiciary.

LAIRD (R Wis.) HR 6504 5-26-55. Amend act of August 27, 1888, entitled "Aid to State or Territorial homes" (title 24, sec. 134 U.S.C., as amended), re payments to state soldiers homes. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 444 1-5-55. Provide for publication in roll of honor in Army Register of names of individuals who volunteered and served in trench-fever experiments in American Expeditionary Force during World War I. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 447 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of certain priorities in awarding of military procurement contracts within regions suffering economic distress through unemployment. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 4810 3-10-55. Credit to active and retired officers of Medical Department of Army all service performed as interns in Army hospitals on civilian-employee status. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 5511 4-13-55. Credit to active and retired officers of Medical Department of Army and Air Force all service performed as interns in Army hospitals on a civilian-employee status. Armed Services.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 136 1-5-55. Amend act authorizing erection of government markers in cemetery plots in memory of members of armed forces whose bodies have not been recovered. Interior.

LONG (D La.) HR 7020 6-27-55. Amend section 4 (i) of Universal Military Training and Service Act to limit registration and induction of certain medical and dental specialists. Armed Services.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3014 1-25-55. Authorize personnel of armed forces to train for, attend, and participate in second Pan-American games, seventh Olympic winter games, games of XVI Olympiad, future Pan-American games and Olympic games, and certain other international amateur sports competitions. Armed Services.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 4886 3-14-55. Provide that active service in Army and Air Force shall be included in determining eligibility for retirement of certain commissioned officers of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Armed Services.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 554 1-5-55. Provide for awarding combat infantryman badge to members of armed forces who fought in wars prior to World War II. Armed Services.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 2156 1-13-55. Grant new 6-month period within which applications may be made to Secretary of Navy for donation of U.S.S. Olympia. Armed Services.

MACK (D Ill.) H Con Res 199 6-14-55. Make provision re transfer of members of armed forces from one military department to another. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) H Res 243 5-12-55. Authorize Committee on Armed Services to investigate and study factors involved in separation or proposed separation of Cpl. Walter William Kulich from U.S. Army Reserve. Rules.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 6025 5-4-55. Amend National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 re locating reserve air units at airports not handling heavy commercial air traffic. Armed Services.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 3449 2-3-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as a religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 3018 2-10-55.

Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953, (67 Stat. 177), as amended until six months after termination of national emergency. Armed Services.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7345 . . . 7-25-55. Give military status and grant discharges to members of Russian Railway Service Corps organized by War Department under authority of President of U.S. for service during war with Germany. Armed Services.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 4936 . . . 3-15-55. Authorize furnishing of subsistence and quarters without charge to employees of Corps of Engineers engaged on floating plant operations. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1506 . . . 1-6-55. Provide that pension, compensation, and retirement pay shall be paid during periods of active service and amount deducted from that payable for active service. Veterans.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1508 . . . 1-6-55. Remove inequalities between compensation entitled reservists for death or disability incurred in line of duty and that of other members of armed forces. Armed Services.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2642 . . . 1-20-55. Promote certain prisoners of war in Korea upon their discharge from armed forces. Armed Services.

MURRAY (D Ill.) HR 5516 . . . 4-13-55. Amend section 306 of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to provide that service as Army field clerk or as field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall be counted for purposes of retirement under title III of that act. Armed Services.

MURRAY (D Ill.) HR 6747 . . . 6-9-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7125 . . . 6-30-55. Extend to June 30, 1956 free mailing privileges granted by act of July 12, 1950 to members of armed forces of U.S. Civil Service.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 6017 . . . 5-4-55. Provide that certain reserve officers who performed active service during World War I shall receive retired pay at rate of 75% of their basic pay. Armed Services.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 6475 . . . 5-25-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 285 . . . 1-5-55. Prohibit assignment of certain duties to members of armed forces. Armed Services.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 6302 . . . 5-17-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 3794 . . . 2-8-55. Establish rank and grade of Chief of Naval Material. Armed Services.

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 4890 . . . 3-14-55. Extend to members of Air National Guard and their survivors certain benefits presently available to certain other members of reserve components of armed forces and their survivors. Armed Services.

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 6018 . . . 5-4-55. Extend to members of Air National Guard, National Guard and their survivors certain benefits presently available to certain other members of reserve components of armed forces and their survivors. Armed Services.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 4378 . . . 2-24-55. Provide for promotion of certain officers and former officers of Army of U.S. or of Air Force of U.S. or of any component thereof, retired for physical disability. Armed Services.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 4380 . . . 2-24-55. Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 re procurement of supplies from small-business concerns. Armed Services.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 4383 . . . 2-24-55. Provide for relief of certain reserve officers formerly in regular Army and Navy and who were appointed prior to Aug. 24, 1912 and March 4, 1913, respectively. Armed Services.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 6301 . . . 6-14-55. Authorize payment of interest on claims of members of armed forces for pay, retired pay, retirement pay and allowances. Armed Services.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 5279 . . . 3-28-55. Extend to uniformed members of Armed Forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 165 . . . 1-5-55. Equalize certain retirement benefits for commissioned officers of armed forces. Armed Services.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 2236 . . . 2-10-55. Amend act entitled "An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force and to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in the fulfillment of its objectives, and for other purposes." Armed Services.

PRICE (D Ill.) (by request) HR 7306 . . . 8-1-55. Provide health care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. Armed Services.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 5664 . . . 4-19-55. Amend section 203 (a) of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 re status of officers promoted while on terminal leave to temporary higher grade. Armed Services.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 4907 . . . 3-16-55. Amend Missing Persons Act to provide that premiums paid on insurance issued on life of person which are unearned by reason of being for period subsequent to date of death of such person shall be paid to beneficiaries of such insurance. Armed Services.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 4450 . . . 2-25-55. Provide benefits for members of reserve components of armed forces who suffer disability or death from injury or disease incurred while engaged in active-duty or inactive-duty training. Armed Services.

REES (R Kan.) HR 4892 . . . 3-14-55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954 to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 1606 . . . 1-6-55. Extend benefits of Federal Employees' Compensation Act to reservists of Army and Air Force. Labor.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 2426 . . . 1-17-55. Amend Navy ration statute to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 2427 . . . 1-17-55. Create Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 2428 . . . 1-17-55. Provide for rank of certain officers in Department of Defense. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 2429 . . . 1-17-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to furnish headstones to mark actual or honorary burial places of deceased members or former members of military and naval forces. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 2435 . . . 1-17-55. Amend Army Organization Act of 1950 to provide more efficient dental care for personnel of Army. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 2436 . . . 1-17-55. Provide hospitalization and medical care for dependents of members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 4106 . . . 2-16-55. Authorize crediting, for certain purposes, of prior active federal commissioned service performed by person appointed as a commissioned officer under section 101 or 102 of Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended. Armed Services.

ROBESON (D Va.) HR 175 . . . 1-5-55. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to determine claims of prisoners of war permanently disabled. Judiciary.

ROBSION (R Ky.) HR 2187 . . . 1-13-55. Provide that persons who served in Army or Navy during World War I may wear Distinguished and Presidential Unit Emblems and Combat Infantryman's and Medical Badges, if they possess certain qualifications. Armed Services.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 3234 . . . 1-27-55. Provide that persons who served overseas during World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict with certain eleemosynary or charitable institutions rendering services to armed forces shall be eligible for burial in national cemeteries. Interior.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 282 . . . 1-5-55. Provide that, notwithstanding termination by Presidential proclamation of period within which veterans of service subsequent to June 27, 1950 may accrue eligibility for wartime benefits, such period shall not terminate while individuals may be inducted for training and service in armed forces. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 5045 . . . 3-18-55. Define service as member of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active military service under certain conditions. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 5179 . . . 3-23-55. Make provision re restoration of rank and precedence in case of certain Naval and Marine Corps officers who were formerly designated for limited duty. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 5439 . . . 3-31-55. Provide for promotion and elimination of women officers of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve on same basis as male officers of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6165 . . . 5-11-55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Armed Forces Science Academy. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6443 . . . 5-24-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6817 . . . 6-14-55. Provide for promotion of certain persons who participated in defense of Philippines and who did not receive promotions after having been held as prisoners of war. Armed Services.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 478 . . . 1-5-55. Enable mothers and widows of deceased members of armed forces interred in cemeteries outside continental United States to make pilgrimage to such cemeteries. Armed Services.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 6522 . . . 5-26-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5388 . . . 3-29-55. Extend to uniformed members of armed forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 6106 . . . 5-11-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on identification tags. Armed Services.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 581 . . . 1-5-55. Allow certain members of the armed forces to designate the Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on identification tags. Armed Services.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 5725 . . . 4-20-55. Provide for promotion and elimination of women officers of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve on same basis as male officers of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. Armed Services.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 189 . . . 1-5-55. Amend act of Aug. 7, 1946, to provide for disposition by Secretary of Navy of certain surplus engines, equipment, and material. Armed Services.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 190 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize payment of a monetary allowance in lieu of transportation in kind to members of uniformed services who transport dependents, and household effects in a house trailer. Armed Services.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 2664 . . . 1-20-55. Extend gratuitous insurance benefits granted by subsection 602 (d) of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to parents of certain deceased members of armed forces without regard to dependency of such parents. Veterans.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 2665 . . . 1-20-55. Provide more equitably for medical care of dependents of personnel of Coast Guard under certain circumstances. Armed Services.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 3627 . . . 2-8-55. Amend section 303 (c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 (37 U.S.C sec. 253 (c)) to authorize transportation in kind, reimbursement therefor, or payment of monetary allowance in lieu of transportation in kind to members of uniformed services for transportation of baggage and household effects in house trailer or mobile dwelling. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 483 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Army-Navy Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947 to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in Medical Corps. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 4695 . . . 3-7-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to make monetary allowance in lieu of providing headstone or marker for unmarked grave of soldier or member or former member of armed forces. Armed Services.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2194 . . . 1-13-55. Provide relief for Military Department of state of Florida. Judiciary.

SISK (D Calif.) HR 3071 . . . 1-20-55. Provide that individuals serving in armed forces on Dec. 31, 1954 may continue to accrue entitlement to educational benefits under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 or become eligible for vocational rehabilitation during their service subsequent to Jan. 31, 1955. Veterans.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 394 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize certain additional appointments to U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy. Armed Services.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 485 . . . 1-5-55. Provide benefits for members of Reserve components of armed forces who suffer disability or death while performing travel to and from specified types of active duty. Armed Services.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 2332 . . . 1-31-55. Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide that members of the armed forces shall be granted leave upon critical illness or death of close relative. Armed Services.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 3414 . . . 2-3-55. Require that whenever an officer or member who is discharged from the armed forces is so mentally deranged or unstable as to be potentially dangerous, his family and certain other persons are to be placed on notice of such potential danger. Armed Services.

SMITH (D Miss.) H Con Res 70 . . . 2-8-55. Establish joint congressional committee to conduct special study of ways in which existing and proposed federal economic powers and programs can make their greatest contribution to defense against modern atomic attack. Rules.

STAGGERS (D W. Va.) H Con Res 19 . . . 1-5-55. Express sense of Congress that a civilian physical fitness and training program should be established in interest of national security. Armed Services.

TABER (R N.Y.) HR 6468 . . . 5-25-55. Provide for relief of certain members of Army stationed in Trieste from Sept. 15, 1947 to April 1, 1951, to whom government mess and quarters were unavailable. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 340 . . . 1-5-55. Incorporate Military Order of the Purple Heart, a national organization of combat wounded, composed solely of Purple Hearters. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 501 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1618 . . . 1-6-55. Revise basis for establishing wartime service connection for multiple sclerosis and chronic functional psychoses. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 2206 . . . 1-13-55. Amend section 2 of Missing Persons Act so as to provide that benefits thereunder shall be available to certain mem-

bers of Philippine Scouts. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 2442 .... 1-17-55. Provide for additional pay at rate of $100 per month for certain scientists serving on active duty with armed forces. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 5217 .... 3-24-55. Provide for promotion and elimination of women officers of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve on same basis as male officers of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. Armed Services.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 7767 .... 7-30-55. Permit payments under Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Cong., re certain children of members of armed forces stationed overseas. Labor.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 466 .... 1-5-55. Authorize construction of shore-protective works in the vicinity of Anaheim Bay Harbor, Calif. Public Works.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 6171 .... 5-11-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on identification tags. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 853 .... 1-5-55. Provide for research into and development of practical means for production of alumina, abrasives, refractories and cements from domestic clays in interests of national defense. Interior.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 2663 .... 1-20-55. Provide a vitalized and equitable reserve program for armed forces; provide for operation of National Security Training Corps. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) (by request) HR 7736 .... 7-29-55. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to correct certain deficiencies. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 1630 .... 1-6-55. Provide reserve program for armed forces; provide for operation of National Security Training Corps. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2035 .... 1-11-55. Provide for crediting of certain service toward retirement of reserve personnel. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2036 .... 1-11-55. Provide for tonnage composition of U.S. Navy re vessels. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2213 .... 1-13-55. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to allow credit for certain service for purposes of pay. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2214 .... 1-13-55. Amend section 201 (e) of Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to provide advance payments of certain pay and allowances of members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2216 .... 1-13-55. Amend the act of June 19, 1948 (ch. 511, 62 Stat. 469), re retention in service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of Army and Air Force. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2217 .... 1-13-55. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to remove requirement for a final physical examination for inductees who continue on active duty in another status in armed forces. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2218 .... 1-13-55. Authorize at U.S. Military Academy and at U.S. Air Force Academy an additional permanent professor. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2219 .... 1-13-55. Amend section 508 of Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, re compensation of cadets and midshipmen. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2664 .... 1-20-55. Provide for administration of Ryukyu Islands. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2685 .... 1-20-55. Provide medical care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2686 .... 1-24-55. Further amend act of Sept. 9, 1950 by extending until July 1, 1957 authority to require special registration, classification and induction of certain medical, dental and allied specialist categories. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 3065 .... 1-25-55. Further amend Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending authority to induct certain individuals and extend benefits under Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1950. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 3336 .... 1-31-55. Authorize construction and conversion of modern naval vessels. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4111 .... 2-16-55. Extend existing authority for loan of small aircraft carrier to government of France. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4179 .... 2-17-55. Amend Vinson-Trammell Act of March 27, 1934 as amended, to provide for tonnage composition of U.S. Navy re vessels. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4229 .... 2-18-55. Provide running mates for certain Staff Corps officers in naval service. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 4383 .... 2-24-55. Provide for construction and conversion of certain modern naval vessels. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5000 .... 3-16-55. Authorize voluntary extensions of enlistments in Army, Navy, and Air Force for periods of less than one year. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5265 .... 3-23-55. Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside continental limits of U.S. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5269 .... 3-23-55. Increase number of cadets that the President may personally select for appointment to U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5270 .... 3-23-55. Repeal two provisions of law requiring that certain military personnel shall be paid monthly. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5423 .... 4-18-55. Authorize nomination of certain members of Civil Air Patrol as cadets at U.S. Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5700 .... 4-20-55. Authorize certain construction at military, naval, and Air Force installations. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5946 .... 5-3-55. Further extend authority to require special registration, classification and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories, facilitate procurement of physicians and dentists for armed forces by establishing scholarships and provide for continuation of special pay for physicians, dentists and veterinarians. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6057 .... 5-5-55. Further extend authority to require special registration, classification and induction of certain medical, dental and allied specialist categories and provide for continuation of special pay for physicians, dentists and veterinarians. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6277 .... 5-16-55. Amend subsection 303 (c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 re transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6682 .... 6-6-55. Amend Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to provide for retention on active duty of certain officers of regular army. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6725 .... 6-8-55. Provide lump-sum readjustment payment for reserve officers who are involuntarily released from active duty. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6726 .... 6-8-55. Continue effectiveness of Missing Persons Act, as extended, until July 1, 1956. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6820 .... 6-14-55. Amend section 301, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to further limit jurisdiction of boards of review established under that section. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6829 .... 6-15-55. Authorize certain construction at military, naval and air force installations. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6900 .... 6-20-55. Provide for strengthening of reserve forces. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6941 .... 6-21-55. Authorize Secretary of Navy to take possession of and operate naval oil shale reserves. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7053 .... 6-27-55. Increase peacetime limitation on number of lieutenant generals in Marine Corps. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7194 .... 7-6-55. Authorize subsistence allowances to enlisted personnel. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7611 .... 7-26-55. Establish date of rank for pay purposes for certain naval reserve officers promoted to grades of lieutenant and lieutenant commander. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7646 .... 7-27-55. Authorize Secretaries of military departments and Coast Guard to incur expenses incident to the representation of their personnel before judicial tribunals and administrative agencies of any foreign nation. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7782 .... 8-1-55. Provide medical care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 112 .... 1-26-55. Authorize and direct Committee on Armed Services to conduct full and complete investigation and study of all matters re procurement by Department of Defense, personnel of such department, use of funds by such department, laws administered by such department and scientific research in support of armed services. Rules.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) H Res 79 .... 1-10-55. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of use of facilities and manpower by the Department of Defense and other departments and agencies of Government. Rules.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 222 .... 1-5-55. Increase special pay of enlisted persons of uniformed services for sea and foreign duty. Armed Services.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 307 .... 1-5-55. Amend and extend until June 30, 1956, provision of title II of First War Powers Act, 1941, as amended to prescribe standards for implementation of such provisions. Judiciary.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 5790 .... 4-21-55. Amend act of Aug. 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 681, ch. 665, sec. 1) re placing government-owned tankers in the National Defense Reserve. Armed Services.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 7793 .... 8-1-55. Amend Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942 re payment of benefits to officers transferring from active duty as reserves to regular Navy. Armed Services.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 213 .... 1-5-55. Provide for advancement on retired lists of armed forces of individuals not receiving promotions after being held as prisoners of war or placed in hospitals and from there retired on disability during World War II. Armed Services.

WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) HR 1634 .... 1-6-55. Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, re procurement of supplies from small business concerns. Armed Services.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) HR 6343 .... 5-18-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) HR 6469 .... 5-25-55. Amend act entitled "Act to establish Civil Air Patrol as civilian auxiliary of U.S. Air Force and authorize Secretary of Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in fulfillment of its objectives." Armed Services.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 6306 .... 5-19-55. Revise, codify and enact into law title 10 of U.S.C., entitled "Armed Forces," and title 32 of U.S.C., entitled "National Guard." Judiciary.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 7049 .... 6-29-55. Revise, codify and enact into law title 10 of U.S.C., entitled "Armed Forces," and title 32 of U.S.C., entitled "National Guard." Judiciary.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 2227 .... 1-13-55. Provide annual adjustment of basic pay of members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 4784 .... 3-7-55. Provide for examination preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service. Armed Services.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 4848 .... 3-10-55. Provide for strengthening of Reserve Forces. Armed Services.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 313 .... 1-5-55. Amend Officers Personnel Act of 1947 to improve procedure for selection for promotion of certain naval officers designated for engineering duty. Armed Services.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 6157 .... 5-10-55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on their identification tags. Armed Services.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 5729 .... 4-20-55. Provide that certain retired members of uniformed services shall be paid certain travel and transportation expenses incurred in establishing home within one year after retirement. Armed Services.

Veterans

SENATE

BENDER (R Ohio) S 1902 ... 2-8-55. Increase amount of guaranty by Veterans Administration on certain home loans made pursuant to Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Labor.

BENDER (R Ohio) S 2024 ... 5-19-55. Amend Servicemen's Readustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans, and authorize Administrator to make additional types of direct loans thereunder. Labor.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 778 ... 1-27-55. Provide for waiver of premiums on national service life insurance and U.S. government life (converted) insurance issued to certain former servicemen who are disabled. Finance.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2235 ... 6-27-55. Make provision re appeals by veterans under section 14 of Veterans Preference Act of 1944. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2236 ... 6-27-55. Make provision re reduction in personnel procedure and preference of veterans. Civil Service.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 115 ... 1-6-55. Provide additional rehabilitation assistance for certain seriously disabled veterans by authorizing assistance to such veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 775 ... 1-27-55. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955 may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Labor.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1968 ... 5-13-55. Amend act of June 30, 1950, re extension of terms of patents of World War II veterans. Judiciary.

GORE (D Tenn.) S 1047 ... 2-11-55. Provide for construction of Veterans Administration hospital. Labor.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 1916 ... 5-9-55. Provide that federal assistance to state veterans homes shall be discontinued if fewer than half beds in home are available for domiciliary care. Labor.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 444 ... 1-14-55. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to extend until Jan. 31, 1957, basic service period for establishing eligibility for educational benefits and permit certain service performed after Jan. 31, 1957, to be included in computing period of entitlement to educational benefits. Labor.

*HILL (D Ala.), Murray (D Mont.), Morse (I Ore.), Smathers (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 166 ... 1-6-55. Establish educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as result of disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from instrumentality of war. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 297 ... 1-10-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. Labor.

*HILL (D Ala.), Morse (I Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Smathers (D Fla.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 306 ... 1-11-55. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955 may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 406 ... 1-14-55. Amend section 512 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide that certain veterans not now eligible for direct housing loans may obtain such a loan. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1211 ... 2-25-55. Provide certain benefits for persons who served as contract surgeons or contract dental surgeons during war with Spain, Philippine Insurrection or China Relief Expedition. Finance.

HILL (D Ala.) S 1844 ... 4-28-55. Amend paragraph IV of Veterans Regulation No. 6 (a) by including Republic of Philippines. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2081 ... 5-26-55. Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2411 ... 7-5-55. Amend title IV of Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act to set time limit of Jan. 31, 1960, for payment of weekly compensation. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2412 ... 7-5-55. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, to extend time for filing claims for mustering-out payments. Labor.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2726 ... 7-30-55. Prohibit promulgation of rules and regulations by Veterans' Administration requiring that real-estate loans to veterans have maturities which are less than maximum maturities provided for in title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, or that down payments be required with respect to such loans. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 427 ... 1-14-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to establish presumption of service connection for progressive muscular atrophy becoming manifest within 3 years from separation from service. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1282 ... 3-2-55. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, to extend until July 1, 1956 basic service period for establishing eligibility for educational benefits. Labor.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 749 ... 1-28-55. Extend for additional five years authority to make, guarantee, and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Labor.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 585 ... 1-21-55. Amend sec. 621 (a) of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to increase period of time within which persons discharged from active service shall be eligible to apply for insurance. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1421 ... 3-14-55. Liberalize definition of "widow of World War I veteran" governing payment of compensation or pension. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1422 ... 3-14-55. Provide certain benefits for persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Mexico or on its borders during period beginning Dec. 8, 1910 and ending April 6, 1917. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1958 ... 5-11-55. Provide veterans' benefits based upon service as member of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Finance.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2600 ... 7-21-55. Increase education and training allowances under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1780 ... 4-25-55. Require that a state home for disabled veterans must make at least 50 per cent of beds in such home available for domiciliary care in order to qualify for federal assistance under act of Aug. 27, 1888. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1369 ... 3-8-55. Amend section 302 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended re establishment of boards to determine physical fitness of certain members of armed forces. Labor.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1768 ... 4-20-55. Extend to persons entitled to receive medical care by or through Veterans Administration right to elect to receive chiropractic treatment. Labor.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 1829 ... 4-26-55. Provide for construction of veterans' hospital in Vancouver, Wash. Labor.

*MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.) S 299 ... 1-10-55. Provide for establishment of Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo. Finance.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 1439 ... 3-16-55. Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization, additions and-or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial operated soldiers' homes by grant to subsidize in part capital outlay cost. Labor.

*NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Langer (R N.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 2002 ... 7-21-55. Extend educational and vocational assistance benefits of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to persons who serve in armed forces after Jan. 31, 1955, and who agree to participate actively in reserve component of ready reserve after expiration of their active service. Labor.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1734 ... 4-19-55. Recognize Italian-American World War Veterans of U.S., Inc., a national nonprofit, nonpolitical war veterans organization for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges and prerogatives. Finance.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1661 ... 4-13-55. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to assure payment of full face value of national service life insurance policies on which payments were commenced prior to Sept. 30, 1944. Finance.

*SMATHERS (D Fla.), Holland (D Fla.), S 673 ... 1-24-55. Provide for Veterans' Administration neuropsychiatric hospital of 1,000 beds at Gainesville, Fla. Labor.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Purtell (R Conn.), Allott (R Colo.) S 1419 ... 3-14-55. Amend title IV of Veterans Readjustment Act by placing limit on time within which veterans may be paid special unemployment compensation benefits provided by title IV.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2496 ... 7-5-55. Make provision re construction of general hospitals for Veterans Administration, and hospitalization of veterans. Labor.

SMITH (R Maine) S 2139 ... 6-2-55. Provide that no fee shall be charged veteran for furnishing him copy of his discharge or copy of his certificate of service. Armed Services.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) S 302 ... 1-11-55. Amend section 500 (a) of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended to make certain numerical changes. Labor.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S 654 ... 1-21-55. Extend direct loan authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to correspond to expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 896 ... 2-1-55. Amend subparagraph (c), paragraph I, part I, of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to establish a presumption of service connection for chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within three years from service separation. Finance.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S J Res 22 ... 1-31-55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces of U.S. in Moro Province, including Mindanao and Leyte and Samar, after July 4, 1902, and survivors, in same status as those who served in armed forces during Philippine Insurrection. Finance.

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 1107 ... 2-18-55. Amend section 502 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to increase maximum amount in which farm realty loans may be guaranteed thereunder. Labor.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1531 ... 3-23-55. Authorize construction of new general medical-surgical hospital at Veterans' Administration Center, Wood, Wis. Labor.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 533 ... 1-18-55. Increase education and training allowances under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Labor.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1213 ... 2-25-55. Provide same basis for awarding pensions to widows and children of veterans of World War II as is now provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I and II who died in service not in line of duty, increase income limitation for widows and children of veterans of World Wars I and II and redefine terms "widow of World War I" and "widow of World War II". Finance.

HOUSE

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 3552 ... 4-14-55. Amend section 621 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide that policies of insurance issued under that section on 5-year level premium term plan may be exchanged for or converted to insurance on any other plan. Veterans.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 2902 ... 1-24-55. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955 may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Veterans.

ADAIR (R Ind.) HR 7144 ... 7-1-55. Provide that no application shall be required for payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to Aug. 1, 1952, have been determined by Veterans Administration to be service-connected. Veterans.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 4977 ... 3-16-55. Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization, additions, and-or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial operated soldiers' homes by grant to subsidize in part capital outlay cost. Veterans.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 4510 ... 3-1-55. Amend paragraph I (a) part I of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (A) as amended, to make its provisions applicable to active service during enlistment or employment entered into on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to Feb. 1, 1955. Veterans.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 1735 ... 1-10-55. Extend benefits to persons in armed forces in Mexico or on its borders between May 9, 1916 and April 6, 1917. Veterans.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3009 ... 2-14-55. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that retired pay, disability retirement pay, or disability severance pay shall be granted to certain disabled former members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) HR 4420 ... 2-25-55. Modify basis for award of gratuitous national service life insurance to dependent parent. Veterans.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) HR 4421 ... 2-25-55. Extend to certain persons additional period in which to obtain national service life insurance under section 620 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940. Veterans.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) HR 4422 ... 2-25-55. Authorize grant of insurance under section 621 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 on permanent, as well as 5-year level premium term plans. Veterans.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) HR 4423 ... 2-25-55. Provide continued national service life insurance for certain veterans totally disabled in active military or naval service. Veterans.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) HR 5055. ... 5-3-55. Amend certain provisions of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to assure right to judicial review. Veterans.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 6832 ... 6-15-55. Provide for payment of reasonable attorney's fee by insured in suit brought by him or on his behalf during his lifetime for waiver of premiums on account of total disability. Veterans.

AVERY (R Kan.) HR 5145 ... 3-23-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. Veterans.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 2962 ... 1-25-55. Provide that persons who serve in active military, naval, or air service of U.S. during period beginning Feb. 1, 1955, and ending on date of induction of individuals into armed forces ends, shall be extended with limitation, certain benefits presently available to wartime veterans. Veterans.

AYRES (R Ohio) **HR 5785** . . 4-21-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans, and to make additional types of direct loans thereunder. Veterans.

BAKER (R Tenn.) **HR 5058** . . 3-10-55. Extend service pension benefits to persons who served on certain vessels operated by Army during Spanish-American War (including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection) or who served as teamsters with Army during such war. Veterans.

BAKER (R Tenn.) **HR 7178** . . 7-6-55. Amend section 226 of Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to remove certain restrictions re percentage of nonveterans required to be enrolled in courses below college level. Veterans.

BALDWIN (R Calif.) **HR 1761** . . 1-10-55. Relieve veterans relying on erroneous interpretation of law from liability to repay portion of subsistence allowances they received under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Judiciary.

BASS (D Tenn.) **HR 3395** . . 1-31-55. Liberalize definition of "widow of World War I veteran" governing payment of compensation or pension. Veterans.

BELCHER (R Okla.) **HR 5535** . . 4-14-55. Amend section 302 (b) of World War Adjusted Compensation Act to provide for payment of adjusted compensation in certain cases involving correction of military or naval records. Veterans.

BELL (D Texas) **HR 2002** . . 1-11-55. Provide for establishment of veterans hospital in south Texas. Veterans.

BENNETT (D Fla.) **HR 1762** . . 1-10-55. Permit retired personnel of uniformed services, and their dependents, to receive benefits under Federal Employee's Compensation Act without relinquishing retirement pay or annuities they are entitled to. Labor.

BENNETT (D Fla.) **HR 2547** . . 1-20-55. Allow members of reserve components of armed forces to serve brief periods of active duty for training while enrolled in certain courses under Veterans Readjustment Assistance act of 1952, as amended, without such period of time being charged as absences in computing their educational and training allowances. Veterans.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) **HR 2001** . . 1-11-55. Provide hospital care for certain veterans residing in Philippine Islands. Veterans.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) **HR 7549** . . 7-25-55. Liberalize definition of "widow of a World War I veteran" for purposes of Veterans Administration laws, and provide that remarried widows may return to compensation rolls upon termination of their remarriage by divorce without fault on part of wife, or by death. Veterans.

BOGGS (D La.) **HR 5574** . . 4-14-55. Restore right of certain veterans to apply for insurance. Veterans.

BOLAND (D Mass.) **HR 68** . . 1-5-55. Provide for construction of nonsectarian chapel at Veterans Administration Hospital at Northampton, Mass. Veterans.

BOW (R Ohio) **HR 5246** . . 3-29-55. Provide domiciliary care, medical and hospital treatment, and outpatient care for veterans of Indian Wars. Veterans.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) **HR 6027** . . 6-21-55. Provide that no application shall be required for payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to Aug. 1, 1952, have been determined by Veterans Administration to be service, connected. Veterans.

BROOKS (D La.) **HR 2562** . . 1-20-55. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that receipt of mustering-out payments shall not bar receipt of unemployment compensation payments made under that act. Veterans.

BUDGE (R Idaho) **HR 5736** . . 4-20-55. Amend act of June 30, 1950 re extension of terms of patents of World War II veterans. Judiciary.

BYRD (D W. Va.) **HR 2380** . . 1-17-55. Relieve Lane S. Anderson Post, No. 297, Veterans of Foreign Wars of U.S. of South Charleston, W. Va., of obligation to pay for certain tract of land. Armed Services.

BYRD (D W.Va.) (by request) **HR 6313** . . 5-12-55. Provide pensions for dependent parents of certain World War I veterans who die from nonservice-connected causes. Veterans.

BYRNE (D Pa.) **HR 6340** . . 5-18-55. Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to provide for mortgage - redemption insurance re loans guaranteed, insured, or made by Veterans' Administration. Veterans.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) **HR 2568** . . 1-20-55. Extend period within which veterans of service on or after June 27, 1950 may accrue eligibility for wartime benefits to Jan. 31, 1957 or in case of persons in service on Jan. 31, 1957 to expiration of their period of service subsequent to Jan. 31, 1957. Veterans.

CRAMER (R Fla.) **HR 5298** . . 3-29-55. Extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans. Veterans.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) **HR 5506** . . 4-18-55. Provide that Veterans Administration shall pay premiums required by guardian of any incompetent veteran by court of jurisdiction or by Administrator. Veterans.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) **HR 644** . . 1-5-55. Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pension to veterans and dependents. Veterans.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) **HR 754** . . 1-5-55. Extend pension benefits under laws reenacted by P L 269, 74th Cong, Aug. 13, 1935, amended, to certain persons who served with U.S. military or naval forces in Philippine Islands during hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in Islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to Jan. 1, 1914 and to their unremarried widows or children. Veterans.

CURTIS (R Mass.) **HR 4058** . . 2-16-55. Extend home-loan provisions of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to veterans of World War I and their widows. Veterans.

DAGUE (R Pa.) **HR 6428** . . 5-24-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that awards of pensions made under part III shall not be discontinued solely by reason of increase in annual income of any beneficiary of such pension. Veterans.

DAGUE (R Pa.) **HR 6429** . . 5-24-55. Amend paragraph I of Veterans Regulation No. 3 (a), as amended, to provide that in application of any schedule for rating disabilities no differentiation shall be made between disabilities which are organic in nature and those which are functional in nature. Veterans.

DAVIS (D Ga.) **HR 2828** . . 1-24-55. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 and Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 to provide for lump-sum payments to certain beneficiaries under those acts. Veterans.

DAVIS (D Ga.) **HR 4638** . . 2-7-55. Amend section 602 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide optional method of settlement of certain contracts of insurance which matured prior to Sept. 30, 1944. Veterans.

DAVIS (D Ga.) **HR 4916** . . 3-15-55. Provide for enlargement of Veterans' Administration hospital at Atlanta, Ga. Veterans.

DENTON (D Ind.) **HR 92** . . 1-5-55. Provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World Wars I, II and Korean conflict, their widows and children, at same rates as apply to veterans of Spanish - American War. Veterans.

DENTON (D Ind.) **HR 656** . . 1-5-55. Provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their dependents at same rates as veterans of Spanish-American War. Veterans.

DENTON (D Ind.) **HR 4794** . . 3-10-55 Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pensions for permanently and totally disabled wartime veterans and for widows and children of veterans of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict. Veterans.

DENTON (D Ind.) **H J Res 249** . . 3-10-55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces of U.S. in Moro Province, including Mindanao and islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902 and their survivors in same status as those who served in armed forces during Philippine Insurrection and their survivors. Veterans.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 5000** . . 3-21-55. Extend time for filing application by certain disabled veterans for payment on purchase price of automobile or other conveyance, and authorize assistance in acquiring automobiles or other conveyances to certain disabled persons who have not been separated from active service. Veterans.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) **HR 4263** . . 2-22-55. Provide institutional on - farm training for veteran who performs part of his course as employee of another. Veterans.

DORN (R N.Y.) **HR 3643** . . 2-7-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, to increase limit of amounts payable thereunder in connection with funeral and burial of deceased veterans. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) **HR 2831** . . 1-24-55. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) **HR 4345** . . 2-24-55. Amend section 502 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to increase maximum amount in which farm realty loans may be guaranteed thereunder. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) **HR 4346** . . 2-24-55. Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make direct loans to eligible veterans for purchase, repair, alteration, construction, or improvement of farm property. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) **HR 4562** . . 3-2-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a) to provide for payment of not in excess of $75 to cover cost of acquisition of burial site for certain deceased veterans. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) **HR 4563** . . 3-2-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that Administrator of Veterans Affairs may fix special compensation rates for certain seriously disabled veterans. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 4836** . . 3-10-55. Provide that membership in Fascist Party of Italy shall not of itself cause forfeiture of benefits under laws administered by Veterans Administration. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 4837** . . 3-10-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, to increase limit of amounts payable thereunder in connection with funeral and burial of deceased veterans. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 4838** . . 3-10-55. Increase income limitations governing payment of non-service-connected pension. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 4839** . . 3-10-55. Increase rates of compensation payable to disabled veterans. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 4840** . . 3-10-55. Provide pension for widows and children of deceased veterans of World War II or of service on and after June 27, 1950 on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of deceased veterans of World War I. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 5800** . . 4-27-55. Provide same basis for awarding pensions to widows and children of veterans of World War II and Korean conflict as is now provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I. Veterans.

DORN (D S.C.) **HR 6685** . . 6-7-55. Alter certain bases for disability pension awards. Veterans.

DOWDY (D Texas) (by request) **HR 6215** . . 5-12-55. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide maximum retired pay for certain retired enlisted men for period from June 1, 1942, through June 30, 1946. Armed Services.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 36** . . 1-5-55. Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans to eligible veterans for purchase, repair, or improvement of farm property. Veterans

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 96** . . 1-5-55. Amend section 502 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to increase maximum amount in which farm realty loans may be guaranteed. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 421** . . 1-5-55. Increase amount of guaranty by Veterans' Administration on certain home loans made pursuant to Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 422** . . 1-5-55. Amend section 503 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, so as to increase maximum amount in which farm realty loans may be guaranteed. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 4986** . . 3-16-55. Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization, additions, and/or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial operated soldiers' homes by grant to subsidize in part capital outlay cost. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 5090** . . 3-21-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 5430** . . 3-31-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans, and additional types of direct loans thereunder. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 5715** . . 4-20-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans and to make additional types of direct loans thereunder. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 6975** . . 6-22-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans Affairs to restore entitlement used to acquire homes subsequently taken by condemnation, destroyed by natural hazard, or otherwise disposed of for compelling reasons without fault on part of veteran. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 364** . . 1-5-55. Provide for payment of pension for nonservice-connected permanent and total disability to veterans of any war, regardless of length of service. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 365** . . 1-5-55. Provide that certain Veterans Administration activities involving Alabama veterans shall be handled in regional office in Montgomery, Ala. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 366** . . 1-5-55. Extend time for initiating course of education or training under P L 550, 82d Cong. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 367** . . 1-5-55. Extend direct loan authority of Administrator of Veterans Affairs under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to correspond to expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 368** . . 1-5-55. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to eliminate requirement that education and training allowances payable to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training under that act be periodically reduced. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 369** . . 1-5-55. Remove requirement of automatic periodic reduction of education and training allowances of veterans pursuing on-the-job training or institutional on-farm training under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 373** . . 1-5-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to establish for persons who served in armed forces a statutory award for total loss of hearing in one

ear. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 424 1-5-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that certain chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within 2 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4564 3-3-55. Provide for Veterans Administration general, medical, and surgical hospital of 500 beds at Russellville, Ala. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5472 4-4-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans and additional types of direct loans thereunder. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5473 4-4-55. Establish educational type of direct loans, thereunder, and servicemen who died as result of disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from instrumentality of war. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5474 4-4-55. Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun training. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5717 4-20-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans, and to make additional types of direct loans thereunder. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6225 5-12-55. Provide that no fee shall be charged veteran for furnishing him copy of his discharge or copy of his certificate of service. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H J Res 183 1-31-55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces of U.S. in Moro Province, including Mindanao, and in islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in same status as those who served in armed forces during Philippine Insurrection and their survivors. Veterans.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 2835 1-24-55. Amend veterans regulations to provide for review of claims for compensation. Veterans.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 2289 1-17-55. Extend certain benefits to persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Mexico or on its borders during period beginning May 9, 1916 and ending April 6, 1917. Veterans.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 3664 2-7-55. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to allow certain insurance policies to be issued or reinstated. Veterans.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 4264 2-22-55. Grant pension of $100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are 60 years of age. Veterans.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 4439 2-25-55. Provide for recognition by Administrator of Veterans Affairs of veterans of World War I of U.S.A. in presentation of claims under laws administered by Veterans Administration. Veterans.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 5976 5-3-55. Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act to provide for payment of closing costs from proceeds of loans guaranteed, insured or made by Veterans' Administration in certain cases. Veterans.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 3589 2-3-55. Establish educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as result of disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war. Veterans.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6729 6-8-55. Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents. Veterans.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5930 4-28-55. Provide that federal assistance to state veterans' homes shall be discontinued if fewer than half the beds in home are available for domiciliary care. Veterans.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 1793 1-10-55. Prescribe limitations re outpatient dental care for veterans. Veterans.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5371 3-30-55. Restore to retired enlisted men of armed services allowances for quarters, subsistence and clothing as provided by act of 1885, establishing retirement for enlisted men. Armed Services.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 6809 6-14-55. Provide for payment of increased compensation to parents whose sons are killed in combat. Veterans.

GRANT (D Ala.) HR 7601 7-26-55. Restore to rolls certain emergency officers heretofore granted retirement pay. Veterans.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 6153 5-10-55. Grant pension of $100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are 60 years of age. Veterans.

GREGORY (D Ky.) HR 107 1-5-55. Provide paid-up insurance for certain aged veterans. Veterans.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 2402 1-17-55. Amend Veterans Regulations to eliminate provision requiring that payment from burial association shall be deducted from burial allowance to veteran. Veterans.

HARDY (D Va.) H Res 35 1-5-55. Create select committee to investigate benefits provided under federal law for surviving dependents of deceased and former members of armed forces. Rules.

HARDY (D Va.) H Res 123 2-2-55. Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study authorized by H Res 35 re benefits provided under federal law for surviving dependents of deceased and former members of armed forces. Administration.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6100 5-9-55. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, re change of beneficiary designation in case of mental incompetency. Veterans.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 7234 7-11-55. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, re payment of benefits in cases where insured is mentally incompetent. Veterans.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 2845 1-24-55. Amend veterans regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having service-incurred disability of loss or loss of use of both buttocks. Veterans.

HENDERSON (R Ohio) HR 5719 4-20-55. Amend Veterans' Regulations to provide that arthritis, psychoses, or multiple sclerosis developing 10 percent or more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected. Veterans.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 6627 6-2-55. Provide for apportionment of education and training allowances under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 in certain cases. Veterans.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 7429 7-18-55. Provide for apportionment of education and training allowances under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 in certain cases. Veterans.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 1800 1-10-55. Provide for establishment of Veterans Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo. Veterans.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) (by request) HR 4069 2-16-55. Extend benefits of pension laws to certain male nurses who served under contract with U.S. between April 21, 1898 and Feb. 2, 1901. Veterans.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 4674 3-7-55. Amend Veteran: 'legulation No. 9 (a), as amended, to provide for payment of additional amount to cover cost of burial lot in connection with funeral and burial of deceased veterans. Veterans.

HOEVEN (R Iowa) HR 1571 1-6-55. Grand permanent and total disability ratings to veterans suffering severe industrial inadaptability as result of war service. Veterans.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 134 2-7-55. Request President of U. S. to request Administrator of Veterans Affairs to furnish House of Representatives certain information concerning Veterans Administration expenditures. Veterans.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 5477 4-4-55. Extend for additional 5 years authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Veterans.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 7033 6-27-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans Affairs to restore entitlement used to acquire homes subsequently taken by condemnation, destroyed by natural hazard, or otherwise disposed of for compelling reasons without fault on part of veteran. Veterans.

HOLT (R Calif.) HR 7534 7-21-55. Amend Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that aid and attendance allowance of $200 per month shall be paid to triple and quadruple amputees during periods in which they are not hospitalized at government expense. Veterans.

HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 3596 2-4-55. Provide recognition as veterans of Indian Wars for persons who took part in the capture of Ute Indians in 1906. Veterans.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 2509 1-20-55. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955 may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Veterans.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 5134 3-22-55. Liberalize definition of "widow of World War I veteran" governing payment of compensation or pension. Veterans.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 2406 1-17-55. Provide that greater percentage of loans made to veterans for purpose of refinancing certain types of indebtedness on their homes will be guaranteed by U.S. Veterans.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 2407 1-17-55. Extend service pension benefits to certain persons who served honorably as commissioned officers in Philippine constabulary. Veterans.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 4988 3-16-55. Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization, additions, and/or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial operated soldiers' homes by grant to subsidize in part capital outlay cost. Veterans.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 3779 2-8-55. Extend period for filing of certain claims under War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, by World War II prisoners of war. Commerce.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 5200 3-24-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. Veterans.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 5743 4-20-55. Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training. Veterans.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 5744 4-20-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans, and to make additional types of loans thereunder. Veterans.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 5702 4-21-55. Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to extend time for filing claims for mustering-out payments. Veterans.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 744 1-5-55. Provide uniformity in rates of disability compensation payable to certain veterans. Veterans.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 4445 2-25-55. Liberalize marriage requirements for compensation and pension purposes. Veterans.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 5304 3-29-55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue insurance policies to pay off veterans' home loans in event of death of veteran. Veterans.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 791 1-5-55. Amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide entitlement to educational benefits for individuals who enlisted or reenlisted prior to Oct. 6, 1945 on same basis as for individuals who enlisted or reenlisted within one year after Oct. 6, 1945. Veterans.

KEE (D W. Va.) HR 2961 1-25-55. Amend law granting education and training benefits to veterans of service on or after June 27, 1950 to extend period during which such benefits may be offered. Veterans.

KEE (D W. Va.) HR 2963 1-25-55. Provide that, notwithstanding termination by Presidential proclamation of period within which veterans of service subsequent to June 27, 1950, may accrue eligibility for wartime benefits, such period shall not terminate while individuals may be inducted for training and service in armed forces. Veterans.

KEE (D W. Va.) HR 4096 2-14-55. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances be paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training. Veterans.

KEE (D W. Va.) HR 4097 2-14-55. Establish educational-assistance program for children of servicemen who died as result of disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from instrumentality of war. Veterans.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 5602 4-18-55. Amend section 302 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Armed Services.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 803 1-5-55. Extend time within which certain insane veterans may apply for insurance under section 621 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended. Veterans.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 806 1-5-55. Extend benefits provided by title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to certain persons who served as technical advisers to armed forces. Veterans.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 6378 5-19-55. Amend act of July 15, 1940, re emergency officers' retirement benefits. Armed Services.

KILGORE (D Texas) HR 2915 1-11-55. Provide for establishment of veterans hospital in south Texas. Veterans.

KING (R Pa.) HR 123 1-5-55. Provide for granting national service life insurance to certain blind veterans. Veterans.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 450 1-5-55. Recognize Italian-American World War Veterans of the U.S., Inc., a national nonprofit nonpolitical war veterans organization, for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Veterans.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 452 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility in vicinity of Boston, Mass. Veterans.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 551 1-5-55. Grant pensions of $100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are 62 years of age. Veterans.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 127 1-5-55. Amend act incorporating American Legion to redefine its powers and its right to use name "The American Legion" and "American Legion". Judiciary.

LONG (D La.) HR 4231 2-18-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care. Veterans.

LONG (D La.) HR 4481 2-28-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care. Veterans.

LONG (D La.) HR 5100 3-21-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care. Veterans.

LONG (D La.) H J Res 124 1-13-55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces in Moro Province, including Mindanao and Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and survivors in same status as those serving in Philippine Insurrection. Veterans.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 340 1-5-55. Amend paragraph (A) (1) of Public Law

No. 662, 79th Cong., chapter 809, second session re pension, compensation on retirement pay of veteran with no dependents. Veterans.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4884 . . . 2-7-55. Increase monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection. Veterans.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 5338 . . . 2-20-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as applied to residential housing. Veterans.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 4738 . . . 2-8-55. Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Secretary of Defense and Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Veterans.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 4210 . . . 2-10-55. Provide method whereby wartime service can be established in case of veterans of Spanish American War whose records cannot be found. Veterans.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 5722 . . . 4-20-55. Provide for payment of pension to widow of any recipient of Congressional Medal of Honor. Veterans.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 6239 . . . 6-15-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Army to donate rifles for ceremonial purposes to certain posts and camps of national veterans organizations. Armed Services.

MACK (R Wash.) H J Res 65 . . . 1-5-55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces in Moro Province and in islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in same status as those who served in Philippine Insurrection. Veterans.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 138 . . . 1-5-55. Make retirement benefits of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 available to certain persons who rendered active federal service during Korean conflict. Armed Services.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) HR 1819 . . . 1-10-55. Provide uniformity in rates of disability compensation payable to certain veterans. Veterans.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) HR 1820 . . . 1-10-55. Provide for Veterans' Administration neuropsychiatric hospital of 1,000 beds at Gainesville, Fla. Veterans.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) HR 1821 . . . 1-10-55. Provide that checks for benefits provided by laws administered by Administrator of Veterans Affairs may be forwarded to addressee in certain cases. Veterans.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 2622 . . . 1-20-55. Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make direct loans to eligible veterans for purchase, repair, alteration, construction or improvement of farm property. Veterans.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 2626 . . . 1-20-55. Amend section 502 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to increase maximum amount in which farm realty loans may be guaranteed thereunder. Veterans.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 2628 . . . 1-20-55. Amend section 502 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to increase maximum amount in which farm realty loans may be guaranteed thereunder. Veterans.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 2630 . . . 1-20-55. Increase amount of guaranty by Veterans Administration on certain home loans made pursuant to Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Veterans.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3323 . . . 1-31-55. Provide uniformity in rates of disability compensation payable to certain veterans. Veterans.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4227 . . . 2-18-55. Amend section 512 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to permit veteran who has received direct loan for construction or improvement of farmhouse to repay such loan in annual installments. Veterans.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 4446 . . . 2-25-55. Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization, additions and-or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial operated soldiers' homes by grant to subsidize in part capital outlay cost. Veterans.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 145 . . . 1-5-55. Amend section 502 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to increase amount in which farm realty loans may be granted. Veterans.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 146 . . . 1-5-55. Provide that pension for non-service-connected permanent and total disability be paid single veterans with a dependent parent, and whose annual income does not exceed $2,700. Veterans.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 147 . . . 1-5-55. Extend compensation for veterans of World Wars I and II with service-connected or aggravated tuberculous condition. Veterans.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 148 . . . 1-5-55. Amend act of Dec. 5, 1945, re travel pay and allowances to soldiers of war with Spain and Philippine Insurrection discharged in Philippine Islands. Judiciary.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 149 . . . 1-5-55. Permit World War I veterans to count their service as World War II in determining eligibility for certain benefits. Veterans.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 2363 . . . 1-24-55. Provide that pensions for non-service-connected death shall be extended to widows and children of deceased World War II and Korean veterans under same conditions as apply to widows and children of deceased World War I veterans. Veterans.

MOLLOHAN (D W. Va.) HR 4127 . . . 2-16-55. Exempt courses leading to standard college degrees offered by nonprofit educational institutions of higher learning from provisions of section 227 of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 prohibiting enrollment of eligible veterans under that act when such courses have been in operation for less than two years. Veterans.

MORGAN (D Pa.) HR 2163 . . . 1-13-55. Provide for issuing policies of national service life insurance to veterans of World War II. Veterans.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 2634 . . . 1-20-55. Provide equal pension or compensation benefits to all veterans disabled in military service. Veterans.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 2635 . . . 1-20-55. Extend to veterans of Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 and their widows and minor children all provisions, privileges, rights and benefits of laws enacted for benefits of veterans of World War I. Veterans.

MOULDER (D Mo.) HR 7579 . . . 7-25-55. Establish conclusive presumption of service connection in case of death of any individual who has been rated by Veterans' Administration for 10 or more years as totally disabled from active tuberculosis. Veterans.

NATCHER (D Ky.) HR 155 . . . 1-5-55. Extend benefits to persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Mexico or on its borders between May 9, 1916 and April 6, 1917. Veterans.

O'HARA (D Ill.) H J Res 110 . . . 1-10-55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces in Moro Province, including Mindanao, and Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in same status as those who served during Philippine Insurrection and their survivors.

O'HARA (D Ill.) H J Res. 151 . . . 1-20-55. Place individuals who served in temporary forces of U.S. Navy during the Spanish-American War in same status as those individuals who served in Army for equal periods of time during that war and who were given furloughs or leaves upon being mustered out of service. Veterans.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 2367 . . . 1-24-55. Increase monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection. Veterans.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 4213 . . . 2-18-55. Extend wartime rates of compensation to veterans and their dependents for service-connected disabilities incurred during periods when individuals may be inducted for training and service in military or naval service. Veterans.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 5101 . . . 3-21-55. Provide assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing for blind veterans who have disabilities of such nature that they require specially adapted housing. Veterans.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 5857 . . . 4-26-55. Provide limited dental care for certain veterans. Veterans.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 2170 . . . 1-13-55. Provide that interest rate on loans guaranteed, insured, or made by Veterans' Administration shall not exceed 4 percent per annum. Veterans.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) H J Res 70 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for conversion of Newington Veterans' Administration Hospital, Conn., to a hospital for treatment of neuropsychiatric patients. Veterans.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 2369 . . . 1-24-55. Provide that veterans may continue to accrue benefits provided by Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 until individuals may no longer be inducted for training and service in armed forces. Veterans.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6155 . . . 5-10-55. Provide pension for certain veterans of World War I and for their dependents. Veterans.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) H J Res 224 . . . 2-24-55. Designate payments to disabled veterans as partial repayment of debt owed and not as gratuities. Veterans.

PILCHER (D Ga.) (by request) HR 7580 . . . 7-25-55. Provide basis for awarding compensation to members of National Guard for disability incurred in line of duty. Veterans.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3224 . . . 1-31-55. Provide for construction of Veterans Administration Hospital. Veterans.

PROUTY (R Vt.) (by request) HR 6305 . . . 5-17-55. Amend act of August 27, 1888, entitled "An act to aid state or territorial homes" (title 24, sec. 134, U.S.C., as amended) re payments to state soldiers homes. Armed Services.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 170 . . . 1-5-55. Grant pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependent children equivalent to pensions granted to veterans of the war with Spain and their widows and dependent children. Veterans.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 2648 . . . 1-20-55. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955 may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Veterans.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 3699 . . . 2-7-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide that interest rate on veterans loans shall not exceed 4 percent per annum and that Secretary of Treasury may purchase such loans from national service life-insurance fund. Veterans.

RAY (R N.Y.) (by request) HR 4235 . . . 2-18-55. Amend Public Law 2, 73rd Cong. to provide care for disabled veterans having neuropsychiatric ailments. Veterans.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 695 . . . 1-5-55. Extend certain benefits to persons who served in armed forces in Mexico or on its borders between May 9, 1916 and April 6, 1917. Veterans.

REES (R Kan.) HR 4314 . . . 2-23-55. Provide certain benefits for persons who served in armed forces in U.S. in Mexico or on its borders during period beginning Dec. 8, 1910 and ending April 6, 1917. Veterans.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5216 . . . 3-24-55. Amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to extend by 2 years period within which education and training may be furnished under such part to certain veterans. Veterans.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5517 . . . 4-13-55. Remove income limitations which prohibit payment of pension to certain veterans of Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict, and to widows and children of widows of certain veterans of World War I, World War II and Korean conflict. Veterans.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2186 . . . 1-13-55. Provide relief for veterans erroneously required to reimburse U.S. for overpayment on adjusted-service certificates. Judiciary.

ROBSION (R Ky.) HR 2188 . . . 1-13-55. Provide for award of Good Conduct Medal to certain veterans of World War I. Armed Services.

ROBSION (R Ky.) HR 2657 . . . 1-20-55. Provide that each veteran of World War II shall be entitled to receive from Administrator of Veterans Affairs lump sum equal to readjustment allowances which he could have received, less amounts which he actually received. Veterans.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 6786 . . . 6-13-55. Recognize Italian-American World War Veterans of U.S., Inc., a national nonprofit, non-political war veterans' organization, for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Veterans.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 1839 . . . 1-10-55. Provide for establishment of Veterans Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo. Veterans.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 6633 . . . 6-2-55. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, so as to provide additional preference in retention, reemployment, reinstatement, or transfer for veterans having disability of 10 percent or more. Civil Service.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 578 . . . 1-5-55. Provide increases in monthly rates of pension payable to veterans and their dependents. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 579 . . . 1-5-55. Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation and pension payable to certain veterans and their dependents. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 704 . . . 1-5-55. Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation payable to veterans with service-connected disabilities. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 705 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 re persons retired or separated for physical disability, or entitled to receive retirement pay for physical disability. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 706 . . . 1-5-55. Exclude life insurance payments from any source in annual income computation for death-pension purposes. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 707 . . . 1-5-55. Extend pension benefits under laws re-enacted by public law 269, 74th Congress, Aug. 13, 1935, to certain persons who served with U.S. military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to Jan. 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows, child or children. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 708 . . . 1-5-55. Amend law granting education and training benefits to veterans for service on or after June 27, 1950, to extend period during which such benefits may be offered. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 709 . . . 1-5-55. Amend the Veterans Regulations to provide that psychoses or multiple sclerosis developing a 10 per cent or more degree of disability within three years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 710 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of a Veterans' Administration center for domiciliary and chronic care at Cushing Veterans' Administration Hospital at Framingham, Mass. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 711 . . . 1-5-55. Provide additional time to disabled veterans for filing application for assistance in purchasing an automobile or other conveyance and make such assistance available to certain disabled persons who have not been separated from active service. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 712 . . . 1-5-55.

Amend Veterans Regulations to provide increased statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering loss of use of an eye in combination with loss of a limb. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass) HR 713 . . 1-5-55. Provide educational grant to children of certain veterans who died of service-connected disabilities. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 714 . . . 1-5-55. Provide greater security for veterans of Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, in granting of emergency hospital care by Veterans' Administration. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 715 . . 1-5-55. Liberalize definition of "widow of a World War I veteran" governing payment of compensation or pension. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 716 . . 1-5-55. Amend act of July 2, 1948 (PL 877, 80th Cong.) as amended, to include persons whose service-connected disability is rated not less than 40 percent. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 717 . . 1-5-55. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide that malignant tumors developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 2 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 718 . . 1-5-55. Authorize restoration of remarried widow to roll, upon termination of her remarried status. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 719 . . 1-5-55. Provide for construction of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 720 . . 1-5-55. Amend subparagraph (C), paragraph I, part I, of Veterans Regulations No. 1 (a), as amended, to establish a presumption of service connection for chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within three years from separation from service. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 721 . . 1-5-55. Amend World War Veterans Act, 1924, as amended, to mature U.S. government life insurance when the insured becomes 70 years of age. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 722 . . 1-5-55. Extend direct loan authority of Administrator of Veteran's Affairs under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to correspond to expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 723 . . 1-5-55. Regulate membership of sections of Board of Veterans' Appeals. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 2028 . . . 1-11-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, to increase limit of amounts payable thereunder in connection with funeral and burial of deceased veterans. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 2029 1-11-55. Amend act of July 2, 1948 (P L 877, 80th Cong.) to include persons whose service-connected disability is rated no less than 10 percent. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 5437 3-17-55. Authorize payments by Administrator of Veterans Affairs on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 5066 . . . 3-18-55. Liberalize definition of "widow of World War I veteran" governing payment of compensation or pension. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 5378 3-30-55. Amend act of August 27, 1888 entitled "Aid to State or Territorial Homes" (title 24, sec. 134, U.S.C., as amended) re payments to be made only when 50 percent of care at institution is domiciliary. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6310 5-17-55. Increase income limitations governing payments of pension to widows of World War I, World War II and Korean conflict. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6311 5-17-55. Authorize appointment of doctors of chiropractic in Department of Medicine and Surgery of Veterans' Administration. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6312 . . . 5-17-55. Prohibit severance of service-connected disability pay which has been in effect for 10 or more years. Veterans' Affairs.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6330 . . . 5-26-55. Provide for reinstatement of national service life insurance for certain totally disabled veterans. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6696 . . 6-7-55. Provide further period for presuming service connection in case of veterans suffering from Hansen's disease (leprosy). Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6998 . . 6-23-55. Provide that certain enlisted men retired for disability shall be eligible for mustering-out pay. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) H J Res 115 . . . 1-11-55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces of U.S. in Moro Province, including Mindanao, and in islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in same status as those who served in armed forces during Philippine Insurrection and their survivors. Veterans.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 3943 . . 2-10-55. Grant veterans with service after June 27, 1950, same exclusive preferences provided under Boulder Canyon Project Act for veterans with service during other periods of hostility. Interior.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 5307 . . . 3-29-55. Amend section 602 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for lump - sum payments to certain beneficiaries under such act. Veterans.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 4395 3-14-55. Amend Part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide 15-percent increase in compensation which may be earned by veterans pursuing training under such part without reduction in their subsistence allowances. Veterans.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 3485 . . . 2-2-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 10 to provide that the term "child" shall include child of veteran who is a member of veteran's household and who becomes permanently incapable of self-support. Veterans.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) H J Res 190 . . . . 2-2-55. Place individuals who served in temporary forces of U.S. Navy during Spanish - American War in same status as those individuals who served in Army for equal periods of time during that war and who were given furloughs or leaves upon being mustered out of service. Veterans.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 5117 . . 3-21-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. Veterans.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 5726 . . 4-20-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make direct loans and to make additional types of direct loans thereunder. Veterans.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 2905 . . 1-25-55. Provide that certain service rendered by disabled retired members of uniformed services shall be computed as double time for retired pay. Armed Services.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 2908 . . 1-25-55. Extend pension benefits to persons who served on certain vessels operated by Army during war with Spain, Philippine Insurrection and China Relief Expedition. Veterans.

SHUFORD (D N.C.) HR 5116 . . 3-21-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. Veterans.

SHUFORD (D N.C.) HR 5727 . . 4-20-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make direct loans and to make additional types of direct loans thereunder. Veterans.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 3707 . . . 2-7-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a) to provide that burial allowance payable thereunder shall be increased to $250. Veterans.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 3708 . . . 2-7-55. Extend pension benefits under laws reenacted by PL 269, 74th Congress, Aug. 13, 1935, as amended, to certain persons who served with U.S. military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao or in islands of Samar, Leyte and Luzon after July 4, 1902 and prior to Jan 1, 1914 to their unremarried widows, child, or children. Veterans.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 5667 . . 4-19-55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that persons who are awarded Purple Heart shall be deemed to have 10-percent service-connected disability. Veterans.

SILER (R Ky.) H J Res 281 . . . 4-18-55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces of U.S. in Moro Province including Mindanao and in islands of Leyte, Luzon, and Samar after July 4, 1902 and their survivors in same status as those who served in armed forces during Philippine Insurrection and their survivors. Veterans.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 2449 . . . 1-17-55. Provide that pensions for non - service-connected death shall be extended to widows and children of deceased World War II and Korean veterans under same conditions as apply to widows and children of deceased World War I veterans. Veterans.

SISK (D Calif.) HR 3138 . . 1-26-55. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on - farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training. Veterans.

SISK (D Calif.) HR 3711 . . 2-7-55. Provide vocational rehabilitation for certain persons who serve in active military or naval service of U.S. after Jan. 31 1955. Veterans.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 487 . . 1-5-55. Provide that officers of the uniformed services retired for disability incurred in line of duty, holding civilian office or employment with U.S., may receive retired pay and civilian pay totaling $8,000. Armed Services.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 846 . . 1-5-55. Extend rights, benefits, and privileges granted to World War II veterans to certain citizens of U.S. who entered armed forces of governments allied with U.S. during World War II and to their dependents. Veterans.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 7569 . . 7-25-55. Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide education and training rights for persons who enlisted in armed forces of U.S. during Jan. 1955, but who were not on active duty on Jan. 31, 1955. Veterans.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 5006 . . 3-16-55. Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization, additions, and/or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial operated soldiers' homes by grant to subsidize in part capital outlay cost. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 586 . . 1-5-55. Amend sec. 512 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide that certain veterans not now eligible for a direct housing loan may obtain such loan. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 587 . . 1-5-55. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on January 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 588 . . 1-5-55. Establish educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 589 . . 1-5-55. Amend Veteran's Readjustment Act of 1952 to provide that educational allowances paid veterans for institutional on-farm training not be reduced for 12 months after training begins. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 731 . . . 1-5-55. Extend direct loan authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to correspond to expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 732 . . 1-5-55. Amend the veterans regulation to provide an increased statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering loss of use of an eye in combination with loss of use of a limb. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 733 . . 1-5-55. Extend time for filing application by certain disabled veterans for payment on purchase price of an automobile or other conveyance and authorize assistance in acquiring automobiles or other conveyances to certain disabled persons who have not been separated from active service. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 734 . . 1-5-55. Direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make full and complete investigation and study of effect the education and training benefits furnished veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 have had. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 735 . . 1-5-55. Increase rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded Medal of Honor. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 736 . . 1-5-55. Provide that compensation of veterans for service-connected disability, rated 20 percent or less disabling shall be paid quarterly rather than monthly. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1614 . . 1-6-55. Amend veterans regulations to increase statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering loss of eye along with loss of limb. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1615 . . 1-6-55. Permit court review of Veterans' Administration decisions on issuance, reinstatement, or conversion of insurance. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1616 . . 1-6-55. Provide for granting of honorable discharge to certain persons who served in U.S. Army during World War I. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1617 . . . 1-6-55. Amend sec. 622 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide no premium may be waived under this section for any period before date of application. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1619 . . 1-6-55. Amend certain provisions of Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 re persons having U.S. government life insurance or national service life insurance on 5-year level premium term plan. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1620 . . 1-6-55. Liberalize procedures re furnishing medical and hospital care to persons retired from armed forces. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1621 . . 1-6-55. Afford education and training under title II of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 in case of seriously disabled veterans despite time limitations. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1622 . . 1-6-55. Provide for payment in lump sum direct to counsel of attorney's fee in suit brought by insured during lifetime for waiver of premiums on account of total disability. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1623 . . 1-6-55. Authorize national service life insurance to veterans unable to produce evidence of good health on enactment date of Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 because symptom-free waiting period had not expired. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1624 . . 1-6-55. Revise requirement for award of additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1625 . . 1-6-55. Provide for designation of U.S. Veterans' Administration Hospital at Chicago, Ill. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1626 . . 1-6-55. Provide opportunity for veterans of

World War II in active service on delimiting date for initiating course of education under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1627 ... 1-6-55. Restore right of certain veterans to apply for insurance. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1628 ... 1-6-55. Provide hospital care and medical treatment for certain disabled veterans. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1629 ... 1-6-55. Amend sec. 304 of World War Veterans Act, 1924, re reinstatement of war risk yearly renewable term insurance and U.S. government life insurance by service-connected disabled World War I veterans. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 1843 ... 1-10-55. Further amend sec. 622 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide that no premium may be waived under this section for any period before date of application. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 2207 ... 1-13-55. Extend time for filing application for payment on purchase price of automobile or other conveyance by disabled veterans whose qualifying disabilities occurred after their discharge or release from active service. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 2209 ... 1-13-55. Amend section 300 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 re entitlement of servicemen discharged or dismissed by court-martial to veterans rights. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 2805 ... 2-8-55. Simplify and make more nearly uniform laws governing payment of compensation for service-connected disability or death. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 2806 ... 2-8-55. Amend and revise laws re veterans' pensions to define "war period" and certain other terms, and to fix amount of pensions. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 2807 ... 2-8-55. Define term "substantially gainful occupation" in determination of eligibility for non-service-connected pension. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 2808 ... 2-8-55. Increase rates of compensation for disability incurred in combat. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 2809 ... 2-8-55. Authorize transfer of hospitals and related facilities between Veterans Administration and Department of Defense. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 2810 ... 2-8-55. Revise basis for certain disability awards. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 4490 ... 3-28-55. Amend paragraph I (a) Part I of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to make its provisions applicable to active service during enlistment or employment entered into on or after June 27, 1950 and prior to Feb. 1, 1955. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 4945 ... 3-15-55. Provide certain benefits for persons who served as contract surgeons or contract dental surgeons during war with Spain, Philippine Insurrection or China Relief Expedition. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 4946 ... 3-15-55. Amend title IV of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act re date of payment for compensation to veteran for education, training or vocational rehabilitation. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 5054 ... 3-18-55. Extend direct loan authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as amended to July 25, 1957 to make additional funds available therefor. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 5055 ... 3-18-55. Provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval wartime service for purposes of laws administered by Veterans Administration. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 5056 ... 3-18-55. Provide greater security for persons retired after service during Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, in granting of outpatient treatment by Veterans Administration. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 5485 ... 4-4-55. Amend Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, approved April 25, 1951, to limit payment of indemnity to brothers and sisters of the insured who are dependent at time of the insured's death. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 5898 ... 4-27-55. Amend paragraph I (a), part I, of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended, to make its provisions applicable to active service on and after June 27, 1950, and prior to Feb. 1, 1955. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 5899 ... 5-3-55. Repeal certain provisions of title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 re gratuities. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 6274 ... 5-16-55. Provide that no fee shall be charged veteran for furnishing him copy of his discharge or copy of his certificate of service. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 7107 ... 6-29-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to conform to accepted policies and procedures in GI housing program. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) H Res 63 ... 1-5-55. Conduct inspection of Veterans' Administration. Rules.

TEAGUE (D Texas) H Res 64 ... 1-5-55. Provide for printing of compilation of veterans' laws. Administration.

TEAGUE (D Texas) H Res 139 ... 2-2-55. Provide funds for investigations and studies to be made by Committee on Veterans Affairs pursuant to H Res 63. House Administration.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) HR 491 ... 1-5-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize loans for farm housing guaranteed under same conditions as residential housing. Veterans.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) HR 5106 ... 3-21-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. Veterans.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 594 ... 1-5-55. Provide for enlargement of the Veterans' Administration facility at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Veterans.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 6780 ... 6-13-55. Provide that members of armed forces who claim their privilege against self-incrimination shall thereby forfeit their rights to benefits provided veterans. Armed Services.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 7854 ... 8-2-55. Allow veterans of World War II and veterans of Korean conflict to obtain post-service national service life insurance. Veterans.

VAN PELT (R Wis.) HR 6230 ... 5-13-55. Extend pension benefits under laws re-enacted by Public Law 269, 74th Congress, August 12, 1935, as now or hereafter amended, to certain persons who served with U.S. military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in islands of Samar, Leyte, and Luzon, after July 4, 1902, and prior to January 1, 1914 and to their unmarried widows, child or children. Veterans.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 347 ... 1-5-55. Increase amount of disability pension payable to veterans of World War I. Veterans.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 3615 ... 2-3-55. Provide for equitable adjustment of compensation for physicians assigned to residency training in Veterans' Administration. Veterans.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 7822 ... 7-26-55. Provide for suitable and distinctive lapel button which may be worn by veterans of Korean hostilities. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) H J Res 156 ... 1-20-55. Designate Korean veterans as war veterans. Veterans.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2220 ... 1-13-55. Clarify status of citizens or nationals of Republic of the Philippines who are retired members of uniformed services and who hold offices of profit or trust under the Republic of the Philippines. Armed Services.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3813 ... 2-8-55. Amend act incorporating American Legion to redefine eligibility for membership therein. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4754 ... 3-8-55. Redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II). Judiciary.

WEAVER (R Neb.) HR 5107 ... 3-21-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. Veterans.

WEAVER (R Neb.) HR 5730 ... 4-20-55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans Affairs to make direct loans and to make additional types of direct loans thereunder. Veterans.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 2687 ... 1-24-55. Exempt retirement income and pensions of members of armed forces who are under age of 65. Ways and Means.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) HR 4227 ... 3-10-55. Amend section 503 of Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to allow certain veterans to file claims for mustering-out payment prior to July 16, 1955. Veterans.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 1845 ... 1-10-55. Provide a 1-year period so veterans may be granted U.S. Government life (converted) insurance or national service life insurance. Veterans.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 1846 ... 1-10-55. Provide that pensions shall be extended to widows and children of deceased World War II veterans on same conditions as World War I veterans. Veterans.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 1850 ... 1-10-55. Provide for waiver of premiums on national service life insurance and U.S. Government life (converted) insurance issued to certain former servicemen who are disabled. Veterans.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 5000 ... 3-16-55. Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization, additions, and/or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial operated soldiers' homes by grant to subsidize in part capital outlay cost. Veterans.

WIER (D Minn.) H J Res 94 ... 1-5-55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces in Moro Province and in islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in same status as those who served in Philippine Insurrection. Veterans.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 6236 ... 5-19-55. Provide that district and regional offices of Veterans' Administration shall continue to be maintained and operated at Fort Snelling, Minn. Veterans.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 6889 ... 6-16-55. Modify basis upon which Veterans' Administration benefit awards to women as widows may be made. Veterans.

WILSON (R Ind.) HR 6447 ... 5-24-55. Provide that where veteran has been totally disabled or permanently and totally disabled for 20 or more years, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall not thereafter reduce the veteran's rating of total disability or permanent and total disability. Veterans.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 1861 ... 1-10-55. Provide for determination by judicial proceedings of claims for compensation for disability or death resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty while serving in active military or naval service. Veterans.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3453 ... 1-17-55. Extend certain benefits to persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Mexico or on its borders during period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917. Veterans.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 400 ... 1-5-55. Authorize construction of a new general medical-surgical hospital at Veterans' Administration Center, Wood, Wis. Veterans.

Bills Introduced — Miscellaneous And Administrative

(For explanation of how bills are listed, see page 558. For committee or floor action on bills in this category, see page 397.)

Civil Service

SENATE

*BRIDGES (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.), Payne (R Maine), Smith (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) S 372 1-14-55. Amend section 12 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for payment of annuities thereunder to widowers of female employees who die in service. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 7 1-6-55. Permit payment of cost-of-living allowances outside continental U.S. at rates in excess of 25 percent of rate of basic compensation. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 9 1-6-55. Authorize Civil Service Commission and heads of all establishments in federal government to make available on a voluntary prepayment basis group hospital, medical, and other personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in federal service. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 311 1-11-55. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of government. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 496 1-18-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

*CARLSON (R Kan.), Beall (R Md.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Welker (R Idaho), Bennett (R Utah), Case (R S.D.) S 774 1-27-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government, authorize President to establish maximum number of positions under section 505 of Classification Act. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1490 3-18-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service:

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1874 5-2-55. Provide leave of absence for officers and employees stationed outside U.S. for use in U.S., its territories or possessions. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2019 5-19-55. Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 re redetermination of companies eligible to act as reinsurers, and amount of insurance to be allocated to each issuing company, and assumption of life insurance agreements of associations of Federal employees. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2231 6-27-55. Provide for improvement in system of personnel administration through establishment of senior civil service in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2232 6-27-55. Make provision re simplification of general schedule of Classification Act of 1949, as amended. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2233 6-27-55. Make provision re certification of eligibles under civil-service laws. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2234 6-27-55. Provide for simplified performance rating system for federal employees. Civil service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2237 6-27-55. Make provision re transfer of federal employees from classified civil service to another personnel merit system. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2437 7-11-55. Conform rate of compensation for position of solicitor in Department of Labor to rate of compensation provided for comparable positions. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2837 7-26-55. Provide that appointments to position of Deputy Maritime Administrator shall be made by Secretary of Commerce under civil-service laws. Civil Service.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1711 4-18-55. Grant career appointments to certain employees in positions under temporary or indefinite appointments. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 38 1-6-55. Grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 39 1-6-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re payment of increase in annuities authorized by amendment to sec. 4 (b), approved Sept. 30, 1949. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 63 1-6-55. Amend section 1 (d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, defining the duties of all officers and employees in the field service of the Bureau of Prisons, Federal Prison Industries, Inc. and the Public Health Service, re "detention" of inmates of federal prisons and hospitals. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 66 1-6-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to permit officers and employees of civil service to include, for retirement annuity purposes, service in employ of a state while engaged in carrying out, exclusively or primarily, federal-state cooperative projects. Civil Service.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Neely (D W.Va.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Langer (R N.D.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Pastore (D R.I.), Jackson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Hennings (D Mo.), Smathers (D Fla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Morse (I Ore.), Clements (D Ky.), Chavez (D N.M.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Green (D R.I.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 67 1-6-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 688 1-24-55. Authorize and direct Civil Service Commission to make a study of the classification of, and rates of basic compensation payable with respect to technical, scientific, and engineering positions in the classified civil service. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 912 2-1-55. Amend act of April 23, 1930 re uniform retirement date for authorized retirements of federal personnel. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1041 2-11-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1094 2-18-55. Amend section 402 of Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved Sept. 1, 1954 re date of enactment. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1153 2-21-55. Generally amend Civil Service Retirement Act. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1542 3-24-55. Authorize allowance for civilian officers and employees of government who are notaries public. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1580 3-30-55. Regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1761 4-20-55. Extend provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to members of Capitol guide service. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1792 4-25-55. Amend section 10 of Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, authorizing assumption of insurance obligations of any nonprofit association of federal employees with its members. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1849 4-28-55. Provide for grant of career-conditional and career appointments in competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2007 5-17-55. Continue exemption from Classification Act of 1949 of certain employees whose compensation is fixed and adjusted in accordance with prevailing rates. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2402 7-1-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing of certain annuities. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) (by request) S 2425 7-6-55. Authorize Civil Service Commission to make available on voluntary basis, group hospital, surgical, medical, and other personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in federal service, through facilities of prepayment group plans, group practice prepayment plans, federal employee organizations, and insurance companies. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2430 7-7-55. Amend section 9 of Hatch Act to eliminate provision thereof requiring 90 days' suspension as minimum penalty for violations. Rules.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) (by request) S 2628 7-25-55. Increase rates of compensation of heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Res 20 1-10-55. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to make such expenditures as it deems advisable, but not to exceed $250,000. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Res 33 1-21-55. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to make investigation re administration of civil-service system. Civil Service.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1293 3-4-55. Make provision re payment of salaries to recess appointees. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1424 3-14-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to provide annuities for widows of officers and employees separated from service with title to deferred annuity who die before having established valid claim for annuity. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 807 1-28-55. Adjust rates of annuities for certain employees retired under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 808 1-28-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide certain benefits for widows of employees who died prior to Feb. 28, 1948. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 809 1-28-55. Increase basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 810 1-28-55. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 812 1-28-55. Make retroactive section 6 (b) (2) of act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), as amended, dealing with restoration to government service of persons improperly discharged, suspended, or furloughed without pay under section 14 of Veterans Preference Act of 1944. Civil Service

LANGER (R N.D.) S 813 1-28-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of government. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 816 1-28-55. Grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years service. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 817 1-28-55. Provide maternity leave for government employees. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 855 2-1-55. Amend act of June 27, 1944, P.L. 359, to preserve equities of permanent classified civil-service employees of U.S. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2979 5-25-55. Provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2245 6-15-55. Include certain service performed for Members of Congress as annuitable service under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. Civil Service.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 949 2-4-55. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Douglas (D Ill.), Jackson (D Wash.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1191 2-23-55. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Butler (R Md.), S 1370 3-8-55. Amend P L 410, 78th Congress, re compensation for overtime, Sunday, and holiday work of employees of U.S. Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division. Labor.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Johnston (D S.C.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Monroney (D Okla.), Neely (D W.Va.), Pastore (D R.I.), Scott (D N.C.), Case (R N.J.) S 2493 7-11-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide equal benefits for surviving children of female employees as are provided for surviving children of male employees. Civil Service.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 1400 3-11-55. Provide increased annuities to certain civilian officials and employees who performed service in construction of Panama Canal. Civil Service.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2345 7-14-55. Include certain service performed for Members of Congress as annuitable service under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. Civil Service.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 2351 7-14-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) S 1300 3-4-55. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act approved Sept. 7, 1916, as amended, by providing for reimbursement of expenditures from Employees' Compensation Fund by federal employing agencies. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 78 1-6-55. Amend section 20 of Federal Employees Compensation Act, as amended, to extend time for filing certain claims for compensation. Labor.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 1949 5-11-55. Prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of U.S. who remain outside U.S. after having been indicted for certain offenses. Civil Service.

HOUSE

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 50 1-5-55. Provide for pay increase for government employees. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 6012 5-4-55. Place in classified (competitive) civil service position of deputy U.S. marshal. Civil Service.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) HR 8358 3-30-55. Provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 2385 2-2-55. Provide for credit, upon retirement of an officer or employee from government service, to individual account of such officer or employee in the civil-service retirement and disability fund of a sum representing compensation for accumulated and current sick leave. Civil Service.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 7457 7-19-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

BALDWIN (R Calif.) HR 5243 3-28-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended, re persons retired prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 25 1-5-55. Extend application of Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, executive branch of government. Civil Service.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 2965 1-25-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 6344 5-18-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to liberalize retirement benefits of female officers and employees. Civil Service.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 2810 1-24-55. Permit payment of certain cost-of-living allowances outside continental U.S. at rates in excess of 25 percent of rate of basic compensation. Civil Service.

BECKER (R N.Y.) HR 3085 1-26-55. Amend Classification Act of 1949 re rates of basic compensation for certain persons. Civil Service.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 616 1-5-55. Authorize withholding from salaries of government employees of amounts for charitable contributions. Civil Service.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 6590 6-1-55. Prohibit employment by government of U.S. of persons who are disloyal or who believe in right to strike against government of U.S. Civil Service.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H Con Res 2 1-5-55. Propose a code of ethics for government service. Civil Service.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 2551 1-20-55. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of government. Government Operations.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 74 1-5-55. Provide increases in rates of basic compensation of officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 2378 1-17-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re computation of annuities and age limitations for retirement of officers and employees of civil service. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4979 3-16-55. Authorize and direct Civil Service Commission to make study of classification of and rates of basic compensation payable re technical, scientific, and engineering positions in classified civil service. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 5817 4-25-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government, and authorize President to establish maximum number of positions under section 505 of Classification Act of 1949. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7179 7-6-55. Amend section 1 (d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re employees in hazardous occupations. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7180 7-6-55. Provide for granting of career-conditional and career appointments in competitive civil service to certain qualified employees of Department of Corrections of D.C. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7270 7-12-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 7325 7-21-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 743 1-5-55. Terminate executive power to authorize appointment to a permanent position in classified civil service of any specified individual who has not passed a competitive examination. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 547 1-5-55. Grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years service. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 5504 4-13-55. Adjust rates of annuities for certain employees retired under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 3880 2-10-55. Extend application of Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, executive branch of the government. Civil Service.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 4189 3-17-55. Regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of federal government. Government Operations.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 3819 2-8-55. Consolidate and revise certain provisions of law re additional compensation of civilian employees of federal government stationed outside continental U.S. and in Alaska, except as otherwise authorized therein, and facilitate recruitment, reduce turnover and compensate extra costs and hardships due to overseas assignments. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 3820 2-8-55. Provide leave of absence for officers and employees stationed outside U.S. for use in U.S., its territories or possessions. Civil Service.

CRAMER (R Fla.) HR 7696 7-29-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 7423 7-18-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 643 1-5-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for widows and widowers of retired employees, and widows of employees. Civil Service.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 85 1-5-55. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended with respect to annuities of certain retired employees who served in Alaska and Panama. Civil Service.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 87 1-5-55. Provide for garnishment, execution, or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of U.S. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 2826 1-24-55. Increase rates and amounts of compensation which may be earned by retired commissioned officers when employed by U.S. and provide that such rates and amounts shall increase or decrease as level of prices increases or decreases. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 2575 1-20-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for widows of certain former federal employees who had rendered 30 years of service. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 5043 4-26-55. Provide leave of absence for officers and employees stationed outside U.S. for use in U.S., its territories or possessions. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 5890 4-27-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 7183 7-6-55. Authorize dual employment of custodial employees in post-office buildings operated by General Services Administration. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 7377 7-25-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 4918 3-15-55. Amend section 3 of Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, to provide increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. Government Operations.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 6202 5-12-55. Provide that certain findings of disability made for purposes of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, shall be binding upon Veterans' Administration. Veterans.

DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 3759 2-8-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of certain employees of federal government. Civil Service.

DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 3760 2-8-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 17 1-5-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of certain employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 2117 1-13-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 2119 1-13-55. Prohibit prior approval or clearance on political basis of appointments to positions in classified (competitive) civil service. Civil Service.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H Res 27 1-5-55. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate policies that weaken protections under civil-service laws. Rules.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 7485 7-20-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

DOWDY (D Texas) HR 6903 6-20-55. Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 re determination of companies eligible to act as reinsurers, amount of insurance to be allocated to each issuing company, and assumption of life insurance agreements of associations of federal employees.

DOWDY (D Texas) H Con Res 121 5-3-55. Request President to return S 1094 to Senate to further amend Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act.

FASCELL (D Fla.) HR 5905 4-27-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employes of federal government. Civil Service.

FASCELL (D Fla.) HR 6295 5-17-55. Amend section 3 of Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, to provide increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. Government Operations.

FASCELL (D Fla.) HR 7378 7-25-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 1789 1-10-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or their instrumentalities. Civil Service.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) HR 4171 2-17-55. Permit certain officers and employees of Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration paid on monthly or per annum basis to acquire civil service status. Civil Service.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) HR 4203 2-18-55. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to eliminate provision by which U.S. citizens born in Puerto Rico are denied certain benefit rights assured under such act to other U.S. citizens. Labor.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 664 1-5-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for widows or widowers of federal employees who have rendered 35 years of service. Civil Service.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 2586 1-20-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to increase under certain conditions annuities payable to widow and children of officer or employee who dies in service of U.S. Civil Service.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 4665 3-7-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that employees with at least 30 years of service may retire with full annuities at 55 years of age. Civil Service.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 5929 4-28-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 6235 5-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to increase annuities of present and future annuitants. Civil Service.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 2112 1-26-55. Authorize, under regulations of Civil Service Commission, withholding, upon request, from compensation of federal employees amounts for payment of certain life and hospitalization insurance and credit union savings deposits. Civil Service.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 4124 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for widows of officers and employees separated from service with title to deferred annuity who die before having established a valid claim for annuity. Civil Service.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 7475 7-19-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 7330 7-21-55. Make provision re reduction in personnel procedure and preference of veterans. Civil Service.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 7331 7-21-55. Make provision re appeals by veterans under section 14 of Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. Civil Service.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 7496 7-20-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re increasing annuites. Civil Service.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 4173 2-17-55. Adjust rate of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 4204 2-18-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increased annuities for retired employees. Civil Service.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 7699 7-29-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 4205 2-18-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 2480 1-17-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for certain widows and widowers of retired employees and certain widows of employees. Civil Service.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 6377 5-19-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government; authorize President to establish maximum number of positions under section 505 of Classification Act of 1949. Civil Service.

GUBSER (R Calif) HR 7760 7-30-55. Provide for establishment of rates of compensation for positions in federal government in appropriate relationship to local prevailing rates for similar positions. Civil Service.

HALE (R Maine) HR 213 1-13-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to remove limitation on amount of regular annuity to which increase in annuity provided by act of July 16, 1952 is applicable. Civil Service.

HARVEY (R Ind.) HR 379 1-5-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 3806 4-28-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 7355 7-25-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as

amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 7390 7-14-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 7356 7-25-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

HYDE (R Md.) H J Res 220 2-17-55. Reimburse uncompensated leave to Government Printing Office employees earned during fiscal year 1932. Administration.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 6436 5-24-55. Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 re redetermination of companies eligible to act as reinsurers, amount of insurance to be allocated to each issuing company, and assumption of life insurance agreements of associations of federal employees. Civil Service.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 6629 6-2-55. Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 re determination of companies eligible to act as reinsurers, amount of insurance to be allocated to each issuing company, and assumption of life insurance agreements of associations of federal employees. Civil Service.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 7633 7-27-55. Provide means for granting of career-conditional and career appointments in competitive civil service to certain qualified employees serving under temporary or indefinite appointments having not less than 10 years of aggregate service. Civil Service.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 771 1-5-55. Provide that failure of any officer or employee of U.S. to answer certain questions shall result in removal from his position or office. Civil Service.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 5887 4-27-55. Provide in certain cases that person holding position subject to Classification Act of 1949 who is placed in lower grade shall not receive less pay as result thereof. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 813 1-5-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re leaves of absence granted employees while improving working conditions of members. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4207 2-18-55. Extend benefits under civil-service retirement system to certain former Members of Congress. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 7431 7-18-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

KILGORE (D Texas) HR 7636 7-27-55. Amend section 402 of Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved Sept. 1, 1954 (title IV, PL 763, 83d Cong.), as amended re furnishing of uniforms or allowances out of appropriations. Civil Service.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7635 7-27-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 2809 1-20-55. Provide that merchant seamen who were captured or interned by German or Japanese governments during World War II shall be entitled to preference in federal employment. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 458 1-5-55. Amend act of August 1, 1941, to include Public Health Service officers. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 1581 1-6-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to authorize U.S. and D.C. to grant temporary employment for not more than 30 days in any calendar year to certain annuitants under such act. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 1582 1-6-55. Amend sec. 4 (a) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 re substitution of sum of $30 for $25. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 1583 1-6-55. Provide widows annuity upon death of employee prior to attainment of age 50 of surviving widow. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 1584 1-6-55. Grant civil-service employees retirement after 25 years service. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 1585 1-6-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to change formula to one based on 3 year average. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 2613 1-20-55. Extend benefits of section 1 (c) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to employees who are voluntarily separated after having rendered 20 years of service but prior to attainment of age 55. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 2614 1-20-55. Amend section 1 (d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re prorating of annuities for employee who has rendered 20 years or more of service. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 2615 1-20-55. Grant civil-service employees retirement after 35 years service. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 2616 1-20-55. Grant longevity pay-step increases to federal employees on equal basis upon completion by them of 10, 13, and 16 years of service, respectively. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 2617 1-20-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 2618 1-20-55. Include all types of compensation paid to officers and employees of federal government by federal government within scope of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3235 1-27-55. Amend Classification Act of 1949 re allocation of basic rates of compensation. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4077 2-16-55. Amend section 12 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for payment of annuities thereunder to widowers of female employees who die in service. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4078 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29 1930, as amended, to provide uniform rate for computation of all annuities. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4079 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended, to provide that surviving widows or widowers of retiring employees shall automatically be entitled to annuity equal to 50 percent of annuity earned by retiring employee without requiring retiring employees to elect to take reduced annuities. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4080 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave over 90 days be credited to retirement fund. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4081 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide optional retirement at 60 years after 25 years of service with full annuity. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4082 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide equal benefits for surviving children of female employees as are provided for surviving children of male employees. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4083 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to eliminate reduction in annuity made for surviving spouse, if spouse does not survive. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4084 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide full annuity compensation for employees involuntarily separated after having rendered at least 25 years of service. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4085 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that annuities shall be adjusted simultaneously with general adjustments in federal employees salaries. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4087 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re persons whose duties include dangerous occupational hazards. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4088 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide optional retirement at age 55 with 30 years service. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4089 2-16-55. Amend section 4 (a) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re that no annuity should exceed 80 per centum of highest average annual compensation. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4125 2-16-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended to exempt from taxation annuities of retired employees. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4735 3-8-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for widows of certain former federal employees who had rendered 25 years of service. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 5661 4-19-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to increase annuities of widows under such act. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 5903 4-27-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 7240 7-11-55. Permit certain persons to take noncompetitive examinations for positions in competitive civil service comparable to those which they held as employees of a state. Civil Service.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) (by request) HR 4737 3-8-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended to provide for retirement of certain officers and employees involuntarily separated from positions excepted from classified civil service. Civil Service.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 337 1-5-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide increased retirement benefits for certain officers and employees of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 7562 7-25-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 2419 1-17-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of certain employees of federal government. Civil Service.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 2157 1-13-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. Civil Service.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7497 7-20-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 6587 6-1-55. Amend Classification Act of 1949 re exclusion of crafts, trades and labor positions therefrom. Civil Service.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 139 1-5-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to include accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 3900 2-10-55. Amend section 12 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for payment of annuities thereunder to widowers of female employees who die in service. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7507 7-20-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4523 3-1-55. Amend section 7 of Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide that benefits may be paid under such act concurrently with retired pay under title III of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948. Labor.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3665 2-7-55. Amend section 1(d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended to provide certain benefits for employees engaged in law - enforcement work who, because of disability or other reasons, are unable to complete 20 years of service in such work. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3791 2-8-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re coverage creditable service, employee deductions and deposits, retirement, computation of annuities, lump-sum and other benefits, re-employment of annuitants, exemption from legal processes, and adjustment of prior rights. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3792 2-8-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to increase amount of annuities. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 5904 4-27-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 2422 1-17-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 5900 4-27-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 6691 6-7-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increase of annuity of certain retired employees or survivors of certain deceased or retired employees. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 830 1-5-55. Provide that certain government officers and employees shall be excused from duty for sufficient period of time to vote in elections. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2165 1-13-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 re interest on amounts in civil-service retirement and disability fund credited to individual accounts of former officers and employees of U.S. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2639 1-20-55. Amend Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize longevity step increases for officers and employees in grades above grade 15 of general schedule. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 3687 2-7-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4688 3-7-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6348 5-18-55. Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, re inclusion of federal employees paying into mutual benefit associations. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6511 5-26-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7618 7-26-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7619 7-26-55. Adjust rates of compensation of heads of executive departments and of certain other officials of federal government. Civil Service.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 3793 2-8-55. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal federal employees. Civil Service.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 7003 7-20-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 831 1-5-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that surviving widows or widowers of

retiring employees shall automatically be entitled to annuity equal to 50 percent of annuity earned by retiring employee without requiring retiring employees to elect to take reduced annuities. Civil Service.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 7286 7-12-55. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide that compensation paid thereunder shall be based on wage rates currently in effect. Labor.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 7415 7-18-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 4742 3-8-55. Amend Classification Act of 1949 re exclusion of crafts, trades and labor positions therefrom. Civil Service.

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 5437 3-31-55. Provide for granting of career-conditional and career appointments in competitive civil service to certain qualified employees serving under indefinite appointments. Civil Service.

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 5786 4-21-55. Amend Public Law 410, 78th Cong., re compensation for overtime, Sunday and holiday work of employees of U.S. Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division. Commerce.

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 7482 7-19-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

PFOST (D Idaho) HR 5904 4-27-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

PHILLIPS (D Calif.) HR 3455 2-2-55. Amend Federal Employees' Group Insurance Act of 1954 to bring employees of Gallaudet College within its coverage. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 471 1-5-55. Provide additional compensation for federal employees. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 3934 2-10-55. Provide for recognition of organizations of postal and other federal employees. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 3935 2-10-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide for officers and employees within purview thereof additional benefits re qualification for retirement and computation of principal and survivor annuities. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 7567 7-25-55. Extend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to certain employees of Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone government. Civil Service.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 166 1-5-55. Provide payment of compensation to certain government employees improperly discharged, suspended, or furloughed, or improperly reduced in compensation. Civil Service.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 4014 3-14-55. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 5569 4-14-55. Repeal those provisions of law which exclude from federal old-age and survivors insurance system service performed by individual in employ of his son, daughter, spouse or parent. Ways and Means.

REES (R Kan.) HR 2425 1-17-55. Increase efficiency and economy in federal government by providing for training of federal civilian officers and employees in performance of official duties. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 3050 1-20-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for certain widows and widowers of retired employees. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 3052 1-20-55 Provide for payment of annuities to certain former employees of government. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 4570 3-10-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government, and authorize President to establish maximum number of positions under section 505 of Classification Act. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7050 6-20-55. Amend act of Oct. 15, 1949, re rate of compensation of Chairman of Council of Economic Advisers. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7341 7-11-55. Authorize Civil Service Commission to make available on voluntary basis, group hospital, surgical, medical and other personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in federal service, through facilities of prepayment group plans, group practice prepayment plans, federal employee organizations and insurance companies. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7630 7-26-55. Adjust rates of compensation of heads of executive departments and of certain other officials of federal government. Civil Service.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5825 4-25-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that certain officers and employees involuntarily separated from positions in classified (competitive) civil service may retire at age 55. Civil Service.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 5751 4-20-55. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act, approved Sept. 7, 1916, as amended, by providing for reimbursement of expenditures from employees' compensation fund by federal employing agencies. Labor.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 697 1-5-55. Amend sec. 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 2875 1-24-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide certain benefits for widows of employees who died prior to Feb. 29, 1948. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 5902 4-27-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 7360 7-13-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 2432 1-17-55. Provide that any federal employee who refuses to answer question of committee of Congress re Communist, Communist-front or subversive affiliations shall be removed immediately from position or office held by him. Civil Service.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 2433 1-17-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for those civilian employees engaged in hazardous occupations in any branch of federal service. Civil Service.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 2191 1-13-55. Grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service. Civil Service.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 3799 2-8-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 4228 2-18-55. Authorize and direct Civil Service Commission to make study of classification of and rates of basic compensation payable re technical, scientific and engineering positions in classified civil service. Civil Service.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 2090 1-13-55. Include certain service performed for Members of Congress as annuitable service under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. Civil Service.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 476 1-5-55. Amend Public Law 410, 78th Congress, re compensation for overtime, Sunday, and holiday work of employees of U.S. Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division. Commerce.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 7366 7-13-55. Permit all civil officers and employees of U.S. to take part in political activities. House Administration.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 47 1-5-55. Provide a cost-of-living pay increase for officers and employees of U.S. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 179 1-5-55. Extend benefits of Federal Employees' Compensation Act to volunteer firemen injured while performing duty as firemen on real property under exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 3484 2-2-55. Provide for programs of in-service and out-service training for government employees. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) H Con Res 17 1-5-55. Provide a code of ethics for government service. Civil Service.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 736 1-5-55. Extend application of Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, executive branch of Government. Civil Service.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 2999 1-25-55. Amend Federal Employees Compensation Act as amended, re computation of disability payments in case of certain seamen and other persons. Labor.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 3946 2-10-55. Permit employees of Panama Canal Company who are piloting vessels through Panama Canal to retire under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, after 20 years of service. Civil Service.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 6416 5-23-55. Continue exemption from Classification Act of 1949 of certain employees whose compensation is fixed and adjusted in accordance with prevailing rates. Civil Service.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 484 1-5-55. Amend Sec 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, re definition of detention. Civil Service.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 4966 3-16-55. Amend section 202 (7) of Classification Act of 1949, re employees in recognized trades or crafts. Civil Service.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 7437 7-18-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 7257 7-11-55. Increase annual compensation of members of Interstate Commerce Commission. Civil Service.

SIMPSON (R. Ill.) HR 7367 7-14-55. Increase annual compensation of members of Federal Communications Commission. Civil Service.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4531 3-1-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (R Calif.) HR 3053 4-18-55. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to establish additional wage basis for computing compensation in cases of recurrence of disability and in cases of death occurring subsequent to such recurrence. Labor.

TEAGUE (R Calif.) HR 5617 4-18-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to extend certain survivors' benefits under act to widowers of employees. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (R Calif.) HR 5618 4-18-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 re certain survivors benefits. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (R Calif.) HR 6273 5-16-55. Amend Civil Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re employees engaged in harzardous occupations. Civil Service.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 6545 5-26-55. Provide for simplification of General Schedule of Classification Act of 1949, as amended. Civil Service.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 6547 5-27-55. Provide for simplified performance rating system for federal employees. Civil Service.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 6548 5-27-55. Make provision re transfer of federal employees from classified civil service to another personnel merit system. Civil Service.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 6549 5-27-55. Provide for improvement in system of personnel administration through establishment of senior civil service. Civil Service.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) HR 3469 2-2-55. Amend Federal Employees' Group Insurance Act of 1954 to bring employees of Gallaudet College within its coverage. Civil Service.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) HR 7438 7-18-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 3340 1-31-55. Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 3948 2-10-55. Amend section 402 of Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved Sept. 1, 1954, re change of effective date. Civil Service.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 5620 4-18-55. Regulate hours and wages of federal government employees whose wages are established by wage boards and administrative authority. Civil Service.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 5621 4-18-55. Regulate payment of overtime wages paid to federal government employees whose wages are established by wage boards and other administrative authority. Civil Service.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 5906 4-27-55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 7610 7-26-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

VAN PELT (R Wis.) HR 5153 3-22-55. Provide that compensation under Federal Employees Compensation Act may be paid to persons who prior to Jan. 1, 1940 suffered certain injuries resulting in permanent disability. Labor.

WATTS (D Ky.) HR 5624 4-19-55. Grant career appointments to certain employees in positions under temporary or indefinite appointments. Civil Service.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 5144 3-22-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended, providing setting out periods of service in federal government for purposes of said act. Civil Service.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 2691 1-20-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended, so as to provide certain benefits for widows of employees who died prior to Feb. 29, 1948. Civil Service.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 6027 5-4-55. Authorize withholding from salaries of government employees of amounts for certain charitable contributions. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 540 1-5-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide benefits for widows of employees who died prior to February 28, 1948. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3960 2-10-55. Regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of federal government. Government Operations.

WRIGHT (D Texas) HR 7562 7-20-55. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 7508 7-20-55 Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re increasing annuities. Civil Service.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3668 4-19-55. Provide that where injured employee is required, under Federal Employees' Compensation Act to submit to physical examination, he shall be furnished with copy of physician's report. Labor.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) HR 4831 3-10-55. Amend Federal Employers' Liability Act, re liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases. Judiciary.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) HR 5525 4-13-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to increase annuities of principal and survivor annuitants. Civil Service.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) HR 6230 5-18-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of

May 29, 1930, to provide that annuities of certain officers and employees engaged in enforcement of criminal laws of U.S. may be based on not to exceed 40 years of service. Civil Service.

Commemorative

SENATE

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 1695 4-14-55. Provide for issuance of special 10-cent piece in recognition of recent discovery of vaccine by Dr. Jonas E. Salk for prevention of poliomyelitis. Banking and Currency.

BENDER (R Ohio) S J Res 96 7-29-55. Establish National Shrine Commission to select and procure site and formulate plans for construction of permanent memorial building in memory of veterans of Civil War. Rules.

BUSH (R Conn.) S J Res 65 4-13-55. Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim May 11, 1955, Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats. Judiciary.

*BUTLER (R Md.), Beall (R Md.) S 336 1-11-55. Authorize investigation and report on advisability of national monument in Brooklyn, N.Y. Interior.

BUTLER(R Md.) S 1453 3-15-55. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of 300th anniversary of arrival of first Jewish people in America. Civil Service.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 783 1-27-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late Senator Robert A. Taft. Civil Service.

*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Jenner (R Ind.) S 786 1-27-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 75th anniversary of first electrically lighted city in world, Wabash, Ind. Civil Service.

*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Jenner (R Ind.) S J Res 22 1-27-55. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim Oct. 11, 1955 General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 10 1-6-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of memory of Amelia Earhart. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 226 1-10-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Shawnee Mission as national monument. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 227 1-10-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing as national monument a site on Old Sante Fe Trail near Dodge City, Kan. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 228 1-10-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort Hays as national monument. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 229 1-10-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Alcove Springs, located in Marshall County, Kan. as national monument. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 230 1-10-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort Larned as national monument. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 231 1-10-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Medicine Lodge Indian Peace Treaty site as national monument and historic shrine. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 232 1-10-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Waconda Spring, Mitchell County, Kan. as national monument. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 495 1-18-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Rock City as national monument. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 566 1-21-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp to commemorate establishment of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., military post. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 567 1-21-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp to commemorate Young Women's Christian Association. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 568 1-21-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of leaders who pioneered in field of mental health. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 569 1-21-55. Provide for issuance of special stamp to commemorate Christopher "Kit" Carson. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 737 1-26-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort Wallace, in Wallace County, Kan. as national monument. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1335 3-8-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Huron Cemetery, Kansas City, Kan. as national monument. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1704 4-18-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of establishment of Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Civil Service.

CASE (R S.D.) S 113 1-6-55. Amend act entitled "An act to incorporate Roosevelt Memorial Association", approved May 31, 1920, as amended, to permit corporation to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc. Judiciary.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1161 2-22-55. Abolish Fossil Cycad National Monument, S.D. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1506 3-18-55. Authorize issuance of special stamp commemorative of 50th anniversary of U.S. Forest Service and its accomplishments in conservation. Civil Service.

*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 2401 7-1-55. Provide that likenesses of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln as produced on Mount Rushmore National Memorial appear on $1 bills. Banking and Currency.

CASE (R S.D.) S 2742 8-1-55. Authorize issuance of special stamp commemorative of 50th anniversary of founding and accomplishments of conservation movement in U.S. Civil Service.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S. 2439 7-11-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 250th anniversary of founding of city of Albuquerque, N.M. Banking and Currency.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 71 5-13-55. Commend foundation known as Memorial to American Indian Foundation for its project to establish permanent memorial in honor of North American Indians. Interior.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2329 6-27-55. Provide for issuance of special series of stamps to commemorate opening of new Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. Civil Service.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) S 2907 7-22-55. Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 120th anniversary of signing of Texas declaration of independence and battles of Alamo, Goliard and San Jacinto, in year 1836. Banking and Currency.

DANIEL (D Texas) S J Res 58 3-23-55. Designate first day of May, 1955 as Loyalty Day. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1002 2-18-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of Illinois State Normal University. Civil Service.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S J Res 90 7-14-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to erect monument in city of Decatur, Ill., to memory of, and in honor of, Grand Army of Republic. Interior.

*DUFF (R Pa.), Martin (R Pa.) S 463 1-14-55. Authorize issuance of commemorative medals to certain societies of which Benjamin Franklin was member, founder or sponsor in observance of 250th anniversary of his birth. Banking and Currency.

FREAR (D Del.) S. J Res 16 1-14-55. Authorize issuance of stamp in commemoration of life of Emily P. Bissell. Civil Service.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 791 1-28-55. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of 175th anniversary of arrival of French Expeditionary Forces in America. Civil Service.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2494 7-6-55. Provide that Lock and Dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead Lock and Dam. Public Works.

*IVES (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.) S 732 1-26-55. Promote public cooperation in rehabilitation and preservation of nation's important historic properties in New York City area. Interior.

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 63 3-30-55. Establish commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt. Judiciary.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 206 1-10-55. Provide for issuance of special series of postage stamps in observance of 25th anniversary of National Cotton Week. Civil Service

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 62 3-30-55. Dedicate Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery as permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee. Rules.

KILGORE (D W. Va.) S J Res 24 1-21-55. Authorize President of U.S. to designate Oct. 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day. Judiciary.

*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Johnson (D Texas), Bridges (R N.H.), Byrd (D Va.), Millikin (R Colo.), George (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Robertson (D Va.), Smith (R N.J.), Eastland (D Miss.), Bricker (R Ohio), Frear (D Del.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Pastore (D R.I.), Welker (R Idaho), Mansfield (D Mont.), Carlson (R Kan.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Bender (R Ohio), Holland (D Fla.), Bennett (R Utah), Russell (D Ga.), Capehart (R Ind.), Hill (D Ala.), Butler (R Md.), Ellender (D La.), Williams (R Del.), Allott (R Colo.), Case (R S.D.), Curtis (R Neb.), Duff (R Pa.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Flanders (R Vt.), Hruska (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Iowa), Martin (R Pa.), Mundt (R S.D.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Smith (R Maine), Watkins (R Utah), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.), Purtell (R Conn.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Beall (R Md.), Kuchel (R Calif.), McClellan (D Ark.), Case (R N.J.), Thye (R Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Bush (R Conn.), Anderson (D N.M.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Cotton (R N.H.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) S Con Res 44 6-23-55. Erect on Capitol grounds memorial bell tower in memory of Robert A. Taft. Rules.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1446 3-15-55. Provide that special gold star shall be added to flag of U.S. in honor of members of armed forces who have died in service of their country. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 35 2-1-55. Make January 30 of each year legal public holiday in commemoration of birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y. S J Res 73 5-31-55. Establish commission to formulate plans for memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Rules.

*LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) S Con Res 6 1-21-55. Resolve that Congress shall join people of Louisiana in commemorating bicentennial anniversary of migration of Acadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S J Res 54 3-8-55. Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim Oct. 11, 1955, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 95 7-21-55. Authorize acceptance of gift from Ericsson Memorial Committee. Rules.

*MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) S 962 2-1-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late Charles Russell. Civil Service.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1294 3-10-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late E. S. Paxson. Civil Service.

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.) S 916 2-4-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of Andrew W. Mellon. Civil Service.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 2628 5-20-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of fiftieth anniversary of admission of state of Oklahoma into Union. Banking and Currency.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1305 3-10-55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish commission for celebration of 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton" approved Aug. 20, 1954. Judiciary.

*MUNDT (R S.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Langer (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Barrett (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S J Res 69 5-4-55. Establish Crazy Horse Memorial Commission to provide for construction of permanent national memorial to North American Indians. Interior.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bible (D Nev.), Bush (R Conn.), Case (R S.D.), Duff (R Pa.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Gore (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kilgore (D W. Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Chavez (D N.M.), Monroney (D Okla.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Malone (D Nev.), Mundt (R S.D.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Scott (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Young (R N.D.) S J Res 191 7-30-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for protection, in public interest, of natural resources of U.S. Interior.

POTTER (R Mich.) S J Res 66 4-18-55. Provide for coinage of medal in recognition of distinguished contribution to medicine made by Dr. Jonas Salk. Banking and Currency.

POTTER (R Mich.) S J Res 95 7-26-55. Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans and estimates for erection of suitable memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing. Rules.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 2868 5-25-55 Amend joint resolution of August 30, 1954, re establishment of Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 6 1-6-55. Provide for investigating feasibility of establishing coordinated local, state, and federal program in city of Boston, Mass. for preserving historic properties, objects and buildings in that area. Interior.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 7 1-6-55. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1955 General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 975 3-8-55. Provide for issuance of special series of postage stamps in commemoration of invaluable service rendered to U.S. by Amelia Earhart Putnam. Civil Service.

SMITH (R Maine) S J Res 11 1-10-55. Designate rose as national flower of U.S. Judiciary.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1475 3-16-55. Authorize issuance of special stamp commemorative of 125th anniversary of establishment of savings and loan associations in America. Civil Service.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1910 5-9-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 100th anniversary of admission of state of Minnesota into Union. Banking and Currency.

THYE (R Minn.) S 2353 7-14-55. Provide for establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. Interior.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1630 4-1-55. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps in recognition of founding of first kindergarten in U.S. Civil Service.

HOUSE

ABBITT (D Va.) **HR 4165** 2-17-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Thomas Paine. Civil Service.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) **HR 54** 1-5-55. Declare October 12 to be a legal holiday. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) **HR 6516** 5-26-55. Designate building to be constructed as principal office of Atomic Energy Commission under act of May 6, 1955, as "Enrico Fermi Building," to provide for establishment therein of appropriate memorial to Dr. Fermi. Atomic Energy.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) **H J Res 407** 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

ANDERSEN (R Minn.) **HR 4238** 5-17-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial of admission of Minnesota into Union. Banking and Currency.

ANDERSEN (R Minn.) **HR 6340** 5-16-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the centennial of admission of state of Minnesota into Union. Banking and Currency.

ANDREWS (D Ala.) **HR 7131** 6-30-55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) **H J Res 400** 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) **H J Res 415** 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

BARRETT (D Pa.) **HR 2371** 1-17-55. Declare Good Friday in each year to be legal public holiday. Judiciary.

BASS (D Tenn.) **HR 7119** 6-30-55. Provide for erection of statue of David Crockett in national statuary hall of the Capitol. House Administration.

BEAMER (R Ind.) **HR 1553** 1-6-55. Issue postage stamp commemorating 75th anniversary of first electrically lighted city in the world, Wabash, Ind. Civil Service.

BECKER (R N.Y.) **HR 251** 1-5-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late Senator Robert A. Taft. Civil Service.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) **H J Res 290** 4-26-55. Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim May 11, 1955, Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats. Judiciary.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 2099** 1-13-55. Abolish Fossil Cycad National Monument, S.D. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 3992** 2-14-55. Provide for erection of monument to Chief Red Cloud on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Administration.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 7685** 7-28-55. Provide that likenesses of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln as produced on Mount Rushmore National Memorial appear on $1 bills. Banking and Currency.

BERRY (R S.D.) **H J Res 382** 5-5-55. Establish Crazy Horse Memorial Commission to provide for construction of permanent national memorial to North American Indians. Interior.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) **HR 6291** 5-17-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial of admission of state of Minnesota into Union. Banking and Currency.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) **H J Res 418** 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

BOGGS (D La.) **H J Res 146** 1-20-55. Preserve for posterity archives establishing fundamental history of America made by heroic men and women who emigrated from foreign lands to establish the plantation and colonies of America. House Administration.

BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) **H J Res 102** 1-10-55. Designate the rose as national flower of U.S. House Administration.

BONNER (D N.C.) **HR 6704** 6-13-55. Authorize coinage of special 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 250th anniversary of founding of Bath, N.C. Banking and Currency.

BONNER (D N.C.) **HR 6940** 6-15-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 250th anniversary of founding of Bath, N.C. Civil Service.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) **H J Res 119** 1-13-55. Declare Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday. Judiciary.

BOW (R Ohio) **H J Res 95** 1-6-55. Make Constitution Day a legal holiday. Judiciary.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) **HR 7123** 6-30-55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

BROYHILL (R Va.) **H J Res 274** 3-30-55. Pay honor and tribute to memory of Robert E. Lee, and dedicate Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery as permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee. Administration.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) **H J Res 8** 1-5-55. Designate March 30 of each year as "Shut-In's Day". Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **HR 1774** 1-10-55. Abolish Verendrye National Monument, and provide for continued use by North Dakota for a state historic site. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **H J Res 186** 1-10-55. Declare 14th of June in each year to be a legal holiday, and request President to issue proclamation commemorating 176th anniversary of U.S. flag. Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **H J Res 397** 7-21-55. Establish National Shrine Commission to select and procure site and formulate plans for construction of permanent memorial building in memory of veterans of Civil War. Public Works.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) **HR 5809** 4-18-55. Provide for establishment of Blennerhassett Island National Monument on Blennerhassett Island in Ohio River near Parkersburg, W.Va. Interior.

BYRNE (D Pa.) **HR 2381** 1-17-55. Authorize issuance of commemorative medals to certain societies of which Benjamin Franklin was member in observance of 250th anniversary of his birth. Banking and Currency.

CARLYLE (D N.C.) **HR 4202** 2-18-55. Direct Secretary of Interior in cooperation with Secretary of Army to erect at Dunn, N.C. suitable memorial to late Maj. Gen. William Carey Lee. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) **H J Res 311** 5-23-55. Erect memorial to memory of Albert Einstein. House Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) **H J Res 419** 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) **HR 4814** 3-3-55. Provide that Mikveh Israel Cemetery in Philadelphia, Pa. shall be national shrine. Interior.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **H J Res 127** 1-17-55. Designate Saturday before Palm Sunday each year as Crippled Children's Day. Judiciary.

CLARK (D Pa.) **H J Res 429** 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) **H J Res 222** 2-18-55. Authorize creation of federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in city of Washington, D.C. of appropriate permanent memorial to memory of great Italian navigator and discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus. Administration.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) **HR 649** 1-5-55. Make first Tuesday after first Monday in November, in even-numbered years, a legal holiday. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **H J Res 278** 4-14-55. Provide that gold medal be coined and presented to Dr. Jonas E. Salk in honor of his achievements in field of medicine. Banking and Currency.

DENTON (D Ind.) **HR 652** 1-5-55. Make first Tuesday after first Monday in November, in even-numbered years, a legal holiday. Judiciary.

DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) **HR 94** 1-5-55. Provide for the issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late Sen. Robert A. Taft. Civil Service.

DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) **H J Res 277** 4-13-55. Provide for coinage of medal in recognition of distinguished contribution to medicine made by Dr. Jonas Salk. Banking and Currency.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **H J Res 435** 8-3-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

DODD (D Conn.) **HR 4293** 2-23-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 200th anniversary of birth of Nathan Hale. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **H J Res 35** 1-5-55. Designate first Tuesday of March of each year as National Teachers Day. Judiciary.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) **HR 5110** 5-21-55. Declare October 12 to be legal holiday. Judiciary.

DORN (R N.Y.) **HR 2347** 1-27-55. Provide for erection of suitable monument at grave of Samuel Chester Reid, a naval hero of War of 1812 and designer of flag of U.S. House Administration.

DURHAM (D N.C.) **HR 6710** 6-8-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp commemorating 175th anniversary of Revolutionary War Battle of Guilford Court House, N.C. Civil Service.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **H J Res 421** 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 7130** 6-30-55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 6904** 6-20-55. Provide for establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. Interior.

EVINS (D Tenn.) **HR 7729** 7-29-55. Authorize coinage of 10-cent pieces in commemoration of late Cordell Hull. Banking and Currency.

FINO (R N.Y.) **HR 6518** 5-26-55. Designate building to be constructed as principal office of Atomic Energy Commission under act of May 6, 1955, as "Enrico Fermi Building," to provide for establishment therein of appropriate memorial to Dr. Fermi. Atomic Energy.

FLOOD (D Pa.) **HR 4121** 2-16-55. Declare October 12 to be legal holiday. Judiciary.

FORAND (D R.I.) **HR 6519** 5-26-55. Designate building to be constructed as principal office of Atomic Energy Commission under act of May 6, 1955, as "Enrico Fermi Building," to provide for establishment therein of appropriate memorial to Dr. Fermi. Atomic Energy.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) **HR 7566** 7-20-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Chief John Ross. Civil Service.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 6455** 5-25-55. Amend joint resolution approved August 30, 1954, re establishment of Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. Judiciary.

FULTON (R Pa.) **HR 2396** 1-17-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late Philip Murray. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) **HR 3592** 2-3-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of John M. Phillips. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) **HR 3593** 2-3-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Andrew W. Mellon. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) **H J Res 356** 6-22-55. Authorize creation of federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in city of Washington, D.C., of appropriate permanent memorial to memory of great Italian navigator and discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus. House Administration.

GAVIN (R Pa.) **H J Res 431** 8-1-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

GENTRY (D Texas) **HR 7187** 7-6-55. Provide for establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. Interior.

GORDON (D Ill.) **H J Res 101** 1-6-55. Authorize President to proclaim October 11, 1955, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) **HR 5931** 4-29-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 125th anniversary of establishment of savings and loan movement. Civil Service.

GRANT (D Ala.) **HR 7232** 7-11-55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

GROSS (R Iowa) **HR 429** 1-5-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of the Little Brown Church in the Vale. Civil Service.

GUBSER (R Calif.) **H Con Res 119** 5-2-55. Express sense of Congress re issuance of commemorative 10-cent piece to commemorate discovery by Dr. Jonas Salk of Salk poliomyelitis vaccine and honor National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for its sponsorship of March of Dimes campaign which provided funds to make such discovery possible. Banking and Currency.

HALE (R Maine) **H J Res 122** 1-13-55. Designate fourth Saturday of August of each year as Children's Day in sports. Judiciary.

HAND (D N.J.) **H J Res 108** 1-10-55. Designate first Sunday in June of each year as Shut-In's Day. Judiciary.

HARRISON (D Va.) **HR 6454** 5-25-55. Amend joint resolution approved August 30, 1954, re establishment of Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) **H Con Res 177** 6-27-55. Erect on Capitol grounds memorial bell tower in memory of Robert A. Taft. House Administration.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) **H J Res 416** 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

HOPE (R Kan.) **HR 112** 1-5-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress on advisability of establishing Medicine Lodge Indian Peace Treaty site as national monument or historic shrine. Interior.

HOPE (R Kan.) **HR 767** 1-5-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort Larned as national monument. Interior.

HOPE (R Kan.) **HR 2136** 1-13-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisibility of establishing as national monument site on Old Santa Fe Trail near Dodge City, Kan. Interior.

HORAN (R Wash.) **H J Res 109** 1-10-55. Provide for Father's Day. Judiciary.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) **HR 7123** 6-30-55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) H J Res 422 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 7134 6-30-55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 6411 5-23-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial of admission of state of Minnesota into Union. Banking and Currency.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 1806 1-10-55. Amend act re Roosevelt Memorial Association to permit it to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc. D.C.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 773 1-5-55. Provide for erection of memorial to four heroic chaplains who sacrificed their lives in sinking of steamship Dorchester. Administration.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 49 1-5-55. Authorize creation of Federal Memorial Commission to consider plans for construction in Washington, D.C. of an appropriate memorial to Christopher Columbus. Administration.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 52 1-5-55. Request President to designate Memorial Day, 1955, as a day for a nationwide prayer for peace. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 53 1-5-55. Designate November 19, anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 54 1-5-55. Designate fourth Sunday in September of each year as Interfaith Day. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 56 1-5-55. Authorize President to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 6520 5-26-55. Designate building to be constructed as principal office of Atomic Energy Commission under act of May 6, 1955, as "Enrico Fermi Building," to provide for establishment therein of appropriate memorial to Dr. Fermi. Atomic Energy.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 57 1-5-55. Authorize creation of Federal Memorial Commission to plan for construction in Washington, D.C., of a memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt. House Administration.

KING (D Calif.) H J Res 400 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 5120 1-25-55. Promote public cooperation in rehabilitation and preservation of nation's important historic properties in New York City area. Interior.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 6265 5-16-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial of admission of state of Minnesota into Union. Banking and Currency.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 456 1-5-55. Name Veterans' Administration hospital, Boston, Mass., the William P. Connery, Jr., Memorial Veterans' Hospital. Veterans.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 550 1-5-55. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of freedom of the press with a likeness of Heywood Broun. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 6304 5-12-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp to commemorate Patriot's Day. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 15 1-5-55. Provide that next transport-type vessel commissioned in U.S. Navy shall be named the Paul Revere. Armed Services.

LANHAM (D Ga.) H J Res 58 1-5-55. Designate first Sunday in June of each year as Shut-In's Day. Judiciary.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 3448 2-2-55. Provide for issuance of postage stamp, in commemoration of Bowne House, located in Flushing, Queens County, N.Y., which Bowne House was dedicated as national shrine to religious freedom and tolerance on October 10, 1945. Civil Service.

LOVRE (R S.D.) H J Res 342 6-14-55. Authorize erection of statue of Leif Ericsson in D.C. House Administration.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 6366 5-16-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial of admission of state of Minnesota into Union. Banking and Currency.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 281 1-5-55. Authorize President to issue posthumously in name of George Washington a commission as General of the Army. Armed Services.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 187 2-2-55. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim Oct. 11, 1955, Gen. Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 207 2-8-55. Provide for investigating feasibility of establishing coordinated local, state and federal program in city of Boston, Mass. and general vicinity thereof for preserving historic properties, objects and buildings in that area. Interior.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 193 7-25-55. Extend felicitations of Congress to Commonwealth of Massachusetts on 175th anniversary of establishment of its constitution.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 323 1-5-55. Make Flag Day legal public holiday. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 329 1-5-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of American schoolteacher. Civil Service.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 61 1-5-55. Designate first Sunday of June of each year as National Teachers Day. Judiciary.

McDOWELL (D Del.) H J Res 406 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 4812 3-10-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of memory of Amelia Earhart. Civil Service.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) H J Res 401 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H J Res 163 1-24-55. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim Oct. 11, 1955 General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 6267 5-16-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent piece to commemorate centennial of admission of state of Minnesota into Union. Banking and Currency.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H J Res 273 3-30-55. Establish commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt. Judiciary.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 140 1-5-55. Provide issuance of special postage stamp to commemorate 100th anniversary of Ill. State Normal University. Civil Service.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 2421 1-17-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial celebration of incorporation of city of Dover, N.H. Banking and Currency.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 5255 3-29-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate construction of New Hampshire Marine Memorial as first memorial in U.S. in honor of men and women who lost their lives at sea in all wars, to be erected at Hampton Beach, N.H. Banking and Currency.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4373 2-24-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late Charles Russell. Civil Service.

METCALF (D Mont.) H J Res 402 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 3682 2-7-55. Authorize investigation and report on advisability of national monument in Brooklyn, N.Y. Interior.

MOLLOHAN (D W. Va.) H J Res 164 1-24-55. Authorize President to issue proclamation designating Oct. 31 of each year as Youth Honor Day. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 558 1-5-55. Provide for a Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor in D.C. House Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 826 1-5-55. Provide for erection at Memorial Avenue entrance to Arlington National Cemetery of sculptural piece known as The Last Farewell and for establishment of Christopher Columbus Memorial Grove. Interior.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7496 7-20-55. Provide for proper observance of 250th anniversary of birth of Benjamin Franklin. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 19 1-5-55. Declare Inauguration Day to be legal holiday. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 20 1-5-55. Authorize creation of federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in city of Washington, D.C. of appropriate permanent memorial to Christopher Columbus. Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 100 1-6-55. Designate 6th day of January of each year as Haym Salomon Day. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Ill.) HR 6510 5-26-55. Designate building to be constructed as principal office of Atomic Energy Commission under act of May 6, 1955, as "Enrico Fermi Building" to provide for establishment therein of appropriate memorial to Dr. Fermi. Atomic Energy.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 6514 5-26-55. Designate building to be constructed as principal office of Atomic Energy Commission under act of May 6, 1955, as "Enrico Fermi Building," to provide for establishment therein of appropriate memorial to Dr. Fermi. Atomic Energy.

O'HARA (D Ill.) H J Res 152 1-20-55. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim Oct. 11, 1955, General Pulaski's Memorial day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judicary.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 6269 5-16-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial of admission of state of Minnesota into Union. Banking and Currency.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) H J Res 21 1-5-55. Authorize creation of federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in city of Washington, D.C. of appropriate permanent memorial to Christopher Columbus. Administration.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5970 5-3-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp to commemorate Military Order of Purple Heart. Civil Service.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 834 1-5-55. Extend authority of American Battle Monuments Commission to all areas in which U.S. armed forces have conducted operations since April 6, 1917. Foreign Affairs.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 3016 1-25-55. Make May 17 each year a legal holiday known as Anti - Segregation Day. Judiciary.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 164 1-5-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp honoring coal miners and coal industry of America. Civil Service.

PRICE (D Ill.) H J Res 72 1-5-55: Authorize creation of Federal Memorial Commission to consider plans for construction in Washington, D.C. of an appropriate memorial to Christopher Columbus. Administration.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 4389 2-24-55. Provide that special gold star shall be added to flag of U.S. in honor of members of armed forces who have died in service of their country. Judiciary.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 171 1-5-55. Change the names of Gatun locks, Gatun dam, and town of Gatun in the Canal Zone to "Sibert locks," "Sibert Dam" and "Sibert" in memory of the late Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, Merchant Marine.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 7135 6-30-55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

RAY (R N.Y.) H J Res 74 1-5-55. Authorize creation of Federal Memorial Commission to consider plans for construction in Washington, D.C. of an appropriate memorial to Christopher Columbus. Administration.

REUSS (D Wis.) H J Res 284 4-19-55. Provide for coinage of medal in recognition of distinguished contribution to medicine made by Dr. Jonas Salk. Banking and Currency.

REUSS (D Wis.) H J Res 436 8-2-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 7816 8-1-55. Authorize coinage of special 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 75th anniversary of institution of Labor Day. Banking and Currency.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 4391 2-24-55. Abolish Castle Pinckney National Monument in state of South Carolina. Interior.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 7136 6-30-55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall be hereafter known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 577 1-5-55. Declare October 12 to be a legal holiday. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 6321 5-26-55. Designate building to be constructed as principal office of Atomic Energy Commission under act of May 6, 1955, as "Enrico Fermi Building," to provide for establishment therein of appropriate memorial to Dr. Fermi. Atomic Energy.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 7464 7-19-55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish commission for celebration of 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton," approved Aug. 20, 1954. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 77 1-5-55 Designate 3d day of February in each year as "Dorchester Day". Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 78 1-5-55. Designate period beginning August 10 and ending August 16 of each year as Orphans Week. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 131 1-13-55. Request President to proclaim a National Materials Handling Week. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 169 1-25-55. Designate first Sunday in June of each year as Shut-In's Day. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 409 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 2659 1-20-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Patriot's Day, with likeness of Paul Revere on such stamp. Civil Service.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 3467 2-2-55. Authorize coinage of special 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 300th anniversary of founding of Groton, Mass. Banking and Currency.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 3469 2-2-55. Authorize coinage of special 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 300th anniversary of founding of Billerica, Mass. Banking and Currency.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 3470 2-2-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 300th anniversary of founding of Groton, Mass. Civil Service.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 3471 2-2-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 300th anniversary of founding of Billerica, Mass. Civil Service.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 153 1-20-55. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim April 19 each year Patriot's

Day for commemoration of events that took place on April 19, 1775. Judiciary.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) **HR 473** 1-5-55. Authorize investigation and report on advisability of a national monument in Brooklyn, N.Y. Interior.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) **HR 6523** 5-26-55. Designate building to be constructed as principal office of Atomic Energy Commission under act of May 6, 1955, as "Enrico Fermi Building," to provide for establishment therein of appropriate memorial to Dr. Fermi. Atomic Energy.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) **H J Res 314** 5-24-55. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in 1955 in commemoration of 30th anniversary of founding of American Legion. Civil Service.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 7242** 7-11-55. Provide for establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. Interior.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **H J Res 417** 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **H J Res 410** 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) **H J Res 24** 1-5-55. Authorize and request President to proclaim Sunday, April 3, 1955, as a day of prayer for Man and Woman in White. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) **H J Res 79** 1-5-55. Declare Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) **H J Res 80** 1-5-55. Authorize President to proclaim October 11, 1955, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) **H J Res 81** 1-5-55. Authorize President to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) **H J Res 422** 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) **HR 2437** 1-17-55. Authorize issuance of commemorative medals to certain societies of which Benjamin Franklin was member, founder, or sponsor in observance of 250th anniversary of his birth. Banking and Currency.

SCOTT (R Pa.) **HR 3239** 1-27-55. Provide that Mikveh Israel Cemetery, in Philadelphia, Pa., shall be national shrine. Interior.

SCOTT (R Pa.) **H J Res 62** 1-5-55. Designate third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) **H J Res 424** 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) **HR 7642** 7-27-55. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in commemoration of 100 years of progress in conservation and forestry in redwood region of California. Civil Service.

SELDEN (D Ala.) **HR 7137** 6-30-55. Provide that lock and dam No. 17 on Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Public Works.

SIKES (D Fla.) **H J Res 323** 5-26-55. Provide for observance and celebration of quadricentennial anniversary of establishment of first white settlement in Florida. Judiciary.

SISK (D Calif.) **H J Res 194** 2-3-55. Designate General Grant tree (known as the Nation's Christmas tree) in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., as a national shrine. Interior.

SISK (D Calif.) **H J Res 403** 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Kan.) **HR 3330** 1-31-55. Provide that Secretary of Army shall investigate and report upon advisability of establishing a national monument and national cemetery on site of old Fort Wallace Post Cemetery, Kan. Interior.

SPENCE (D Ky.) **HR 4845** 3-10-55. Authorize issuance of special stamp commemorative of 125th anniversary of establishment of savings and loan associations in America. Civil Service.

TALLE (R Iowa) **HR 3601** 1-25-55. Make 17th day of September in each year legal holiday to be known as Constitution Day. Judiciary.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) **HR 7065** 6-28-55. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in commemoration of 200th anniversary of founding of Whitehall, Washington County, N.Y. Civil Service.

THOMPSON (D La.) **HR 2675** 1-20-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate migration of Acadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana. Banking and Currency.

THOMPSON (D La.) **HR 2676** 1-20-55. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of 200th anniversary of migration of Acadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana. Civil Service.

THOMPSON (D La.) **H Con Res 49** 1-20-55. Commemorate 200th anniversary of migration of Acadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana and other areas. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **H J Res 404** 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) **HR 6124** 5-9-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp commemorating establishment of Devils Tower as first national monument in U.S. Civil Service.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) **HR 7244** 7-11-55. Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 120th anniversary of signing of Texas declaration of independence, and battles of Alamo, Goliad and San Jacinto in year 1836. Banking and Currency.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) **HR 6524** 5-26-55. Designate building to be constructed as principal office of Atomic Energy Commission under act of May 6, 1955, as "Enrico Fermi Building," to provide for establishment therein of appropriate memorial to Dr. Fermi. Atomic Energy.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) **H J Res 405** 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

UDALL (D Ariz.) **H J Res 411** 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) **H J Res 184** 1-31-55. Designate first day of May 1955, as Loyalty Day. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) **H J Res 327** 5-31-55. Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim May 11 of each year Colonel Kovats Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats. Judiciary.

WEAVER (R Neb.) **HR 4022** 5-4-55. Provide for relocation of Trenton Massacre Canyon Monument presently located near Trenton, Neb. Interior.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 297** 1-5-55. Provide for national recognition of Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of The Woman's Monument. Administration.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 298** 1-5-55. Provide for national recognition of Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of The Woman's Monument. Administration.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H J Res 91** 1-5-55. Establish National Children's Day. Judiciary.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H J Res 92** 1-5-55. Authorize President to proclaim January 30 of each year Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Day. Judiciary.

WIDNALL (R N.J.) **H J Res 412** 7-26-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

WIER (D Minn.) **HR 6210** 5-12-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial of admission of state of Minnesota into Union. Banking and Currency.

WIER (D Minn.) **H J Res 425** 7-29-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) **H J Res 414** 7-28-55. Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of founding and launching of conservation movement for preservation of natural resources of U.S. Judiciary.

WILLIS (D La.) **HR 2447** 1-17-55. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of 200th anniversary of expulsion of Acadians from Nova Scotia. Civil Service.

WILLIS (D La.) **HR 2448** 1-17-55. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate migration of Acadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana. Banking and Currency.

WILLIS (D La.) **H Con Res 50** 1-20-55. Commemorate 200th anniversary of migration of Acadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana and other areas. Judiciary.

WILSON (R Calif.) **HR 497** 1-5-55. Designate 27th day of October in each year as Navy Day. Judiciary.

WILSON (R Calif.) **HR 2226** 1-13-55. Provide U.S. aviation ensign for display on aircraft and at airfields, to serve as a symbol that America gave the world the airplane. Commerce.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) **H J Res 114** 1-10-55. Designate 26th day of May of each year, beginning 1955, as National Hillbilly Music Day. Judiciary.

YATES (D Ill.) **H J Res 219** 2-16-55. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim Feb. 3 of each year as Dorchester Day for observance and commemoration of deaths and heroic act of Chaplains Clark V. Poling, George L. Fox, John Patrick Washington, and Alexander D. Goode. Judiciary.

YATES (D Ill.) **H J Res 316** 5-25-55. Change name of Argonne National Laboratory to Enrico Fermi National Laboratory. Atomic Energy.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) **HR 231** 1-5-55. Make 12th day of February a legal holiday to be known as Lincoln's Birthday. Judiciary.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) (by request.) **HR 2234** 1-13-55. Authorize President to issue posthumously in name of George Washington a commission as General of the Armies. Armed Services.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **H Res 68** 1-5-55. Designate October 11, 1955, to commemorate death of Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

Congress

SENATE

BRIDGES (R N.H.) **S 1343** 3-8-55. Require bills and resolutions authorizing appropriations reported by committees of Congress to be accompanied by estimate of probable cost of legislation. Rules.

*BUSH (R Conn.), Kuchel (R Calif.) **S Res 22** 1-14-55. Amend rule XXV of Standing Rules of Senate to establish code of fair procedures. Rules.

BUTLER (R Md.) **S Con Res 4** 1-21-55. Invite Chief Justice to address Congress re state of judicial branch at beginning of each regular session. Judiciary.

BYRD (D Va.) **S Res 28** 1-18-55. Extend authority for committee on Armed Services to hold hearings and investigations. Rules.

*BYRD (D Va.), Clements (D Ky.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bible (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Curtis (R Neb.), Daniel (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ervin (D N.C.), Flanders (R Vt.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hruska (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Mundt (R S.D.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Scott (D N.C.), Smith (R Maine), Smith (R N.J.), Symington (D Mo.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Thye (R Minn.), Welker (R Idaho), Williams (R Del.) **S Con Res 13** 3-4-55. Provide for annual consolidated appropriation bills. Rules.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) **S 913** 2-4-55. Eliminate need for renewal of oaths of office upon change of status of employees of Senate. Rules.

*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Knowland (R Calif.) **S J Res 104** 8-2-55. Increase salaries of certain employees of Senate Press.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) **S Con Res 57** 8-2-55. Provide for sine die adjournment of 1st session of 84th Congress.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) **S Con Res 58** 8-2-55. Authorize President of Senate and Speaker of House to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions notwithstanding sine die adjournment of Congress.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) **S Res 145** 8-2-55. Authorize placing of paintings of former Senators in five unfilled spaces in Senate Reception Room.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) **S Res 148** 8-2-55. Tender thanks of Senate to Vice President for manner in which he has presided over Senate.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) **S 709** 1-26-55. Authorize release of personnel files of federal officers and employees to congressional committees at request of such officers and employees. Civil Service.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) **S Con Res 7** 1-27-55. Establish joint (congressional) committee to make full and complete investigation into drought conditions in U.S. for purpose of preparing plans and programs for alleviation of such condition. Agriculture.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) **S Res 135** 7-14-55. Cite for contempt of Senate Eugene C. James.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) **S Res 129** 7-12-55. Cite Joseph Starobin for contempt of Senate.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) **S Res 130** 7-12-55. City Harry Sacher for contempt of Senate.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) **S Res 131** 7-12-55. Cite Harvey M. Matusow for contempt of Senate.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) **S Res 23** 1-14-55. Increase expenditures of Senate Banking and Currency Committee to $33,000 in investigation of problems re economic stabilization and mobilization. Rules.

*GEORGE (D Ga.), Bridges (R N.H.) **S 540** 1-18-55. Increase salaries of judges of U.S. courts and provide that Members of Congress shall receive salary comparable to that of judges of U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

GEORGE (D Ga.) **S Res 36** 1-21-55. Extend time for study on technical assistance and related programs by committees on Foreign Relations. Rules.

GEORGE (D Ga.) **S Res 38** 1-21-55. Provide additional time for report on revision of international peace and security organizations. Rules.

GEORGE (D Ga.) **S Res 112** 6-14-55. Appoint members of Senate to attend NATO conference in Paris in 1955.

*GREEN (D R.I.) Clements (D Ky.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) **S 1993** 5-17-55. Authorize installation of additional elevators in Senate wing of Capitol. Rules.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) **S Res 15** 1-6-55. Amend rule XXV of Standing Rules of Senate re procedure in committee hearings. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn) **S J Res 72** 5-19-55. Establish Joint Committee on Natural Resources. Interior.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Long (D La.) S Res 30 1-18-55. Create standing Committee on Small Business. Rules.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 93 4-21-55. Appoint subcommittee to work toward goal of world disarmament. Foreign Affairs.

JENNER (R Ind.) S Res 17 1-10-55. Amend Rule XXV affecting committee hearing procedures (S Rept 2). Rules.

JOHNSON (D Texas) S Res 14 1-6-55. Amend section (1) of Rule XXV of Standing Rules Committees re number of members on committees.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 973 2-8-55. Provide residence for pages of Senate and of House of Representatives under supervision of Capitol Pages' Residence Board. Administration.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Res 58 2-18-55. Increase limit of expenditures by committee on Judiciary re internal security. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 57 3-22-55. Provide for establishment and operation of information booth in rotunda of Capitol. Rules.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gore (D Tenn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Scott (D N.C.), Smith (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.) S Res 191 5-17-55. Adopt code of fair committee procedure of Senate of U.S. in connection with all hearings involving alleged violations of law or improper or unethical conduct. Rules.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2366 6-24-55. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 in order to eliminate certain obsolete provisions and make certain minor technical corrections therein, and amend title III of such act. Government Operations.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 462 1-14-55. Increase salaries of justices and judges of U.S. courts, Members of Congress. Judiciary.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 1010 2-8-55. Create office of Senator at Large in Senate of U.S. for ex-Presidents of U.S. Judiciary.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Wiley (R Wis.) S Con Res 5 1-21-55. Invite Chief Justice to address Congress re state of judiciary and related matters as soon as practicable after beginning of each regular session. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Res 149 8-2-55. Tender thanks of Senate to President pro tempore for manner in which he has presided over Senate.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.) S Res 77 3-14-55. Amend paragraph 1 of rule XXVII of Standing Rules of Senate re rule for consideration of conference reports.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Res 31 1-18-55. Cite for contempt of Senate Diantha D. Hoag. Government Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S J Res 4 1-6-55. Provide for continuation in office of certain members of Commission on Governmental Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 146 8-2-55. Oppose expenditure by TVA of funds for construction of certain steam plants until approved by Congress.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S J Res 80 6-20-55. Establish Joint Committee on Just and Lasting Peace. Foreign Relations.

*MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Chavez (D N.M.), Cotton (R N.H.), Daniel (D Texas), Duff (R Pa.), Ervin (D N.C.), Flanders (R Vt.), Fulbright (D Ark.), George (D Ga.), Green (D R.I.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.), Malone (R Nev.), Morse (I Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.) Welker (R Idaho) Young (R N.D.) S Con Res 2 1-14-55. Establish joint committee on Central Intelligence. Rules.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S Res 42 1-26-55. Amend Standing Rules of Senate re procedure for calling special meetings of committees. Rules.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S Res 37 1-21-55. Provide additional funds for study of strategic and critical materials by committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Rules.

*NEELY (D W.Va.), Johnston (D S.C.), Langer (R N.D.), Payne (R Maine) S 2102 8-31-55. Increase salary of Chaplain of Senate while office of Chaplain is held by present incumbent. Appropriations.

*SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Bricker (R Ohio), Douglas (D Ill.) S 2346 6-29-55. Establish permanent committee for Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise. Rules.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2614 7-22-55. Establish Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence. Foreign Relations.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Ervin (D N.C.), Stennis (D Miss.) S Res 12 1-6-55. Amend subsection 3 of rule XXV of Standing Rules of Senate re testimony of witnesses before committees. Rules.

HOUSE

ARENDS (R Ill.) H Con Res 196 8-3-55. Request President to return for reenrollment HR 7684, authorizing AEC to pay salary of Commissioner during recess of Senate.

BECKER (R N.Y.) H Con Res 30 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 3295 2-2-55. Provide residence for pages of Senate and House of Representatives under supervision of a Capitol Pages' Residence Board. House Administration.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H J Res 347 6-20-55. Establish Joint Committee on a Just and Lasting Peace. Rules.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H Res 17 1-5-55. Provide residence for pages. House Administration.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 4511 3-1-55. Reorganize Capitol Police force to increase efficiency in performance of its duties. Administration.

BOLAND (D Mass.) H Con Res 64 2-3-55. Establish Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. Rules.

BOLLING (D Mo.) H Con Res 66 2-7-55. Establish joint congressional committee to conduct special study of ways in which existing and proposed federal economic powers and programs can make their greatest contribution to defense against modern atomic attack. Rules.

BROWNSON (R Ind.) H Con Res 3 1-5-55. Establish joint committee on Central Intelligence. Rules.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Con Res 31 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 743 1-5-55. Make it unlawful for any Member of Congress to receive or accept any part of salary, directly or indirectly, of any person employed by him in discharge of his official duties whose compensation is paid by U.S.A., provide a penalty therefor. Judiciary.

BURLESON (D Texas) HR 7449 7-18-55. Equalize and adjust certain salaries in House of Representatives. House Administration.

BURLESON (D Texas) H J Res 250 3-10-55. Amend joint resolution of March 25, 1953, re electrical or mechanical office equipment for use of Members, officers and committees of House of Representatives. Administration.

BURLESON (D Texas) H J Res 385 7-13-55. Authorize printing and binding of revised edition of Cannon's Procedure in House of Representatives and provide that same shall be subject to copyright by author. House Administration.

BURLESON (D Texas) H Res 174 3-10-55. Amend Rules of House of Representatives to increase pay of witnesses. Rules.

BURLESON (D Texas) H Res 218 4-21-55. Improve food service facilities in House of Representatives. Administration.

BURLESON (D Texas) H Res 219 4-21-55. Provide for improvement of food service facilities in House of Representatives. Administration.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 6558 5-31-55. Provide effective congressional control over budget of U.S. Government Operations.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) H Con Res 32 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 640 1-5-55. Adjust salaries of judges of U.S. courts, U.S. attorneys, Members of Congress. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 10 1-5-55. Establish Joint Committee on Subversive Activities. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 4 1-5-55. Amend Rules of House of Representatives re printing in Record of bills, memorials, and resolutions and introduction of bills and joint resolutions. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 19 1-5-55. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to conduct studies in conduct of hearings before committees of House of Representatives. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 20 1-5-55. Provide code of fair procedure for committees of House of Representatives. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 21 1-5-55. Amend Rules of House of Representatives re bill or joint resolution amending any statute shall consist of comparative print of part to be amended. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 22 1-5-55. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations re matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 98 1-20-55. Provide funds for Committee on Judiciary. House Administration.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 3886 2-10-55. Create office of Senator at Large in Senate of U.S. for ex-Presidents of U.S. Judiciary.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 7010 6-27-55. Create office of Senate delegate in Senate of U.S. for former Presidents of U.S.A. Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7504 7-20-55. Establish Joint Committee on Foriegn Intelligence. Rules.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 82 1-5-55. Provide new method for apportioning Representatives in Congress. Judiciary.

COLE (R N.Y.) H Res 23 1-5-55. Provide for page matron to supervise housing welfare of pages of House. House Administration.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H Res 139 2-14-55. Authorize Committee on Agriculture to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiciton. Rules.

COOPER (D Tenn.) H Res 84 1-13-55. Resolve that Committee on Ways and Means and subcommittees thereof be authorized to sit during sessions and recesses of the 84th Congress.

CORBETT (R Pa.) H Res 76 1-10-55. Amend rules of House of Representatives so as to restore the 21-day rule. Rules.

CORBETT (R Pa.) H Res 130 2-3-55. Amend rules of House of Representatives re organization of standing committees. Rules.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 4474 2-28-55. Reorganize Capitol Police Force to increase its efficiency in performance of its duties. Administration.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 651 1-5-55. Provide for installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. House Administration.

DAVIS (R Wis.) H Con Res 33 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

DAWSON (D Ill.) H Res 110 1-25-55. Provide for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI (8) incurred by Committee on Government Operations. Administration.

DEANE (D N.C.) H Res 342 8-2-55. Equalize salaries of certain employees of House of Representatives. Administration.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 92 1-5-55. Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. House Administration.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H Res 236 5-9-55. Commend Representative Adam Clayton Powell for statesmanship displayed by him at recent Afro-Asian Conference. Foreign Affairs.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H Res 238 6-1-55. Commend Representative Adam Clayton Powell for statesmanship displayed by him at recent Afro-Asian Conference. Foreign Affairs.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 57 1-26-55. Establish Joint Committee on Consumers. Rules.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 116 1-26-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of air pollution in U.S. Rules.

DOYLE (D Calif.) H Con Res 34 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

DOYLE (D Calif.) H Res 151 2-22-55. Amend rules of House of Representatives to provide for code of fair procedure for committees. Rules.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 1794 1-10-55. Effectuate recommendations in report of Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries pursuant to act of Aug. 7, 1953. Judiciary.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 7730 7-29-55. Establish Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence. Rules.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) H Con Res 51 1-24-55. Establish joint committee to make study of organization and operation of Congress. Rules.

FEIGHAN (D Ohio) H J Res 433 8-1-55. Establish joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Information Programs. Rules.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 3115 1-26-55. Create office of Delegate at Large in House of Representatives for ex-Presidents of the U.S. Judiciary.

GORDON (D Ill.) H Con Res 35 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

GREEN (D Ore.) H Con Res 52 1-24-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 6661 5-5-55. Prohibit mailing of certain material by member of Congress, under his frank, to destinations outside state or district which he represents. Civil Service.

HALEY (D Fla.) H Res 245 5-16-55. Request Secretary of Interior to furnish to House of Representatives certain information re Antarctica. Interior.

HAYS (D Ohio) H Res 262 6-1-55. Authorize Subcommittee on Printing to make studies and inquiries re unnecessary government printing and paper work. Rules.

HAYS (D Ohio) H Res 306 7-11-55. Provide funds for expenses of study and investigation authorized by H Res 262. House Administration.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 7533 7-21-55. Establish Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence. Rules.

HILL (R Colo.) H Res 77 1-10-55. Create a Standing Committee on Small Business in House of Representatives. Rules.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) H J Res 45 1-5-55. Establish Joint Committee on Science. Rules.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 135 2-7-55. Establish new dining room or cafeteria in House wing of Capitol. Administration.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 238 5-9-55. Request Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to furnish House of Representatives certain information. Ways and Means.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) H Res 38 1-5-55. Amend rules of House so pledge of allegiance to flag shall be rendered at beginning of each day's sitting. Rules.

JENSEN (R Iowa) HR 4531 3-1-55. Reorganize Capitol Police force to increase efficiency in performance of its duties. Administration.

JUDD (R Minn.) H Con Res 53 1-24-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 7843 8-2-55. Create Joint Committee on Extraterrestrial Exploration. Rules.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) H J Res 260 3-23-55. Provide for establishment and operation of information booth in rotunda of Capitol. Administration.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 780 1-5-55. Prescribe method by which Houses of Congress and their committees may invoke aid of courts in compelling testimony of witnesses. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 785 1-5-55. Require persons who obtain commission for rendering assistance in obtaining of government contracts to register with Congress. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 150 1-20-55. Invite Chief Justice of U.S. to address a joint session of Congress annually. Rules.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Res 73 1-10-55 Appoint a select committee regarding conduct of investigations. Rules.

KEE (D W. Va.) H Con Res 36 1-17-55 Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Res 42 1-5-55. Provide code of fair procedure for committees of House. Rules.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 11 1-5-55. Establish a joint committee on Consumers. Rules.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 29 1-17-55 Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence. Rules.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 815 1-5-55. Provide for furnishing Congressional Record to members of federal judiciary. Administration.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H Res 230 5-9-55. Commend Representative Adam Clayton Powell for statemanship displayed by him at recent Afro-Asian Conference. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H Res 284 6-22-55. Authorize and direct study and investigation of national boxing sport by House Committee on Judiciary. Rules.

LANHAM (D Ga.) H Con Res 37 1-17-55 Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

LE COMPTE (R Iowa) HR 128 1-5-55. Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. Administration.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) H Res 268 6-9-55. Provide for certain travel expenses for employees of Members of House of Representatives. House Administration.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 3600 2-3-55. Require bills and resolutions authorizing appropriations reported by committees of Congress to be accompanied by an estimate of probable cost of legislation. Rules.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) H J Res 162 1-24-55. Establish Joint Committee on Information, Intelligence, and Security. Rules.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 6981 6-22-55. Establish Permanent Committee for Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise. House Administration.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 296 7-1-55. Authorize Clerk of House of Representatives to appear as witness in response to subpena duces tecum issued by U.S. District Court for D.C. re pending case, but removal of documents from file not authorized.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 338 8-2-55. Provide for committee to notify President of completion of all business before the Congress.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 339 8-2-55. Make provision re compensation of Parliamentarian and Assistant Parliamentarian of House of Representatives.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H Res 45 1-5-55. Express sense of House re more frequent display of U.S. flag. Judiciary.

McDOWELL (D Del.) H Res 322 7-27-55. Create Select Committee on Consumer Interests. Rules.

MEADER (R Mich.) H Res 99 1-20-55. Amend certain provisions of rule XI of Rules of the House of Representatives. Rules.

MILLER (D Calif.) H Con Res 46 1-20-55. Establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence. Rules.

MILLER (R Md.) H Con Res 69 2-8-55. Provide for annual address to Congress by Chief Justice of U.S. on state of judiciary. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 343 1-5-55. Increase compensation of Members of Congress. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 589 1-5-55. Increase expense allowance of Members of Congress. House Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 561 1-5-55. Provide that for the purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill shall be considered a separate bill. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 677 1-5-55. Increase salaries of federal judges and compensation of Members of Congress. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 679 1-5-55. Remove certain restrictions re clerk hire for Members of House of Representatives. House Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 827 1-5-55 Amend various provisions of law re employment of administrative assistants for Members of Congress with regard to clerk hire for members, official office expenses of members and increase compensation of members. House Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 829 1-5-55. Amend section 201 (c) of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize employment of administrative assistants by Members of House of Representatives. House Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1396 1-6-55. Amend Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, re official office expenses of Members of Congress. House Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 18 1-5-55. Established Joint Committee on Housing. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 47 1-20-55. Established a Joint Committee on Consumers. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 51 1-5-55. Amend House Rules re discharge of committees. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 100 1-20-55. Create Select Committee on Consumers Interests. Rules.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 157 2-24-55. Amend rules of House of Representatives to provide that committee on Banking and Currency shall have jurisdiction over alf consumer problems. Rules.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) H Con Res 38 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) H Res 285 6-22-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of international championship boxing and wrestling. Rules.

PATMAN (D Texas) H Res 56 1-5-55. Provide for committee to consider removal of U.S. Capitol or providing supplemental Capitol. Rules.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) H Con Res 111 4-14-55. Tender thanks of Congress to Dr. Jonas E. Salk for his discovery of effective weapon against poliomyelitis. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Res 117 1-26-55. Provide funds for investigation and studies made by Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce pursuant to House Resolution 105. Administration.

RABAUT (D Mich.) H Con Res 161 6-14-55. Provide for printing of song Pledge of Allegiance to Flag as House document. House Administration.

RABAUT (D Mich.) H Res 58 1-5-55. Amend House Rules so pledge of allegiance to flag shall be recited annually by members on Flag Day, June 14. Rules.

RAYBURN (D Texas) H Con Res 163 3-29-55. Provide that two Houses adjourn Monday, April 4, 1955 and stand adjourned until Wednesday, April 13, 1955.

REED (R Ill.) HR 2649 1-20-55. Adjust salaries of judges of U.S. courts, U.S. attorneys, Members of Congress. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) H Con Res 60 1-27-55. Invite Chief Justice of U.S. to address joint session of 84th Congress at each regular session thereof. Rules.

REUSS (D Wis.) H Con Res 39 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 4487 2-28-55. Reorganize Capitol Police Force to increase its efficiency in performance of its duties. Administration.

ROGERS (D Fla.) H Res 194 3-24-55. Amend Rules of House of Representatives to permit two or more Members to introduce jointly any public bill, memorial or resolution. Rules.

ROGERS (D Fla.) H Res 205 3-31-55. Amend rules of House to require yeas and nays in case of final action on appropriation bills. Rules.

SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) HR 6183 5-11-55. Provide for selection and control of pages of House of Representatives. House Administration.

SCOTT (R Pa.) H Res 61 1-5-55. Amend House rules re investigative procedure. Rules.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) H Res 62 1-5-55. Amend House rules to impose certain limitations re action on appropriation bills other than those supporting government pursuant to budget. Rules.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) H Con Res 40 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

SIKES (D Fla.) H Con Res 48 1-20-55. Establish a Joint Committee on Consumers. Rules.

SMITH (D Miss.) H Con Res 41 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) H Con Res 42 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

THOMSPON (R Mich.) H Con Res 114 4-19-55. Establish academy for page boys. Administration.

VINSON (D Ga.) H Res 113 1-26-55. Provide for expenses of investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 112. Administration.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5 1-5-55. Adjust salaries of judges of U.S. courts, U.S. attorneys, Members of Congress. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3328 2-8-55. Adjust salaries of judges of U.S. courts, U.S. attorneys, Members of Congress. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Con Res 43 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 102 1-24-55. Authorize expenditure of certain funds for expenses of Committee on Un-American Activities. Administration.

WALTER (D Pa.) H Res 315 7-26-55. Resolve that Speaker certify report of Committee on Un-American Activities as to refusal of John Thomas Gojack to answer question to U.S. attorney for D.C., to end that said John Thomas Gojack may be proceeded against in manner and form provided by law.

WATTS (D Ky.) H Res 140 2-14-55. Create position as stenographer to Postmaster. Administration.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 1848 1-10-55. Provide House of Representatives with staff to make reports on proposed legislation and objective analysis of reports from executive branch on same. House Administration.

WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) HR 7029 6-27-55. Establish Permanent Committee for Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise. House Administration.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) H Res 233 5-25-55. Commend Rep. Adam Clayton Powell for statesmanship displayed by him at recent Afro-Asian Conference. Foreign Affairs.

YATES (D Ill.) H Res 66 1-5-55. Provide for code of fair procedure for committee of House. Rules.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) H Res 213 4-20-55. Provide residence for pages. Administration

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Con Res 21 1-5-55. Provide for creation of Joint Committee on Consumer Interests. Rules.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Con Res 22 1-5-55. Provide for creation of joint committee to study and investigate all matters pertaining to election of President and Vice President of U.S. Rules.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Con Res 28 1-17-55. Establish Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Rules.

Constitution, Civil Rights

SENATE

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S J Res 15 1-11-55. Assure equal application of Constitution and laws of U.S. to individuals of both sexes. Judiciary.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S J Res 1 1-6-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. Judiciary.

*BRIDGES (R N.H.), Byrd (D Va.) S J Res 2 1-6-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide for imposition of federal taxes to provide revenues at least equal to appropriations, except in time of war declared by Congress or when U.S. is engaged in open hostility against external enemy. Judiciary.

*BUTLER (R Md.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.) Dirksen (R Ill.) Duff (R Pa.), Flanders (R Vt.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Jenner (R Ind.), Langer (R N.D.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Iowa), Martin (R Pa.), Mundt (R S.D.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Smith (R Maine), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Capehart (R Ind.), Young (R N.D.), Kuchel (R Calif.), McClellan (D Ark.), Potter (R Mich.,) Thurmond (D S.C.,) S J Res 29 2-8-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) S J Res 45 2-15-55. Amend Constitution of U.S. re composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Judiciary.

BYRD (D Va.) S J Res 52 3-2-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re disapproval of items or provisions in appropriations bills. Judiciary.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 776 1-26-55. Amend Census Act of June 18, 1929 to prohibit inquiries as to income of individuals. Civil Service.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Humphrey (D Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), McClellan (D Ark.), Jenner (R Ind.), Ives (R N.Y.), Anderson (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.), Neely (D W. Va.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.), Williams (R Del.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S J Res 31 1-26-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S J Res 23 1-21-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts. Judiciary.

*DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Duff (R Pa.), Morse (I Ore.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Smathers (D Fla.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 652 1-21-55. Encourage states to hold preferential primary elections for nomination of candidates for President. Rules.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2708 7-30-55. Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operations of industries affecting commerce, and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination. Labor.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 990 3-8-55. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise. Rules.

*HENNINGS (D Mo.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Green (D R.I.), Gore (D Tenn.) S 636 1-21-55. Revise federal election laws to prevent corrupt practices in federal elections. Rules.

*HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.), George (D Ga.), Ellender (D La.), Long (D La.), McClellan (D Ark.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Ervin (D N.C.), Scott (D N.C. Thurmond (D S.C.) S J Res 29 1-26-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re qualification of electors. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Martin (R Pa.), McNamara (D Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Morse (I Ore.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Murray (D Mont.), Smith (R N.J.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 899 2-1-55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 900 2-1-55. Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.) Neuberger (D Ore.) S 901 2-1-55. Outlaw poll tax as condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 902 2-1-55. Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 903 2-1-55. Protect right to political participation. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.) Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 904 2-1-55. Strengthen laws re convict labor, peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 905 2-1-55. Amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 906 2-1-55. Establish Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 907 2-1-55. Protect civil rights of individuals by establishing Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government, Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice, and Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals. Judiciary.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S J Res 53 3-4-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for direct popular election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S Con Res 8 2-1-55. Establish Joint Committee on Civil Rights. Judiciary.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 947 2-4-55. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces and their families to exercise their voting franchise. Rules.

JENNER (R Ind.) S J Res 100 7-30-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re right of those who work for hire to receive their earnings in full. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 8 1-6-55. Amend Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in Congress caused by a disaster. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 27 1-21-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President by primary elections. Judiciary.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Daniel (D Texas), Neuberger (D Ore.), Cotton (R N.H.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hill (D Ala.) S J Res 30 1-26-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 10 1-10-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President and for election of such candidates by popular vote. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 40 2-8-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. to grant to citizens of U.S. who have attained age of 18 right to vote. Judiciary.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.) Magnuson (D Wash.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.) S 908 2-1-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

*McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S 2758 8-3-55. Authorize federal taxpayers to maintain action to test constitutionality of certain appropriation. Judiciary.

*MUNDT (R S.D.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S J Res 3 1-6-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S J Res 9 1-6-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re nomination and election of candidates for President and Vice President, and succession to office of President in event of death or inability of President. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S J Res 105 8-2-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re choosing of President and Vice President in certain cases where powers and duties of office of President devolve upon another person. Judiciary.

SMITH (R N.J.) S J Res 59 3-24-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of electors of President and Vice President in the several states, for election of President and Vice President by such electors, and, in certain cases for election of President and Vice President by joint membership of Senate and House of Representatives. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 34 2-1-55. Prepare triennially a cumulative supplement to revised edition of Annotated Constitution of U.S.A. as published in 1953 as Senate Document No. 170 of 82nd Congress. Administration.

HOUSE

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 51 1-5-55. Protect right of individuals to be free from discrimination or segregation by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin. Judiciary.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 5503 4-13-55. Promote further respect for and observance of civil rights within U.S. Judiciary.

ASHMORE (D S.C.) H J Res 315 5-23-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re national recognition of Christianity, and power of Congress to provide oath for citizens of religious affiliations other than Christian. Judiciary.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 2808 1-24-55. Encourage states to hold preferential primary elections for nomination of candidates for office of President. Administration.

BALDWIN (R Calif.) HR 2809 1-24-55. Make unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3387 2-2-55. Amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes. Judiciary.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3388 2-2-55. Establish Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of the government. Judiciary.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3389 2-2-55. Protect civil rights of individuals by establishing Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government, a Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice, and Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, to strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals. Judiciary.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3390 2-2-55. Protect right to political participation. Judiciary.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3391 2-2-55. Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights. Judiciary.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3392 2-2-55. Outlaw poll tax as condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. House Administration.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3393 2-2-55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. Labor.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3394 2-2-55. Strengthen laws relating to convict labor, peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Judiciary.

BARRETT (D Pa.) H J Res 117 1-13-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

BEAMER (R. Ind.) HR 3004 1-26-55. Amend certain provisions of laws relating to prevention of political activities to make them inapplicable to state officers and employees. House Administration.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 2532 1-20-55. Encourage states to hold preferential primary elections for nomination of candidates for office of President. Administration.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H J Res 233 3-2-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. relative to disapproval of items of provisions in appropriation bills. Judiciary.

BOW (R Ohio) H J Res 103 1-10-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re legal effect of treaties and international agreements. Judiciary.

BROYHILL (R Va.) H J Res 215 2-16-55. Amend Constitution to provide that Congress shall have power to grant representation in the Congress to people of D. C. Judiciary.

BROYHILL (R Va.) H J Res 216 2-16-55. Amend Constitution to provide that people of D.C. shall be entitled to vote in presential elections. Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 411 1-5-55. Authorize Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Administration.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H J Res 27 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re making of treaties. Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H J Res 28 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re service in armed forces of U.S. Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H J Res 282 4-19-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. to prevent interference with and eliminate limitations upon, power of states to regulate health, morals, education, domestic relations, all property rights, transportation wholly within their borders, election laws, with limitations contained in this proposed amendment and good order therein, authorize various states to change any action taken re proposed ratification of amendments thereto, until final action has been taken thereon, and authorize states to contest validity of any law or treaty made or which shall be made by or under authority of U.S. or this Constitution and validity of adoption, ratification or promulgation of any amendment thereto. Judiciary.

BURLESON (D Texas) HR 3406 2-2-55. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of the armed forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise. House Administration.

BURLESON (D Texas) HR 4048 2-16-55. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces and their families to exercise their voting franchise. Administration.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) H J Res 294 2-8-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 261 1-5-55. Implement article I, section 7, of Constitution re bills originating in House. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 508 1-5-55. Establish a commission on legal status of women in the U.S. to declare policy as to distinctions based on sex, in law, and administration. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 627 1-5-55. Provide further means of securing civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of the U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 629 1-5-55. Make unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers. House Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 9 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution providing for nomination of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 11 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 295 5-2-55. Amend Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in House of Representatives. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3410 2-2-55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3562 2-3-55. Protect civil rights of individuals by establishing Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government, Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice, and Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights to strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3563 2-3-55. Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3566 2-3-55. Amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3567 2-3-55. Strengthen laws re convict labor, peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3568 2-3-55. Establish Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3569 2-3-55. Protect right to political participation. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3570 2-3-55. Outlaw poll tax as condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) **HR 3571** 2-3-55. Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) **HR 3572** 2-3-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) **HR 4435** 2-25-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **H J Res 247** 3-8-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re any appropriation or provision may be approved or disapproved in same appropriation bill by President. Judiciary.

COLMER (D Miss.) **H J Res 29** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re admission of new states as sovereign states of U.S. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **H J Res 4** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y. **H J Res 6** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that term of office of members of House of Representatives shall be four years. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **H J Res 16** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re power of Congress to impose income taxes. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **H J Res 30** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to authorize Congress, in admitting any new state, to limit its representation in Senate. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **H J Res 31** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide that a new state be admitted only pursuant to procedure established by Constitution for amending Constitution. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **H J Res 32** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide that federal expenditures shall not exceed federal revenues, except in war time or national emergencies declared by Congress. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **H J Res 86** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that term of office of Members of House of Representatives shall be four years. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **H J Res 192** 2-3-55. Amend Constitution of U.S. to abolish electoral-college system and provide for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Mass.) **H Con Res 94** 3-16-55. Favor waiver of state residence requirements in certain elections. Administration.

CURTIS (R Mo.) **H J Res 271** 2-20-55. Amend Constitution of U.S. to limit tenure of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3417** 2-2-55. Provide for outlawing poll tax as condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. House Administration.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3418** 2-2-55. Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3419** 2-2-55. Protect right to political participation. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3420** 2-2-55. Strengthen laws re convict labor, peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3421** 2-2-55. Amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3422** 2-2-55. Establish Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3423** 2-2-55. Protect civil rights of individuals by establishing Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government, Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice, and Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights to strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3575** 2-3-55. Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 3576** 2-3-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

DAVIS (D Ga.) **H J Res 223** 2-24-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re admission of new states as sovereign states of U.S. Judiciary.

DAVIS (R Wis.) **H J Res 5** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 3577** 2-3-55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 3578** 2-3-55. Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 3579** 2-3-55 Establish Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 3580** 2-3-55 Amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **H R 3581** 2-3-55. Strengthen laws relating to convict labor, peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 3582** 2-3-55. Protect right to political participation. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 3583** 2-3-55. Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 3584** 2-3-55. Outlaw poll tax as condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 3585** 2-3-55. Protect civil rights of individuals by establishing Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government, Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice, and Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, to strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 3586** 2-3-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 5418** 3-31-55. Prohibit transmission through mails of communications intended to incite hostility among individuals and classes and groups of individuals on account of differences in race, color, religion or national origin. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **H J Res 12** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re right of citizens of U.S. 18 years of age or older to vote. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **H Con Res 65** 2-3-55. Establish Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights. Rules.

DODD (D Conn.) **H J Res 336** 6-7-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re admission of new states as sovereign states of U.S. Judiciary.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3301** 1-31-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to prohibit segregation of passengers on account of race or color. Commerce.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3302** 1-31-55. Make unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers. House Administration.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3303** 1-31-55. Provide that federal funds shall not be used for loans, grants, or other financial assistance to provide housing if there is any discrimination against occupancy on account of race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin. Banking and Currency.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3305** 1-31-55. Withhold federal aid from schools which discriminate between students by reason of their race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin. Labor.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **HR 354** 1-5-55. Amend Census Act of June 18, 1929 to prohibit inquiries as to income of individuals. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **H J Res 33** 1-5-56. Propose amendment to Constitution re making of treaties and executive agreements. Judiciary.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **H J Res 34** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to fix number of Justices of Supreme Court. Judiciary.

DOYLE (D Calif) **H J Res 36** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution providing for a 4-year term for Members of House of Representatives. Judiciary.

DOYLE (D Calif) **H J Res 37** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to grant citizens who have attained age of 18 the right to vote. Judiciary.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **H J Res 148** 1-20-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. Ways and Means.

FISHER (D Texas) **H J Res 96** 1-6-55. Propose amendment to Constitution that treaty provisions conflicting with Constitution provisions shall not be of force or effect. Judiciary.

FISHER (D Texas) **H J Res 97** 1-6-55. Propose amendment to Constitution providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

FULTON (R Pa.) **HR 5370** 3-30-55 Prohibit discrimination in employment because of age. Labor.

FULTON (R Pa.) **H J Res 275** 3-30-55. Amend Constitution of U.S. re disapproval and reduction of items in general appropriation bills. Judiciary.

GENTRY (D Texas) **H J Res 254** 3-15-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. permitting President of U.S. to disapprove of any item of appropriation in appropriation bills passed by Congress. Judiciary.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) **H J Res 121** 1-13-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

GRANT (D Ala.) **H J Res 39** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

GREEN (D Ore.) **HR 6257** 5-16-55. Terminate prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in construction of reclamation projects. Interior.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) **HR 7759** 7-30-55. Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operation of industries affecting commerce, and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination. Labor.

GROSS (R Iowa) **H J Res 41** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. Judiciary.

GWINN (R N.Y.) **H J Res 123** 1-12-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re prohibiting U.S. government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens. Judiciary.

GWINN (R N.Y.) **H J Res 246** 3-7-55 Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re prohibiting U.S. government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens and limiting debts and expenditures. Judiciary.

HARRIS (D Ark.) **H J Res 44** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

HARRIS (D Ark.) **H J Res 186** 2-2-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. empowering Congress to grant representation in Congress and among electors of President and Vice President to people of D.C. Judiciary.

HAYS (D Ark.) **HR 6217** 5-12-55. Aid in promoting employment opportunities for members of minority groups. Labor.

HAYS (D Ark.) **H J Res 242** 3-3-55 Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

HESELTON (R Mass.) **HR 434** 1-5-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) **HR 436** 1-5-55. Authorize Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Administration.

HESELTON (R Mass.) **HR 3252** 1-27-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **H J Res 196** 2-7-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) **HR 2586** 1-20-55. Prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) **H J Res 222** 5-26-55. Amend Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in House of Representatives. Judiciary.

HYDE (R Md.) **H J Res 279** 4-14-55. Amend Constitution by providing for direct popular election of President and Vice President, in place of electoral college system. Judiciary.

HYDE (R Md.) **H J Res 375** 7-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide that Congress shall have power to grant representation in Congress to people of D.C. Judiciary.

HYDE (R Md.) **H J Res 376** 7-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide that people of D.C. shall be entitled to vote in presidential elections. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) **H J Res 214** 2-14-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary

KEATING (R N.Y.) **H J Res 48** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to redefine treason. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) **H J Res 50** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to enable Congress to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) **H J Res 51** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution granting citizens attaining age of 18 the right to vote. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) **H J Res 55** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re disapproval of items in general appropriation bills. Judiciary.

KEE (D W.Va.) **HR 2805** 1-30-55. Encourage states to hold preferential primary elections for nomination of candidates for office of President. Administration.

KELLY (D N.Y.) **HR 804** 1-5-55. Provide method of voting and facilitate voting by members of armed forces, members of merchant marine, and others absent from place of their residence. House Administration.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) **H J Res 3** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to empower Congress to regulate use and ownership of trade-marks. Judiciary.

LANHAM (D Ga.) **H J Res 249** 3-29-55. Amend Constitution of U.S. re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. Judiciary.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) **HR 3121** 1-25-55. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces and their families to exercise their voting franchise. Administration.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) **H J Res 351** 6-21-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) **H J Res 59** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re effect of treaties and international agreements upon civil and property rights of citizens of U.S. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) **H J Res 125** 1-13-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) **H J Res 60** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) **H J Res 90** 1-6-55. Propose amendment to Constitu-

tion re legal effect of certain treaties and international agreements. Judiciary.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) **HR 464** 1-5-55. Authorize Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Administration.

MASON (R Ill.) **H J Res 66** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re prohibitions on giving or lending property of U.S. to any foreign government or international governmental organization. Judiciary.

MASON (R Ill.) **H J Res 67** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. limiting taxing and spending powers of Congress. Judiciary.

MASON (R Ill.) **H J Res 68** 1-5-55. Propose an amendment to Constitution re taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) **H J Res 227** 2-22-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re composition and jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Judiciary.

MILLS (D Ark.) **H J Res 1** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 682** 1-5-55. Withhold federal aid from National Guard organizations which practice discrimination or segregation on account of race, color, or creed. Armed Services.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **H J Res 17** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re term of office and qualifications of members of House of Representatives. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **H J Res 127** 1-13-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

NORRELL (D Ark.) **H J Res 360** 6-27-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re national recognition of Christianity, and provision of oath for citizens whose religious scruples prevent them from giving unqualified allegiance to Constitution. Judiciary

O'HARA (D Ill.) **HR 3683** 2-7-55. Provide means of further securing and protecting civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. Judiciary.

O'HARA (D Ill.) **HR 3699** 2-7-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

O'HARA (D Ill.) **HR 3800** 2-7-55. Make unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

O'HARA (D Ill.) **HR 3697** 2-7-55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. Labor

PELLY (R Wash.) **HR 6271** 5-16-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

PELLY (R Wash.) **HR 6722** 6-9-55. Amend act of June 17, 1902, to remove prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in construction of irrigation projects. Interior.

PELLY (R Wash.) **H J Res 111** 1-10-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re making of treaties and executive agreements. Judiciary.

PILLION (R N.Y.) **H J Res 200** 2-8-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re election of Senators from states hereafter admitted to Union. Judiciary.

PILLION (R N.Y.) **H J Res 356** 6-23-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re admission of new states as sovereign states of U.S. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 380** 1-5-55. Provide means of further securing and protecting civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 600** 1-5-55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 601** 1-5-55. Prohibit discrimination against or segregation of any persons — because of race, color, religion, or national origin — by common carriers engaged in interstate transportation. Commerce.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 1600** 1-6-55. Make unlawful requirement for payment of poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or election for national officers. House Administration.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **H J Res 22** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution empowering Congress to provide by legislation for representation in Congress of, and for granting the right to vote for presidential and vice presidential electors to people of D.C. Judiciary.

RAINS (D Ala.) **HR 575** 1-5-55. Propose an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

REED (R N.Y.) **H J Res 129** 1-13-55. Propose equal-rights amendment to Constitution. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) **H J Res 175** 1-26-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) **H J Res 182** 1-31-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) **H J Res 200** 2-7-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re procedure for amending Constitution. Judiciary.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5342** 3-30-55. Outlaw poll tax as condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5343** 3-30-55. Protect right to political participation. Judiciary.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5344** 3-30-55. Strengthen laws re convict labor, peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude. Judiciary.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5345** 3-30-55. Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and provide for protection of such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5346** 3-30-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5347** 3-30-55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. Labor

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5348** 3-30-55. Protect civil rights of individuals by establishing Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government, Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice, and Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals. Judiciary.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5349** 3-30-55. Amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes. Judiciary.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5350** 3-30-55. Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights. Judiciary.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 5351** 3-30-55. Establish Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government. Judiciary.

REUSS (D Wis.) **H Con Res 105** 3-30-55. Establish Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights. Rules.

RODINO (D N.J.) **HR 702** 1-5-55. Protect right of individuals to be free from discrimination or segregation by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin. Judiciary.

RHODES (R Ariz.) **HR 1603** 1-6-55. Terminate prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in construction of reclamation projects. Interior.

ROGERS (R Mass.) **HR 6749** 6-9-55 Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operation of industries affecting commerce, and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination. Labor.

ROGERS (D Texas) **H J Res 23** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re ratification of treaties by Senate. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Texas) **H J Res 196** 2-7-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide that new state may be admitted only with consent of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Texas) **H J Res 377** 7-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re admission of new states as sovereign states of U.S. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 3472** 2-2-55. Protect civil rights of individuals by establishing Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government, Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice, and Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights to strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 3473** 2-2-55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. Labor.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 3474** 2-2-55. Amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 3475** 2-2-55. Establish Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 3476** 2-2-55. Protect right to political participation. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 3477** 2-2-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce

ROOSVELT (D Calif.) **HR 3478** 2-2-55. Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 3479** 2-2-55. Outlaw poll tax as condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 3480** 2-2-55. Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 3481** 2-2-55. Strengthen laws re convict labor, peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **H Con Res 63** 2-2-55. Establish joint congressional committee on civil rights. Rules.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **H J Res 82** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) **H J Res 84** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that term of office of Members of House of Representatives shall be four years. Judiciary.

SIKES (D Fla.) **HR 2666** 1-20-55. Encourage states to hold preferential primary elections for nomination of candidates for office of President. Administration.

SILER (R Ky.) **H J Res 312** 5-23-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re provision of oath for citizens whose religious scruples prevent them from giving unqualified allegiance to Constitution. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Wis.) **H J Res 172** 1-25-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. relative to making of treaties and executive agreements. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D La.) **H J Res 323** 5-26-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. to enable Congress, in aid of common defense, to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster. Judiciary.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) **H J Res 235** 3-15-55. Assure equal application of Constitution and laws of U.S. to individuals of both sexes. Judiciary.

UDALL (D Ariz.) **HR 3139** 1-26-55. Revise federal election laws to prevent corrupt practices in federal election. Administration.

UDALL (D Ariz.) **HR 3717** 2-7-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

UTT (R Calif.) **H J Res 334** 5-26-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re provision of oath for citizens whose religious scruples prevent them from giving unqualified allegiance to Constitution. Judiciary.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) **H J Res 134** 1-13-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) **H J Res 135** 1-13-55. Propose amendment to Constitution to redefine treason. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) **H J Res 176** 1-26-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) **H J Res 201** 2-7-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re procedure for amending Constitution. Judiciary.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **H J Res 223** 2-18-55. Restore to states certain rights affected by recent Supreme Court decisions. Judiciary.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H J Res 87** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution requiring apportionment of Representatives among several states on basis of number of citizens of several states. Judiciary.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H J Res 89** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re right of citizens of U.S. 18 years of age or over to vote. Judiciary.

WIDNALL (R N.J.) **H J Res 93** 1-5-55. Propose amendment to Constitution re right of citizens of U.S. 18 years of age or over to vote. Judiciary.

WILSON (R Calif.) **H J Res 173** 1-25-55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **HR 601** 1-5-55. Encourage states to hold preferential primary elections for nomination of candidates for office of President. House Administration.

Crimes, Courts, Prisons

SENATE

BIBLE (D Nev.) **S 172** 1-10-55. Establish board of claims within Atomic Energy Commission to hear and determine claims for injury to or loss of livestock as result of nuclear or thermonuclear explosion caused by any agency of U.S.; amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for suit in certain cases upon such claims in district court of U.S. Atomic Energy.

*BIBLE (D Nev.), Anderson (D N.M.), Chavez, (D N.M.), Duff (R Pa.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), Mundt (R S.D.) **S 1045** 2-11-55. Make permanent certain temporary judgeships. Judiciary.

BRICKER (R Ohio) **S 1164** 2-22-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for southern district of Ohio. Judiciary.

*BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.) **S 1470** 3-16-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Connecticut. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) **S 681** 1-24-55. Authorize federal government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) **S 682** 1-24-55. Accelerate consideration by courts of criminal proceedings involving treason, espionage, sabotage, sedition, and subversive activities, and increase to 15 years statute of limitations applicable to such offenses. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) **S 1208** 2-25-55. Amend section 315 of Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit liability from being imposed upon licensee because of defamatory statements made in broadcast by political candidate unless such licensee participates in such broadcast with intent to defame. Commerce

BUTLER (R Md.) **S 1392** 3-10-55. Amend subsection (e) (1) of section 13A of Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to change from 2 years to 3 years standard contained therein re past affiliations of individuals conducting management of certain organizations. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2070 5-25-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Maryland. Judiciary.

*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Jenner (R Ind.) S 784 1-27-55. Amend certain provisions of act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities" approved Aug. 21, 1939. Administration.

*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Jenner (R Ind.) S 785 1-27-55. Prohibit individual from traveling in interstate or foreign commerce in connection with abandonment of his dependent child. Judiciary.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 13 1-6-55. Amend section 1715 of title 18, U.S.C. to permit transmission of firearms in mails to or from persons or concerns having lawful use for them in connection with their businesses or their official duties. Civil Service.

CASE (R S.D.) S 112 1-6-55. Amend section 1073 of title 18 of U.S.C. to provide for punishment of any individual who travels in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid prosecution or punishment for indecent molestation of a minor. Judiciary.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 220 1-10-55. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for district of New Mexico, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims arising as result of construction by U.S. of Elephant Butte Dam on Rio Grande. Judiciary.

*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Duff (R Pa.), S 2042 5-23-55. Restore jurisdiction of district courts in certain civil actions brought against U.S. Judiciary.

*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 2502 7-21-55. Increase mileage allowance of U.S. marshals and their deputies from 7 cents per mile to 10 cents per mile.

COTTON (R N.H.) S 951 2-8-55. Assist enforcement of state laws licensing insurance companies by prohibiting use of mails to evade such laws. Civil Service.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Payne (R Maine), Pastore (D R.I.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 1043 2-11-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. by adding new chapter defining crimes and providing penalties for possession, transportation and sale of narcotics. Judiciary.

DANIEL (D Texas) S J Res 33 1-27-55. Prohibit transmission of certain gambling information in interstate and foreign commerce by communication facilities. Commerce.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Byrd (D Va.), McClellan (D Ark.), Clements (D Ky.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Payne (R Maine), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Jackson (D Wash.), Holland (D Fla.), Ervin (D N.C.), Chavez (D N.M.), Thye (R Minn.), Cotton (R N.H.), Mundt (R S.D.), Eastland (D Miss.), Bush (R Conn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Bible (D Nev.), Symington (D Mo.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Smith (R Maine), Long (D La.), Kerr (D Okla.), Scott (D N.C.), Case (R S.D.), Johnston (D S.C.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Young (R N.D.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Potter (R Mich.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Purtell (R Conn.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Watkins (R Utah), Kuchel (R Calif.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Smathers (D Fla.), Frear (D Del.), Bennett (R Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Carlson (R Kan.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Monroney (D Okla.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn), Martin (R Pa.), Capehart (R Ind.), Morse (I Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Stennis (D Miss.), Robertson (D Va.), Ellender (D La.) S Res 18 1-10-55. Favor continued investigation and combating of Communist international conspiracy against the U.S.

DANIEL (D Texas) S Res 60 2-21-55. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to make study of narcotics problem in U.S. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 123 1-6-55. Amend title 18 U.S.C. re published articles and broadcasts by foreign agents. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 500 1-21-55. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 686 1-21-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 237 1-10-55. Provide for appointment of additional district judge for southern district of Mississippi. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 488 1-18-55. Improve administration of justice by creation of Administrative Court of U.S. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 489 1-18-55. Provide general rules of practice and procedure before federal agencies. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 491 1-18-55. Provide for attorney's liens in proceedings before courts or other departments and agencies of U.S. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2171 6-7-55. Amend Subversive Activities Control Act so as to provide that, upon expiration of his term of office, a member of Board shall continue to serve until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2325 6-27-55. Require any attorney at law practicing before federal court, or appearing before congressional committee as counsel for witness testifying before such committee, or appearing as counsel before any department or agency in executive branch of government of U.S. to file non-Communist affidavit. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2375 6-29-55. Provide for 5-year terms of office for members of Subversive Activities Control Board with one of such terms expiring in each calendar year. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2376 6-29-55. Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide for preliminary evaluation of derogatory information concerning individuals seeking government employment. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S Res 104 5-25-55. Resolve that Committee on Judiciary should investigate extent of Communist participation in formation of "modern scientific authority" cited by Supreme Court decision in school integration cases. Judiciary.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) (by request) S 304 1-14-55. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims of Gubbins & Co. of Lima, Peru and Reynaldo Gubbins. Judiciary.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 266 1-10-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Arizona. Judiciary.

*HENNINGS (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 1087 2-15-55. Authorize aftercare payments by the Youth Division of U.S. Board of Parole. Judiciary.

*HENNINGS (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 1088 2-15-55. Assist states to return runaway children to their own communities in another state. Labor.

*HENNINGS (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S J Res 44 2-15-55. Grant consent of Congress to interstate compacts or agreements dealing with cooperative supervision of juvenile probationers and parolees, return of runaway juveniles, and return of juvenile delinquent escapees. Judiciary.

*HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Martin (R Iowa) S 149 1-6-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for northern and southern districts of Iowa. Judiciary.

*HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Anderson (D N.M.) S 600 1-21-55. Provide rewards for information re illegal introduction into U.S., or illegal manufacture or acquisition of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. Atomic Energy.

HRUSKA (R Neb.) S 1512 3-22-55. Amend section 107 of title 28 of U.S.C. to eliminate separate divisions and reduce number of places of holding regular terms of U.S. District Court for district of Nebraska. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Stennis (D Miss.) S J Res 21 1-18-55. Establish Commission on Government Security. Government Operations.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 373 1-14-55. Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws. Judiciary.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 374 1-14-55. Provide for extension in certain cases, of statutes of limitation on false swearing by government employees re subversive activities and connections. Judiciary.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 375 1-14-55. Make it a felony to import or ship in interstate commerce goods produced by slave labor. Judiciary.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Smith (R Maine) S 1508 3-22-55. Prohibit transmittal of communistic propaganda matter in U.S. mails or in interstate commerce for circulation or use in public schools. Civil Service.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 165 1-6-55. Increase salaries of judges of U.S. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 363 1-14-55. Amend section 3 of act of Jan. 2, 1951 prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 364 1-14-55. Amend first section of act of Jan. 2, 1951, prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. Commerce.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.), Hennings (D Mo.) S 728 1-26-55. Provide assistance to and cooperation with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for control of juvenile delinquency. Labor.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.) S 958 2-4-55. Provide for handling juvenile delinquents. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1247 2-28-55. Make unlawful transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning sporting event which is obtained without consent of person conducting such sporting event. Judiciary.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Chavez (D N.M.) S 1297 3-4-55. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to regulate transportation and shipment of fireworks. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1390 3-10-55. Improve enforcement of laws pertaining to gambling by suppressing transmission of certain gambling information. Commerce.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1423 3-14-55. Prohibit certain acts and transactions re gambling materials. Judiciary.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Watkins (R Utah) S 1480 3-16-55. Amend chapter 235 of title 18, U.S.C. to provide for appellate review of sentences on appeal by defendant in criminal cases. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2173 6-7-55. Provide for appointment of additional circuit judge for second circuit. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2214 6-14-55. Prohibit certain acts and transactions re gambling materials. Judiciary.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.) S 2433 7-7-55. Provide for establishment, within national parks of U.S., of series of federal forestry camps for training, education, rehabilitation, security, and correction of male juvenile delinquents. Interior.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 2515 7-13-55. Provide more stringent penalties for violations of laws re pornography and related matters. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S Res 91 4-18-55. Make study of extent to which officers of anticrime civic organizations may be required to divulge confidential sources of information. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 584 1-21-55. Amend title 28, U.S.C., re Customs Court. Judiciary.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Morse (I Ore.), Langer (R. N.D.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Johnston (D S.C.), Payne (R Maine), Neely (D W. Va.) S 590 1-21-55. Amend Copyright Act to compensate owners re rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 734 1-26-55. Amend title 18, U.S.C. section 871 to provide penalties for threats against President-elect and Vice President. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 943 2-4-55. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon claims of customs officers and employees to extra compensation for Sunday, holiday and overtime services performed after Aug. 31, 1931, and not heretofore paid in accordance with existing law. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 977 2-8-55. Amend title 28, U.S.C. re duties of judges of U.S. Court of Claims. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1236 3-2-55. Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1302 3-4-55. Amend section 490 of title 14, U.S.C. re settlement of claims of military and civilian personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1303 3-4-55. Amend section 4004 title 18, U.S.C. re administering oaths and taking acknowledgments by officials of federal penal and correctional institutions. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1305 3-4-55. Further amend act of July 3, 1943 (ch. 189, 57 Stat. 372) re settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or certain civilian employees of U.S. by removing certain limitations on payment of such claims and time within which such claims may be filed. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1502 3-30-55. Amend section 1114, title 18, U.S.C. as amended, re protection of officers and employees of U.S. by including probation officers of U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 1597 3-30-55. Establish commission and advisory committee on international rules of judicial procedure. Judiciary

KILGORE (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1752 4-20-55. Make provision re appointment, compensation, and powers of bailiffs in district courts. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1753 4-20-55. Amend section 2254 of title 28 of U.S.C. re applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgment of state court. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1774 4-21-55. Establish uniform qualifications for jurors in federal courts. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1775 4-21-55. Provide for jury commission for each U.S. district court, regulate its compensation, and prescribe its duties. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1825 4-26-55. Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2222 6-14-55. Amend title 18, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," of U.S.C., to provide criminal sanction for embezzlement or theft of property of Indian tribal organizations. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2223 6-14-55. Authorize abbreviation of record on review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies by Courts of Appeals and review or enforcement of such orders on original papers and to make uniform law re record on review or enforcement of such orders. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2225 6-14-55. Prohibit in any lawsuit or action for damages use and admission as evidence of investigations by military departments of aircraft accidents conducted in interest of air safety. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2899 7-30-55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide that no citizen shall be excluded from service as juror by reason of his or her sex. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 62 2-21-55. Make study of juvenile delinquency in U.S. Rules.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 67 2-21-55. Authorize study of narcotics problem in U.S. Rules.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 864 2-1-55. Provide for new third division of northern judicial district of California. Judiciary.

*KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 927 2-4-55. Provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in state of California shall constitute new and separate judicial district to be known as Southern District of California and redesignate present Southern District of California as Central District. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 445 1-14-55. Amend section 1701, title 18, U.S.C. re obstruction of mail or furnishing of postal information to unauthorized person. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 446 1-14-55. Amend Chapter 13, title 18 U.S.C. to prevent use of mails or instrumentalities of commerce for dissemination of libelous matter. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 447 1-14-55. Amend section 144 of title 28 of U.S.C. re disqualification of judge for bias or prejudice. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 448 1-14-55. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for D.C., or any judge thereof, to issue writs of habeas corpus re persons held in reformatory at Lorton or workhouse at Occoquan, both in state of Virginia, for criminal offenses committed in D.C. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 806 1-28-55. Amend sections 3182 and 3183 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize use of information filed by public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitives from justice. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 924 2-4-55. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims of customs officers and employees to extra compensation for Sunday, holiday, and overtime services performed after Aug. 31, 1931, and not heretofore paid in accordance with existing law. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1955 5-11-55. Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts, and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2017 5-19-55. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to prohibit misuse by collecting agencies of names, emblems, and insignia to indicate federal agency. Judiciary.

*LANGER (R N.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 2281 6-21-55. Make unlawful certain commercial dealing in minor children. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2307 6-24-55. Provide for establishment of chapter dealing with narcotic violations in title 18 of U.S.C. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 846 1-28-55. Authorize Attorney General to suspend deportation and admit for permanent residence under section 244 of Immigration and Nationality Act certain aliens who have served honorably in armed forces of U.S. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 512 1-18-55. Provide for denial of certain federal grants to states and tax credits to employers in states which fail to make ineligible for unemployment compensation benefits individuals who have claimed constitutional privilege against self-incrimination when questioned re Communist Party membership or other subversive affiliations or activities. Finance.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 437 1-14-55. Provide for creation of Commission on Security in Government and Industry. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 438 1-14-55. Amend section 4421 of Revised Statutes to remove requirement as to verifying under oath certain certificates of inspection. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash. (by request) S 850 2-4-55. Prohibit transmission of certain gambling information in interstate and foreign commerce by communication facilities. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1497 3-18-55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for transfer of cases between district courts and Court of Claims. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2128 6-2-55. Provide for reasonable notice to agency of applications to courts of appeals for interlocutory relief against orders of Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Secretary of Agriculture, Federal Maritime Board, and Atomic Energy Commission. Commerce.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 2174 6-8-55. Provide for creation of 11th judicial circuit to be comprised of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and for circuit judges constituting 9th and 11th circuits. Judiciary.

*MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.) S 1634 4-1-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Colorado. Judiciary.

*MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.) (by request) S 2435 7-11-55. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to make certain findings re amount of compensation to which certain independent ore producers are equitably entitled for uranium supplied by them to U.S., or its agents, during period Jan. 1, 1939, to April 10, 1948, and to provide for payment of amounts so determined to such producers. Judiciary.

*MORSE (I Ore.), Langer (R N.D.) S 660 1-21-55. Amend sections 2311, 2312, and 2313 of title 18, U.S.C. to extend punishment for transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce to tractors, commercial truck trailers and semitrailers. Judiciary.

MORSE (D Ore.) S 2282 6-21-55. Amend Renegotiation Act of 1951 by providing for review by courts of appeals. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) S 2444 7-11-55. Repeal section 1157 of title 18 of U.S.C., as amended re livestock belonging to Indians. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 1590 3-30-55 Extend time for filing claims on behalf of certain claimants. Judiciary.

*PAYNE (R Maine), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind., Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Cotton (R N.H.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Eastland (D Miss.), Flanders (R Vt.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), McClellan (D Ark.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Pastore (D R.I.), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (D N.C.), Smith (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.), Welker (R Idaho), Williams (R Del.), Young (R N.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S J Res 19 1-14-55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Finance.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 144 1-6-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Kansas. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1482 3-10-55. Authorize mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile for U.S. marshals and their deputies for travel on official business. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Maine) S 251 1-10-55. Amend Communist Control Act of 1954 and repeal first sentence of subsection 4f of Internal Security Act of 1950 to provide penalties for membership in, or participation in revolutionary activity of Communist Party or any other organization furthering revolutionary conspiracy. Judiciary.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 1440 3-14-55. Make provision re appointments to Supreme Court. Judiciary.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1123 2-21-55. Make unlawful certain commercial dealing in minor children. Judiciary.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 877 2-1-55. Limit in certain cases power of single justice or judge of U.S. to grant stay of execution or sentence in connection with habeas corpus proceeding or other proceeding collaterally attacking conviction of any person. Judiciary.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1150 2-21-55. Include persons engaged in carrying out provisions of labor laws of U.S. within provisions of section 111 and 1114 of title 18 of U.S.C. re assaults and homicides. Judiciary.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Case (R N.J.), Smith (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Duff (R Pa.), Allott (R Colo.) S 1151 2-21-55. Make employment and related practices of any alien known by employer to have entered U.S. illegally within 3 years thereof unlawful. Judiciary.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Case (R N.J.), Smith (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Duff (R Pa.), Allott (R Colo.) S 1152 2-21-55. Provide for seizure and forfeiture of any vessel or vehicle used in transportation of any alien known by owner thereof to have entered U.S. illegally within 3 years thereof. Judiciary.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1932 4-26-55. Establish National Youth Rehabilitation Corps to provide for rehabilitation of youthful delinquents through program of service in connection with preservation and protection of natural resources of the nation, such program to include general educational, vocational and military training. Labor.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 2359 6-28-55. Provide for designation by President of chief judges of judicial circuits of U.S. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 547 1-18-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to increase penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy, advocating overthrow of government and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of government. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 630 1-21-55. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

*WILEY (R Wis.), Thye (R Minn.) S 804 2-1-55. Strengthen and improve state and local programs to combat and control juvenile delinquency. Labor.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 997 2-8-55. Provide punishment for certain confidence game swindles. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1554 3-25-55. Amend title 18, U.S.C. chapter 79, to add new section, 1623, to extend law re perjury to willful giving of contradictory statements under oath. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 2014 5-19-55. Strengthen law re bribery and graft re further definition of terms. Judiciary.

HOUSE

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 4777 3-10-55. Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

ALLEN (R Calif.) H J Res 160 1-24-55. Amend section 84 (a) (2) of title 28 of U.S.C. Judiciary.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 2543 1-20-55. Establish Bureau of Crime Prevention in Department of Justice. Judiciary

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 4613 3-3-55. Establish in Bureau of Customs U.S. Customs Port Patrol and U.S. Customs Border Patrol to improve enforcement of anti-smuggling laws. Ways and Means.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Res 97 1-20-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of causes of crime committed in violation of laws of U.S. and other crimes affecting national health, welfare, and morals and of methods of preventing such crimes. Rules.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 7293 7-7-55. Amend sections 1331 and 1332 of title 28, U.S.C., re amount in controversy in determining jurisdiction of district courts. Judiciary.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) HR 7226 7-11-55. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to make certain findings re amount of compensation to which certain independent ore producers are equitably entitled for uranium supplied by them to U.S. or its agents, during period Jan. 1, 1939 to April 10, 1948, and provide for payment of amounts so determined to such producers. Judiciary.

BALDWIN (R Calif.) H J Res 235 2-25-55. Amend section 84 (a) (2) of title 28 of U.S.C. re re-division of certain judicial districts. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 26 1-5-55. Provide for denial of bail to defendants in certain cases involving crimes affecting national security. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 615 1-5-55. Define word "Enemies" for purpose of sec. 3 of article III of the Constitution. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 616 1-5-55. Provide that individuals who give aid to certain agents of foreign governments shall suffer fine or imprisonment, or both. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 617 1-5-55. Prohibit employment by the government of persons who are disloyal or believe in right to strike against the government. Civil Service.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 739 1-5-55. Provide death penalty in certain cases of peacetime espionage. Judiciary.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 2814 1-24-55. Amend section 1073 of title 18 of U.S.C. to provide for punishment of any individual who travels in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid prosecution or punishment for indecent molestation of minor. Judiciary.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1766 1-10-55. Amend sec. 7237 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide penalties for narcotic-law offenses. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1767 1-10-55. Revise Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 re definition of terms: election, candidate, contribution and certain others. House Administration.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3398 2-2-55. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) HR 4978 3-16-55. Increase penalties applicable to individuals convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

BOYLE (D Ill.) H Res 196 3-23-55. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to investigate action of Department of Justice in dropping criminal charges in Bunge Corp. case. Rules.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 2818 1-24-55. Establish Council on Juvenile Delinquency. Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H Res 278 6-15-55. Provide that bill HR 5421, and all accompanying papers shall be referred to U.S. Court of Claims. Judiciary.

BURLESON (D Texas) H Res 101 1-24 55. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to investigate and study desirability and feasibility of establishing island prison for confinement of persons convicted of crimes involving disloyalty. Rules.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 3746 2-8-55. Provide for handling of juvenile delinquents. Judiciary.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 4790 3-10-55. Provide for assistance to and cooperation with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for control of juvenile delinquency. Labor.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 1560 1-6-55. Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on claims for basic and overtime compensation. Judiciary.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 7597 7-26-55. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of employees of U.S. government for gratuity, holiday, or overtime compensation during period covered by World War II. Judiciary.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 7307 7-13-55. Make provision re burden of proof in certain proceedings before Tax Court Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 75 1-5-55. Provide for payment of annuity to widows of justices and judges. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 76 1-5-55. Amend title 18, U.S.C., re intercepted communications. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 258 1-5-55. Amend sections 241 and 242 of title 18 U.S.C. re conspiracy against and deprivation of rights of citizens. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 259 1-5-55. Provide protection of persons from lynching. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 628 1-5-55. Amend sections 1581, 1583, and 1584 of title 18, U.S.C. to prohibit attempts to hold or return any person to a condition of involuntary servitude. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 637 1-5-55. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 641 1-5-55. Provide that no Senator or Representative shall be immune from civil liability for defamatory statements inserted by him in Congressional Record when statement was not made on floor. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3092 1-26-55. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims with respect to claims against U.S. of certain employees of Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3559 2-3-55. Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3657 2-7-55. Amend title 18 U.S.C. section 871 to provide penalties for threats against President-elect and Vice President. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3660 2-7-55. Provide punishment for certain confidence-game swindles. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3881 2-10-55 Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3882 2-10-55 Require registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counter-espionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or foreign political party. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3883 2-10-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to increase penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy, advocating overthrow of government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of government. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3907 2-14-55. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4221 2-18-55. Amend section 4004, title 18, U.S.C. re administering oaths and taking acknowledgements by officials of federal penal and correctional institutions. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4513 3-1-55. Prohibit wiretapping except by court-authorized federal officer engaged in investigation of crimes against security of U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4539 3-2-55. Amend section 1794 of title 28, U.S.C. re publication of notice. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4782 3-10 55. Amend section 372 of title 28 U.S.C. re retirement of judges who do not voluntarily resign due to disability. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5060 3-18-55. Amend section 1114 of title 18 U.S.C. as amended, in reference to protection of officers and employees of U.S. by including probation officers of United States district courts. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5061 3-18-55. Establish commission and advisory committee on international rules of judicial procedure. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5649 4-19-55. Amend section 2254 of title 28 of U.S.C. re applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgment of state court. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5650 4-19-55. Provide for settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of federal government for damage to, or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of, personal property occurring incident to their service. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6248 5-16-55. Provide for maintenance of roster of retired judges available for special judicial duty and for their assignment to such duty by Chief Justice of U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6249 5-16-55. Amend title 28, U.S.C., re duties of judges of U.S. Court of Claims. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6250 5-16-55. Provide for jury commission for each U.S. district court, regulate its compensation, and prescribe its duties. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6252 5-16-55. Establish uniform qualifications for jurors in federal courts. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6482 5-23-55. Amend title 18, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," of U.S.C., to provide criminal sanction for embezzlement or theft of property of Indian tribal organizations. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6621 6-2-55. Amend title 18, U.S.C., sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against Vice President-elect and authorize Secret Service protection for Vice President-elect. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6682 6-7-55. Authorize abbreviation of record on review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies by courts of appeals and review or enforcement of such orders on original papers and to make uniform law re record on review or enforcement of such orders. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6805 6-14-55. Prohibit in any lawsuit or action for damages use and admission as evidence of investigations by military departments of aircraft accidents conducted in interest of air safety. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6974 6-22-55. Amend title 28, U.S.C., and act of May 29,1930, to provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of judges. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 104 1-10-55. Provide for creation of Commission on Security in Industry. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5653 4-19-55. Make provision re appointment, compensation and powers of bailiffs in district courts. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 230 4-26-55. Give consent of Congress to interstate compacts or agreements re juveniles and delinquent juveniles. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 231 4-26-55. Give consent of Congress to interstate compacts or agreements re juveniles and delinquent juveniles. Judiciary.

CHASE (R Neb.) HR 5130 3-22-55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to eliminate separate divisions within judicial district of Nebraska. Judiciary.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 2570 1-20-55. Amend section 1073, title 18, U.S.C. re indecent molestation or sexual abuse of minor. Judiciary.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5854 4-19-55. Provide for two judicial districts and appointment of additional federal judge for state of Colorado. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 6152 5-10-55. Restore jurisdiction of district courts in certain civil actions brought against U.S.A. Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 2906 1-11-55. Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts and make it crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) H J Res 147 1-20-55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 78 1-6-55. Provide rewards for information concerning illegal introduction, manufacture or acquisition in the U.S. of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. Atomic Energy.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 81 1-5-55. Amend title 18 of the U.S.C. to give U.S. District courts juriadiction of certain offenses committed by Americans outside U.S. Judiciary.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 6901 6-20-55. Provide rewards for information concerning illegal introduction into U.S., or illegal manufacture or acquisition in U.S., of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. Atomic Energy.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 1778 1-10-55. Provide for appointment of an additional district judge for southern district of Mississippi. Judiciary.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 4984 3-18-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Connecticut. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Mass.) HR 4728 3-8-55. Make unauthorized wiretapping criminal offense. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 86 1-5-55. Amend sections 3182 and 3183 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize use of information filed by public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitives from justice. Judiciary.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) H J Res 225 2-18-55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 91 1-5-55. Limit removal of civil actions from the state to federal courts. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 271 1-5-55. Provide remedy for persons slandered, libeled or defamed by Members of Congress. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 654 1-5-55. Provide for enforcement of support orders in state and federal courts, and make it a crime to move in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. Judiciary.

DIES (D Texas) HR 8 1-5-55. Amend Communist Control Act of 1954 and repeal first sentence of subsection 4f of Internal Security Act of 1950 to provide penalties for membership in, or participation in revolutionary activity of, Communist Party, or other organization furthering revolutionary conspiracy. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 4660 2-16-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to allow compensation to counsel assigned by court in criminal cases. Judiciary.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 97 1-5-55. Provide that Attorney General shall prepare and publish list of subversive organizations. Judiciary.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 2578 1-20-55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for appointment of one additional district judge for eastern district of Michigan. Judiciary.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 3425 2-2-55. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims of customs officers and employees to extra compensation for Sunday, holiday, and overtime services performed after Aug. 31, 1951, and not heretofore paid in accordance with existing law. Judiciary.

DODD (D Conn.) HR 4799 3-10-55. Require that any vacancies or absences in membership of Supreme Court shall be temporarily filled by circuit judges in order that all decisions of Supreme Court shall be participated in by full Court. Judiciary.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2304 1-31-55. Provide for better assurance of protection of citizens of U.S. and other persons within several states from mob violence and lynching. Judiciary.

DORN (R N.Y.) H Res 28 1-5-55. Appoint committee to investigate governmental contributions to spread of communism. Rules.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 99 1-5-55. Increase penalty provisions of certain acts dealing with narcotics. Ways and Means.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) H Res 29 1-5-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation of movement of unlawful narcotics into U.S. Rules.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 423 1-5-55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide that no citizen shall be excluded from service as juror by reason of his or her sex. Judiciary.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6872 6-16-55. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) HR 5274 3-30-55. Extend to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico power to enter into certain interstate compacts re enforcement of criminal laws and policies of the states. Judiciary.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3764 2-8-55. Provide for payment of annuity to widows of justices and judges. Judiciary.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 3425 2-2-55. Increase salaries of judges of U.S. Judiciary.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 2393 1-17-55. Assist enforcement of state laws licensing insurance companies by prohibiting use of mails to evade such laws. Civil Service.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 6916 6-20-55. Assist enforcement of state laws licensing insurance companies, by making it federal offense to use mails to evade such laws. Judiciary.

FORRESTER (D Ga.) HR 762 1-5-55 Authorize admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations. Judiciary.

FORRESTER (D Ga.) HR 3780 2-8-55. Prohibit courts of U.S. and all other federal agencies from deciding or considering any matter drawing in question administration by several states of their respective educational systems. Judiciary.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 5062 3-18-55. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce. Judiciary.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 5063 3-18-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter. Judiciary.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 7665 7-28-55. Amend sec. 123 of title 28 of U.S.C. transferring Marion County from southern division to Winchester division in eastern district of Tennessee. Judiciary.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 2390 1-20-55. Establish Commission on Internal Security. Judiciary.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 3771 2-8-55. Strengthen and improve state and local programs to combat and control juvenile delinquency. Labor.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) H J Res 167 1-25-55. Establish joint committee on Internal Security Rules.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 4689 3-7-55. Provide for assistance to and cooperation with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for control of juvenile delinquency. Labor.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 4917 3-14-55. Provide that authority of Commissioner of Education to contract for research in field of education shall include authority to contract for research into narcotic addiction problem. Labor.

HALE (R Maine) HR 668 1-5-55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for transfer of cases between district courts and Court of Claims. Judiciary.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) H J Res 197 2-7-55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 5601 4-18-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Colorado. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 671 1-5-55. Provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in California shall constitute a new judicial district to be known as southern district of California, and redesignate present southern district as middle district. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 2340 1-24-55. Provide for establishment of commission on organization of federal judiciary. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 6938 6-21-55. Amend title 18, U.S.C., sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against Vice President-elect and to authorize Secret Service protection for Vice President-elect. Judiciary.

HOEVEN (R Iowa) HR 2977 1-25-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for northern and southern districts of Iowa. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 2397 1-20-55. Extend statute of limitations applicable to certain offenses involving fraud. Judiciary.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 7235 7-11-55. Make provision re furnishing of accommodations at Kennewick, Wash., and Pasco, Wash., for U.S. District Court

for eastern district of Washington, southern division. Judiciary.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 111 1-5-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Kansas. Judiciary.

HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 4287 2-22-55. Establish Commission on Patent Laws and Administration. Judiciary.

HOSMER (R Calif.) (by request) HR 7359 7-25-55. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims of immigration officers and employees of Immigration and Naturalization Service to extra compensation for Sunday, holiday, and overtime services performed after March 2, 1931, and not heretofore paid in accordance with existing law. Judiciary.

HOSMER (R Calif.) H J Res 149 1-20-55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

HOSMER (R Calif.) H J Res 166 1-25-55. Aid in preventing acquisition and use of narcotic drugs by minors by closing Mexican border to any minor who is not accompanied by his parent or guardian unless he can demonstrate that he is leaving U.S. for a legitimate purpose. Judiciary.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 5001 3-16-55. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce. Judiciary.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 4732 3-8-55. Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 6685 6-7-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Maryland. Judiciary.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 7179 7-5-55. Amend section 491 of title 18, U.S.C., prohibiting use of tokens as money, extend operation of such section to 10-cent, 25-cent, and 50-cent pieces. Judiciary.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 3252 3-30-55. Provide for holding of term of court for northeastern division of northern district of Alabama at Decatur. Judiciary.

KEARNS (R Pa.) H Res 60 1-5-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation of distribution of pornographic materials. Rules.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 316 1-5-55. Amend section 3731 of title 18 of U.S.C. re appeals by U.S. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 317 1-5-55. Permit judicial review of decisions of Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 319 1-5-55. Punish malicious destruction of aircraft and attempts to destroy aircraft. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 320 1-5-55. Prohibit certain acts and transactions re gambling materials. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 321 1-5-55. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate and foreign commerce. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 776 1-5-55. Prevent U.S. citizens of questionable loyalty to U.S. government from accepting any office or employment in or under U.N. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 777 1-5-55. Authorize in certain cases appointment of special counsel and investigators to assist grand juries in exercise of their powers. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 778 1-5-55. Provide that each member of bar of highest court or state or federal court shall be eligible to practice before all administrative agencies. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) (by request) HR 781 1-5-55. Amend title 17 of U.S.C. entitled "Copyrights" to provide for a statute of limitations re civil actions. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) (by request) HR 782 1-5-55. Amend title 17 of U.S.C. entitled "Copyrights" re provisions governing notice of copyright. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 783 1-5-55. Punish use of interstate commerce in furtherance of conspiracies to commit organized crime offenses against any of several states. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 789 1-5-55. Improve enforcement of laws pertaining to gambling by suppressing transmission of certain gambling information. Commerce.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 793 1-5-55 Amend section 1 of act of Jan. 2, 1951, prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. Commerce.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 797 1-5-55. Amend chapter 19, title 5 of U.S.C. entitled "Administrative Procedure" to prohibit employment by any person of any member, official, attorney, or employee of government agency except under certain conditions. Judiciary

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 798 1-5-55. Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts and make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 799 1-5-55. Amend title 18 U.S.C. chapter 79, to add new section 1623 to extend law re perjury to willful giving of contradictory statements under oath. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 800 1-5-55. Amend section 1201 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize F.B.I. to initiate investigation of any kidnapping in which victim has not been released within 24 hours after his seizure. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 2854 1-24-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to increase penalties applicable to seditious conspiracy advocating overthrow of government, and conspiracy to advocate overthrow of government. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 3441 2-2-55. Provide punishment for certain confidence game swindles. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 4073 2-16-55. Improve enforcement of laws pertaining to gambling by suppressing transmission of certain gambling information. Commerce.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 4930 3-15-55. Amend chapter 235 of title 18, U.S.C., to provide for appellate review of sentences on appeal by defendant in criminal cases. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 5086 3-21-55. Authorize admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 816 1-5-55. Amend title 28, U.S.C. re resignation and retirement of judges. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 1579 1-6-55. Increase salary of federal judges. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 2686 1-30-55. Provide that U.S. commissioners shall be paid annual salary to be fixed by Judicial Conference of U.S. Judiciary.

KING (D Calif.) HR 817 1-5-55. Amend penalty provisions of Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 818 1-5-55. Authorize Commissioner of Narcotics to require production of books, papers, and records. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 819 1-5-55. Amend chapter 203 of title 18 of U.S.C. to extend certain powers including power of arrest to narcotics officers. Judiciary.

KING (D Calif.) HR 6939 6-21-55. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims of state of California. Judiciary.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7918 6-27-55. Authorize subpenas in connection with enforcement of narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 4019 2-14-55. Authorize mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile for U.S. marshals and their deputies for travel on official business. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 4932 3-15-55. Amend chapter 235 of title 18, U.S.C., provide for appellate review of sentences on appeal by defendant in criminal cases. Judiciary.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 2153 1-13-55. Prohibit an individual from traveling in interstate or foreign commerce in connection with abandonment of dependent child. Judiciary.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 6021 6-20-55. Provide that sale of narcotic drugs to a minor shall be a criminal offense punishable by death. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 333 1-5-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. by addition of new section. Judiciary.

McVEY (R Ill.) HR 130 1-5-55. Increase penalties for violation of certain narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

McVEY (R Ill.) H J Res 188 2-2-55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 3229 1-27-55. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7063 6-28-55. Provide for creation of 11th judicial circuit to be comprised of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington and for circuit judges constituting 9th and 11th circuits. Judiciary.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 127 1-5-55. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to require manufacturers of farm machinery sold in interstate commerce to identify machines by serial numbers. Judiciary.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 2160 1-13-55. Require that office of U.S. Marshal be maintained in capital city of each state,

Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam. Judiciary.

MILLER (D Calif.) **H J Res 198** 1-13-55. Amend sec. 84 (a) (3) title 28 of U.S.C. re redivision of certain judicial districts. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) **HR 3788** 2-8-55. Authorize federal government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage or other subversion. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) **HR 3790** 2-8-55. Accelerate consideration by courts of criminal proceedings involving treason, espionage, sabotage, sedition, and subversive activities and increase to 15 years statute of limitations applicable to such offenses. Judiciary.

MINSHALL (R Ohio) **HR 5113** 3-21-55. Amend section 2111, 2112 and 641, title 18 U.S.C. to increase penalties for robbery and burglary of government property. Judiciary.

MINSHALL (R Ohio) **HR 5114** 3-21-55. Provide penalties for robbery and burglary of government property. Judiciary.

MOSS (D Calif.) **HR 4889** 3-14-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for northern district of California. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 543** 1-5-55. Amend sec. 10 (d) of Administrative Procedure Act to broaden judicial relief under section pending review of administrative action. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 545** 1-5-55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide that state law shall determine the number of jurors constituting a jury and who must agree to have a valid verdict. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 670** 1-5-55. Provide for payment of an annuity to widows of justices and judges. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 682** 1-5-55. Amend title 18, Criminal Code, to declare certain papers, books, pictures, etc. non-mailable, to provide penalty for mailing same. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 838** 1-5-55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. re eligibility of members of bar of U.S. Supreme Court to practice before all courts of appeals and district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 2023** 1-11-55. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to review de novo claims for benefits and payments under laws administered by Veterans Administration. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 7461** 7-19-55. Amend title 28, U.S.C., re eligibility of members of bar of U.S. Supreme Court to practice before all courts of appeals and district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 7617** 7-26-55. Amend Administrative Procedure Act, as amended re broadening judicial relief. Judiciary.

MUMMA (R Pa.) **HR 4290** 2-23-56. Amend War Contractors Relief Act re definition of request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for services of partners and proprietors. Judiciary.

OSMERS (R N.J.) **HR 680** 1-5-55. Provide that newspapermen shall not be required to reveal sources of information in federal courts or before committees of Congress, except in interests of national security. Judiciary.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) **HR 287** 1-5-55. Provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in State of California shall constitute new and separate judicial district to be known as southern district of California and redesignate present southern district of California as central district of California. Judiciary.

POFF (R Va.) **HR 3456** 2-2-55. Establish temporary commission to study publication and sale of books, magazines, and similar materials containing immoral or otherwise undesirable matter. Judiciary.

POFF (R Va.) **HR 6097** 6-23-55. Include persons engaged in carrying out provisions of labor laws of U.S. within provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18, U.S.C., re assaults and homicides. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 388** 1-5-55. Provide increased penalty for sale of narcotic drugs to persons under 17 years of age. Ways and Means.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) **HR 3461** 2-2-55. Prohibit transmission of certain gambling information in interstate and foreign commerce by communication facilities. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) **HR 6631** 6-2-55. Provide for reasonable notice to agency of applications to courts of appeals for interlocutory relief against orders of Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Secretary of Agriculture, Federal Maritime Board, and Atomic Energy Commission. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) **HR 6632** 6-2-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, so as to authorize imposition of civil penalties in certain cases. Commerce.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) **HR 3233** 1-27-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. so as to make it criminal offense to move or travel in interstate commerce with intent to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, for arson. Judiciary.

RAY (R N.Y.) **H Res 59** 1-5-55. Appoint committee to investigate governmental contributions to spread of communism. Rules.

REED (R Ill.) **HR 4106** 2-16-55. Require registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in espionage, counter-espionage, or sabotage service or tactics of foreign government or foreign political party. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) **HR 4108** 2-16-55. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) **HR 4104** 2-16-55. Amend title 18, U.S.C., regarding published articles and broadcasts by foreign agents and broadcasts by foreign agents. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) **HR 4105** 2-16-55. Amend sections 1, 2 and 4 of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended re any organization supervised or controlled by any foreign government or political party. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) **HR 4940** 3-15-55. Amend title 18, U.S.C. re Customs Court. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) **HR 5364** 3-28-55. Amend title 18, U.S.C., chapter 79, to add new section, 1623, to extend law re perjury to willful giving of contradictory statements under oath. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) **H J Res 237** 3-2-55. Strengthen and improve state and local programs to combat and control juvenile delinquency. Labor.

RIVERS (D S.C.) **HR 2434** 1-17-55. Provide for expeditious naturalization of former citizens of U.S. who have lost U.S. citizenship by voting in political election or plebiscite held in Greece on March 5, 1950. Judiciary.

RIVERS (D S.C.) **HR 2701** 2-7-55. Make certain exceptions to appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S. and U.S. courts of appeals and to jurisdiction of district courts of U.S. in actions re public schools. Judiciary.

ROBSION (D Ky.) **HR 2534** 1-20-55. Increase penalties for sedition and seditious conspiracy. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) **HR 7070** 6-28-55. Require any attorney at law practicing before federal court or appearing before congressional committee as counsel for witness testifying before such committee or appearing as counsel before any department or agency in executive branch of government of U.S., to file a non-Communist affidavit. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Colo.) **HR 3702** 2-7-55. Amend sections 2311, 2312, and 2313 of title 18 U.S.C. to extend punishment for transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce to tractors, commercial truck trailers, and truck semi-trailers. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Texas) **HR 836** 1-5-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to increase penalties presently applicable and authorize imposition of death penalty in case of persons convicted of certain subversive activities. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Texas) **HR 838** 1-5-55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to require that all decisions of Supreme Court shall be participated in by full court and that any vacancies or absences in membership of court shall be temporarily filled by circuit judges. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Texas) **HR 3942** 2-10-55. Amend title 19, U.S.C., to penalize unauthorized use of interstate motor trucks. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) **HR 6121** 5-9-55. Amend section 610 of title 18 of U.S.C. to broaden coverage of its provisions prohibiting election expenditures by national banks and corporations organized under federal law. Judiciary.

RUTHERFORD (D Texas) **HR 6657** 6-6-55. Provide for appointment of additional district judge for western district of Texas. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) **HR 724** 1-5-55. Provide it shall be a misdemeanor to misbehave in presence of either House of Congress, or any committee thereof. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) **HR 725** 1-5-55. Provide that carrying of deadly weapon on or about the person in presence of either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, shall be a felony. Judiciary.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) **HR 2996** 1-25-55. Provide for appointment of district judge for northern district of California. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) (by request) **HR 6167** 5-11-55. Restore jurisdiction of district courts in certain civil actions brought against U.S. Judiciary.

SHORT (R MO.) **HR 5653** 3-18-55. Amend chapter 113 of title 18 U.S.C. to provide for punishment of persons transporting and receiving stolen dogs in interstate commerce. Judiciary.

SILER (R Ky.) **HR 3705** 2-7-55. Provide for compensating local peace officers who seize vehicles which are forfeited to U.S. Judiciary.

SILER (R Ky.) **HR 4273** 2-22-55. Provide for compensating local peace officers who seize vehicles which are forfeited to U.S. Judiciary.

SILER (D Ky.) **HR 5665** 4-19-55. Establish that it is a crime for citizens or nationals of foreign nations to participate in undeclared wars against U.S. Judiciary.

SISK (D Calif.) **HR 7106** 6-29-55. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for Southern District of California to hear, determine and render judgment in civil action to determine who has title to real property in Fresno County, Calif., known as Sewer Farm. Judiciary.

SMITH (D Va.) **HR 3** 1-5-55. Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws. Judiciary.

STEED (D Okla.) **HR 1841** 1-10-55. Prohibit an individual from traveling in interstate or foreign commerce in connection with abandonment of his dependent child. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Texas) **HR 730** 1-5-55. Prevent persons who engage in activities contrary to the interest of the U.S. from pursuing a course of education or training in a foreign country under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 Veterans.

THOMPSON (D La.) **H Res 86** 1-13-55. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate publication and distribution of offensive and undesirable books. Rules.

THOMPSON (R Mich.) **HR 2333** 1-31-55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing and transportation of obscene matter. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 2677** 1-20-55. Create federal commission to study copyright laws and make recommendations for their revision. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **H J Res 154** 1-20-55. Establish a Commission on Government Security. Judiciary.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) (by request) **HR 6819** 6-14-55. Provide for interpreters in proceedings before federal courts and agencies, and congressional committees to assist persons in need of their services because of lack of understanding of English or deafness. Judiciary.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) **H Res 87** 1-13-55. Create select committee to investigate problems involved in controlling illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and marihuana. Rules.

TUCK (D Va.) **HR 5007** 3-16-55. Amend title 28, U.S.C. to provide that district courts shall have jurisdiction of certain civil actions only if amount in controversy exceeds $10,000 and provide that their jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship shall not extend to actions in which corporations are parties. Judiciary.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) **HR 3714** 2-7-55. Grant to federal employees right to have security charges against them determined by panel composed of experienced judges and attorneys. Judiciary.

UDALL (D Ariz.) **HR 3142** 1-26-55. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

UTT (R Calif.) **HR 493** 1-5-55. Provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in California shall constitute a new judicial district known as southern district of California. Judiciary.

UTT (R Calif.) **H J Res 155** 1-20-55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

VELDE (R Ill.) **HR 4753** 3-9-55. Amend subsection (e) (1) of section 13 A of Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to change from 2 years to 3 years standard contained therein re past affiliations of individuals conducting management of certain organizations. Un-American Activities.

WALTER (D Pa.) **HR 4397** 2-24-55. Provide for appointment of additional district judge for middle district of Pennsylvania. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) **HR 5311** 3-29-55. Amend section 1861 of title 28, U.S.C., re qualifications of jurors. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) **HR 7161** 7-1-55. Amend title 28, U.S.C. re relief of chief judges of district and circuit courts from performance of duties at age 75. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) **H J Res 157** 1-20-55. Establish a Commission on Government Security. Judiciary.

WATTS (D Ky.) **HR 5862** 4-26-55. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. district courts to adjudicate certain claims of federal employees for recovery of fees, salaries or compensation. Judiciary.

WESTLAND (D Wash.) **HR 6967** 6-22-55. Provide for creation of 11th judicial circuit to be comprised of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and for circuit judges constituting 9th and 11th circuits. Judiciary.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H J Res 90** 1-5-55. Grant Oklahoma consent to sue U.S. in Supreme Court. Judiciary.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H J Res 181** 1-27-55. Grant state of Oklahoma consent to sue U.S. in U.S. Court of Claims. Judiciary.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H Con Res 54** 1-24-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of juvenile delinquency in U.S. Rules.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **H Res 103** 1-24-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of juvenile delinquency in U.S. Rules.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) **HR 1858** 1-10-55. Provide for appointment of an additional district judge for southern district of Mississippi. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) **H J Res 218** 2-16-55. Establish Joint Committee on Internal Security. Rules.

WILLIS (D La.) **HR 867** 1-5-55. Au-

therize admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations. Judiciary.

WILSON (R Calif.) **HR 498** . 1-5-55. Provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in State of California shall constitute new and separate judicial district to be known as southern district of California and redesignate present southern district of California as central district. Judiciary.

WILSON (R Calif.) **H J Res 141** . 1-17-55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

YOUNG (R Nev.) **HR 4016** 2-14-55. Provide for more effective control of narcotic drugs. Ways and Means.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) **HR 1863** 1-10-55. Provide that sale of narcotic drugs to a minor be criminal offense punishable by death or life imprisonment. Judiciary.

District of Columbia

SENATE

BEALL (R Md.) **S 821** 1-28-55. Amend title IX of District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937 to provide retirement benefits for office of judge of D.C. Tax Court. D.C.

BEALL (R Md.) **S 1040** . 2-11-55. Provide for commission to regulate transportation of passengers by common carriers operating over regular routes within metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. Commerce.

*BEALL (R Md.), Neely (D W.Va.), McNamara (D Mich.) **S 1083** 2-13-55. Fix and regulate salaries of teachers, school officers and other employees of Board of Education of District of Columbia. D.C.

*BEALL (R Md.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Payne (R Maine) **S 1163** . 2-22-55. Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended re amount of benefits and eligibility for benefits. D.C.

BEALL (R Md.) **S 2704** . 7-30-55. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction of certain highway-railroad grade separations in D.C. D.C.

BEALL (R Md.) **S 2705** 7-30-55. Authorize Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co. to construct, maintain and operate a branch track or siding over Second St. SE, in D.C. D.C.

BEALL (R Md.) **S J Res 55** 3-1-55. Control number of licenses issued in D.C. for operation of motor vehicles for hire (taxicabs). D.C.

BIBLE (D Nev.) **S 1179** 2-23-55. Amend D.C. Sales Tax Act and D.C. Use Tax Act to limit sales and use tax on vendors to amount of reimbursement authorized to be collected by them if they can establish such amount by accurate records. D.C.

BIBLE (D Nev.) **S 2176** 6-8-55. Repeal requirement that public utilities engaged in manufacture and sale of electricity in D.C. must submit annual reports to Congress. D.C.

BIBLE (D Nev.) **S 2177** . 6-8-55. Repeal prohibition against declaration of stock dividends by public utilities operating in D.C. D.C.

BUTLER (R Md.) **S 335** . 1-11-55. Provide for heliport in D.C. for use in helicopter service between Friendship International Airport and downtown area of D.C. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Md.) **S 986** 2-8-55. Provide that Uniform Simultaneous Death Act shall apply in D.C. D.C.

BUTLER (R Md.) **S 1863** 5-2-55. Provide for demolition and removal of temporary buildings erected in D.C. since beginning of World War I and substitute therefor permanent-type facilities constructed under Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954. Government Operations.

*CASE (R S.D.), Neely (D W.Va.), Stennis (D Miss.), Beall (R Md.) **S 2568** 7-18-55. Amend title I of act entitled "Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River," re location of bridge across Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Island. D.C.

*CASE (R N.J.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Beall (R Md.), Allott (R Colo.), Bible (D Nev.) **S 2657** . 7-27-55. Provide that compensation of commissioners of D.C. shall be at rate of $20,000 each per annum. D.C.

*CASE (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.) **S 2753** . 8-2-55. Provide temporary disability insurance benefits for employees in D.C. D.C.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) **S 1776** 4-21-55. Authorize acquisition of remaining property in square 725 in D.C. and construction thereon of additional facilities for U.S. Senate. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) **S 2255** 6-16-55. Authorize and direct architect of Capitol to transfer to D.C. jurisdiction over certain portions of U.S. Capitol grounds and other grounds belonging to U.S. for use in connection with widening of Independence and Constitution Avenues and rechannelization of Union Station Plaza. Public Works.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) **S 1210** 2-25-55. Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949 to eliminate one-year limitation on period of leases of space for federal agencies in D.C. Public Works.

*DWORSHAK (R Idaho), Butler (R Md.) **S 2033** 5-20-55. Provide for creation of Office of Administrator for Legal Assignments for D.C. D.C.

GREEN (D R.I.) **S 1321** 3-4-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, drama, fine arts and mass communications center. D.C.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) **S 441** 1-14-55. Provide that basic salaries of officers and members of police force for Washington National Airport shall be same as basic salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force. Civil Service.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Johnston (D S.C.), Daniel (D Texas) **S 2190** 6-10-55. Amend act entitled "Act to create juvenile court in and for D.C." to provide for appointment of referee. D.C.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Johnston D S.C.), Daniel (D Texas) **S 2191** 6-10-55. Amend section 7 of Juvenile Court Act of D.C. re authority of judge over director of social work. D.C.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Johnston (D S.C.), Daniel (D Texas) **S 2192** 6-10-55. Amend section 13 of Juvenile Court Act of D.C. re appearance in court of chief of police and U.S. attorney in petitions for waiver of jurisdiction. D.C.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Johnston (D S.C.), Daniel (D Texas) **S 2193** 6-10-55. Amend law re indecent publications in D.C. re confiscation of certain things of value used in connection with sale, distribution, manufacture, showing, or advertising of such publications. D.C.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Johnston (D S.C.), Daniel (D Texas) **S 2194** 6-10-55. Amend certain provisions of laws re functioning of Juvenile Court of D.C. to permit waiver of jurisdiction of court in certain additional cases. D.C.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Johnston (D S.C.), Daniel (D Texas) **S 2195** 6-10-55. Make uniform law of reciprocal enforcement of support in D.C. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) **S 2323** 6-24-55. Provide for delayed reporting of births within D.C. D.C.

LANGER (R N.D.) **S 1349** . 3-8-55. Establish internal revenue district consisting solely of D.C. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) **S 2015** 5-19-55. Prohibit experiments upon living dogs in D.C. and provide penalty for violation thereof. D.C.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Case (R S.D.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Thye (R Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) **S J Res 74** . 5-31-55. Authorize erection of statue of Leif Ericsson in D.C. Rules.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) **S 2421** . 7-8-55. Provide for payment of compensation to officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force, and Fire Department of D.C., for duty performed on their days off, when such days off are suspended during emergency. D.C.

*MORSE (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.) **S 1305** . 3-18-55. Increase salaries of employees of Board of Education of D.C. D.C.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Beall (R Md.), Case (R N.J.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neely (D W.Va.), Payne (R Maine) **S 1835** 4-26-55. Amend District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended re weekly benefit of individual qualifying thereunder. D.C.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Bible (D Nev.), Hruska (R Neb.) **S 2344** 6-27-55. Make Recorder of Deeds of D.C. subject to provisions of Hatch Act. D.C.

MORSE (D Ore.) **S 2555** . 7-14-55. Authorize Public Utilities Commission of D.C. to regulate and condition declaration and payment of dividends by public utilities in D.C. D.C.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Neely (D W.Va.), McNamara (D Mich.), Case (R N.J.), Payne (R Maine), Beall (R Md.) **S J Res 87** 7-1-55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize merger of street-railway corporations operating in D.C.", approved January 14, 1933, as amended. D.C.

MORSE (D Ore.) **S 2597** . 7-21-55. Terminate after period of 1 year franchise rights of Capital Transit Co. within D.C. and authorize Commissioners of D.C. to provide such additional public transportation during such year as may be necessary for convenience of public. D.C.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Malone (R Nev.) **S J Res 36** . 2-1-55. Preserve Rock Creek Park. Interior.

*NEELY (D W.Va.), Payne (R Maine) **S 48** . 1-6-55. Provide for disqualifications of certain former officers and employees of D.C. in matters connected with former duties. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 313** 1-11-55. Prescribe weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in blood, urine or breath of persons tried in D.C. for certain offenses committed while operating vehicles. D.C.

*NEELY (D W.Va.), Case (R S.D.) **S 337** 1-11-55. Regulate election of delegates representing D.C. to national political conventions. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 391** 1-14-55. Provide for bonding of certain officers and employees of government of D.C. for payment of premiums on such bonds by D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 392** . 1-14-55. Consolidate and make uniform laws re public assistance in D.C D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) **S 666** . 1-24-55. Extend period of authorization of appropriations for hospital center and facilities in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) **S 668** 1-24-55. Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947 as amended. D.C.

*NEELY (D W.Va.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.), Butler (R Md.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Case (R N.J.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Flanders (R Vt.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Thye (R Minn.), Smith (R N.J.), Watkins (R Utah), **S 669** . 1-24-55. Provide an elected mayor, city council, school board, and nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia: D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 727** 1-26-55. Adjust salaries of judges of municipal court of appeals for D.C. and salaries of judges of municipal court for D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) **S 933** . 2-4-55. Provide for payment and collection of wages in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 964** . 2-8-55. Amend act entitled "An act to authorize D.C. government to establish Office of Civil Defense and for other purposes", approved Aug. 11, 1950. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 1274** . 3-2-55. Amend act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422) to provide for appointment by Commissioners of D.C. of special policemen. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 1275** . 3-2-55. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate employees of District to protect life and property in and on buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of D.C. acquired by U.S. for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools, and other institutions. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 1276** 3-2-55. Amend act entitled "An act to provide for better registration of births in D.C. and for other purposes", approved March 1, 1907 re regulations and rules governing filing of reports of births. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 1277** 3-2-55. Amend act entitled "An act to control possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in D.C. to provide penalties, to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes", approved July 8, 1932. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 1289** . 3-4-55. Establish family court in and for D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 1737** 4-20-55. Amend section 7 of article I of title V of D.C. Revenue Act of 1937 re inheritance taxes. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 1738** 4-20-55. Amend section 2 of article I of title V of D.C. Revenue Act of 1937 re inheritance taxes. D.C.

NEELY (D W. Va.) (by request) **S 1739** . 4-20-55. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 1740** . 4-20-55. Amend act entitled "An act to regulate practice of veterinary medicine in District of Columbia" approved Feb. 1, 1907. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 1741** . 4-20-55. Exempt from taxation certain property of Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A. National Memorial, Inc. in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 2274** . 6-20-55. Amend act entitled "Act to establish code of law for D.C." approved March 3, 1901 re determination of mental incompetence of certain defendants in Juvenile Court of D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 2311** . 6-24-55. Amend act entitled "Act to authorize Commissioners of D.C. to assign officers and members of Metropolitan Police force to duty in detective Bureau of Metropolitan Police Department," approved June 20, 1942. D.C.

*NEELY (D W.Va.), Morse (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.) **S 2427** 7-6-55. Provide for payment of compensation to officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force, and Fire Department of D.C., for duty performed on their days off, when such days off are suspended during emergency. D.C.

*NEELY (D W. Va.), Morse (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.) (by request) **S 2428** 7-6-55. Increase salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of D.C., U.S. Park Police and White House Police. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) **S 2560**

7-18-55. Amend title II of act of Aug 30, 1954, entitled "Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River," re location of bridge at Jones Point, D.C.

*NEELY (D W.Va.), Beall (R Md.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Morse (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.), Case (R N.J.), Murray (D Mont.) S 2576 7-19-55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize merger of street railway corporations operating in D.C.," approved Jan. 14, 1933. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2578 7-20-55. Amend law re residence of assistant assessors for D.C. D.C.

PAYNE (R Maine) S 182 1-10-55. Require premarital examination of all applicants for marriage licenses in D.C. D.C.

*PAYNE (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Morse (I Ore.) S 184 1-10-55. Make certain changes in regulation of public utilities in D.C. re control by any person of any public utility subject to regulation by the Public Utilities Commission. D.C.

SYMINGTON (D Mo.) S 1057 2-11-55. Permit consolidation of District of Columbia banks and conversion of national banks into and consolidation of national banks with D.C. banks. D.C.

HOUSE

ALLEN (R Calif.) (by request) HR 3007 1-25-55. Amend act of March 3, 1901 to provide for divorce from bond of marriage for permanent and incurable unsoundness of mind. D.C.

ANDREWS (D Ala.) HR 6196 5-12-55. Provide that Alcoholic Beverage Control Board establish and maintain government liquor stores in D.C. D.C.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 61 1-5-55. Require a premarital examination of all applicants for marriage licenses in D.C. D.C.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J. HR 240 1-5-55. Provide Delegate from D.C. to the House of Representatives. D.C.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 1700 1-10-55. Provide for construction of certain government buildings in D.C. Public Works.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 4900 3-15-55. Make provision re consolidation of National Tax Association, corporation organized under laws of D.C. with Tax Institute Inc. and corporation organized under membership corporations law of state of New York, in accordance with applicable provisions of membership corporations law of that state. D.C.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 6144 5-10-55. Fix and regulate salaries of teachers, school officers and employees of Board of Education of D.C. D.C.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 3545 2-3-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium, including Inaugural Hall of Presidents, and music, fine arts, and mass communications center. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 2968 1-25-55. Establish commission to prepare plan for removal of temporary government buildings in D.C., for accommodation in other buildings of personnel employed in such temporary buildings. Public Works.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 3748 2-8-55. Provide for application of prevailing wage policy to officers, members, and positions of fire department for Washington National Airport. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 3749 2-8-55. Provide for application of prevailing wage policy to officers, members and positions of police force for Washington National Airport. Civi Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4890 3-14-55. Provide mandatory life sentence for any person convicted in D.C. of felony for fourth time. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 6292 1-17-55. Fix and regulate salaries of teachers, school officers and other employees of Board of Education of D.C. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7139 6-30-55. Provide that Commissioners of D.C. shall take possession of and operate Capital Transit Co. within D.C. in event of interruption of service due to strike or lockout. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7228 7-11-55. Amend title II of act of Aug. 30, 1954 entitled "An act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River." D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7722 7-29-55. Authorize Capital Transit Co., under conditions, to surrender its franchise. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) H J Res 382 7-11-55. Establish, subject to certain conditions, fares to be charged by Capital Transit Co. for period not to exceed 120 days. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) H J Res 338 7-19-55. Provide for settlement of strikes and lockouts involving Capital Transit Co. D.C.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 4789 3-10-55. Provide for construction of certain government buildings in D.C. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 6472 5-25-55. Amend further Public Buildings Act of 1949 to promote redevelopment of southwestern portion of D.C. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 6593 6-1-55. Authorize and direct architect of Capitol to transfer to D.C. jurisdiction over certain portion of U.S. Capitol grounds and other grounds belonging to U.S. for use in connection with widening of Independence and Constitution Avenues and rechanelization of Union Station Plaza. Public Works.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 6680 6-7-55. Prohibit experiments upon living dogs in D.C. and providing penalty for violation thereof. D.C.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 630 1-5-55. Create federal commission to plan construction in D.C. of civic auditorium. D.C.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 632 1-5-55. Amend act regulating employment of minors within D.C. to permit them in television and motion pictures on same terms as minors in stage performances. D.C.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4429 2-25-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium, including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, drama, fine arts and mass communications center. D.C.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6870 6-16-55. Amend Federal Probation Act to make it applicable to U.S. District Court for D.C. Judiciary.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 3753 2-8-55. Set aside action of Commissioners of D.C. re reassignment of certain fire department personnel. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 3754 2-8-55. Require that all officers of fire department of D.C. shall be appointed on basis of competitive civil-service examinations. D.C.

DAVIS (D Va.) HR 5711 4-20-55. Amend act of June 19, 1934 (PL 435, 73rd Cong.) re educational appropriation for children of D.C. servicemen killed or totally disabled in either of the World Wars or the Korean War. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 6374 5-31-55. Amend section 2 of title IV of act entitled "Act to provide additional revenue for District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 17 1937 (50 Stat. 680), as amended re registration of motor vehicles. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 6545 6-1-55. Amend act entitled "Act to establish code of law for D.C." approved March 3, 1901, re confinement to mental institutions of persons accused of crimes. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) (by request) HR 7146 7-1-55. Amend act entitled "Act to authorize Commissioners of D.C. to assign officers and members of Metropolitan Police force to duty in detective bureau of Metropolitan Police Department," approved June 20, 1942. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 7139 7-1-55. Increase salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, and Fire Department, of D.C., U.S. Park Police, and White House Police. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 7380 7-14-55. Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 7381 7-14-55. Provide for payment of compensation to officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force, and Fire Dement of D.C. for duty performed on their days off, when such days off are suspended during emergency. D.C.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 2008 1-11-55. Provide for heliport in D.C. for use in helicopter service between Friendship International Airport and downtown area of D.C. Commerce.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 2110 1-26-55. Establish Commission to prepare plan for removal of temporary Government buildings in D.C., for accommodation in other buildings of personnel employed in such temporary buildings. Public Works.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 4065 2-16-55. Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949 to eliminate 1-year limitation on period of leases of space for federal agencies in D.C. Public Works.

GENTRY (D Texas) HR 4921 3-15-55. Prohibit picketing on any of sidewalks immediately adjacent to and bordering on grounds of White House. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 3434 2-2-55. Provide for election of a delegate from District of Columbia to House of Representatives, and for election of delegates from the District to national political conventions D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 3775 2-8-55. Provide municipal auditorium for D.C. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6258 5-16-55. Establish domestic relations branch in municipal court for D.C. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6259 5-16-55. Amend section 8 of act entitled "An Act to establish a District of Columbia Armory Board," approved June 4, 1948 re allocation of funds for expenses. D.C.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7211 7-7-55. Enable and expedite business of federal government by providing for operation of Capital Transit Co. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 1875 1-6-55. Provide for commission to regulate transportation of passengers by common carriers operating over regular routes in Washington, D.C. Commerce.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 2406 1-17-55. Amend subsection (e) of title 47, section 1601, of Code of Laws of D.C. 1951 edition, re taxation exemption on transferral of certain property. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 3672 2-7-55. Provide that Uniform Simultaneous Death Act shall apply in D.C. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 4312 2-23-55. Amend Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended re amount of benefits and eligibility for benefits. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 6262 5-16-55. Fix and regulate salaries of teachers, school officers and other employees of Board of Education of D.C. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 6596 6-1-55. Provide for creation of Office of Administrator for Legal Assignments for D.C. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 7061 6-28-55. Authorize Board of Education of D.C. to borrow motor vehicles for use in motor vehicle driver education and training course in public schools of D.C., and excuse owners of vehicles loaned to public, private or parochial schools for driver training purposes from payment of certain fees and taxes during period of such loan. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 7459 7-19-55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize merger of street-railway corporation operating in D. C.," approved Jan. 14, 1933. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 7804 8-1-55 Provide that Uniform Simultaneous Death Act shall apply in DC. D.C.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5427 3-31-55. Amend D.C. Revenue Act of 1937 to provide for exemptions from inheritance tax, on reciprocal basis and for transfers to charitable, educational and religious organizations outside DC. D.C.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) H J Res 280 4-18-55. Preserve Rock Creek Park. Public Works.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 114 1-5-55. Provide for regulation of making loans of $600 or less in D.C. D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 2661 1-20-55. Provide for payment of compensation to officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force, and Fire Department of D.C. for duty performed on days off when such days off are suspended during emergency. D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 2232 1-20-55. Increase to $3 per diem witness fee in cases in criminal division of Municipal Court for D.C. D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 2603 1-20-55. Increase area within which officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of D.C. may reside. D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 2604 1-20-55. Provide for granting to officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, Fire Department of D.C. and White House and U.S. Park Police forces additional compensation for working on part holidays. D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 6775 6-13-55. Provide for regulation of business of making loans of $600 or less in DC., to regulate pawnbroking business. D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 7442 7-18-55. Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to prohibit joint or cooperative purchasing of alcoholic beverages by licensees holding retailer's license class A. D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) H J Res 47 1-5-55. Establish Joint Planning Committee for D.C. Rules.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 6867 6-6-55. Provide that provisions of law governing payment of office expenses for certain U.S. commissioners shall apply to U.S. commissioners in D.C. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 7383 7-14-55. Extend time during which Board of Commissioners of D.C. are authorized to establish daylight-saving time in District. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 7443 7-18-55. Provide that compensation of Commissioners of D.C. shall be at rate of $20,000 each per annum. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) H J Res 243 3-3-55. Control number of licenses issued in D.C. for operation of motor vehicles for hire (taxicabs). D.C.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 7019 6-27-55. Amend act entitled "Act to authorize Commissioners of D.C. to assign officers and members of Metropolitan Police force to duty in detective bureau of Metropolitan Police Department," approved June 20, 1942. D.C.

LANKFORD (D Md.) HR 4075 2-16-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, fine arts, and mass communications center. D.C.

LANKFORD (D Md.) HR 6413 5-23-55. Fix and regulate salaries of teachers, school officers and other employees of Board of Education of D.C. D.C.

McCULLOCH (R Ohio) HR 3447 2-2-55. Improve and extend, through reciprocal legislation, enforcement of duties of support in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 2986 1-25-55. Adjust salaries of judges of municipal court of appeals for D.C and salaries of judges of municipal court for D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 3015 1-25-55. Establish workmen's compensation for D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 3908 2-10-55. Provide for regulation of fares for transportation of schoolchildren in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 4297 3-23-55. Exempt meetings of associations of professional hairdressers or cosmetologists from certain provisions of acts of June 7, 1938 (52 Stat. 611) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 622) as amended. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 4824 3-3-55. Establish family court in and for D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 4993** 3-16-55. Authorize Board of Commissioners of D.C. to permit certain improvements to business property situated in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 5823** 4-25-55. Modify Code of Laws for D.C. to provide for uniform succession of real and personal property in case of intestacy, to abolish dower and curtesy, and to grant unto a surviving spouse a statutory share in the other's real estate owned at time of death. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 5849** 4-26-55. Amend act entitled "An act to control possession, sale, transfer and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in District of Columbia, to provide penalties, to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes," approved July 8, 1932. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 5850** 4-26-55. Consolidate and make uniform, laws re public assistance in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 5851** 4-26-55. Provide for bonding of certain officers and employees of government of D.C., for payment of premiums on such bonds by D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 5852** 4-26-55. Extend period of authorization of appropriations for hospital center and facilities in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 5853** 4-26-55. Amend act entitled "An act to regulate practice of veterinary medicine in District of Columbia," approved Feb. 1, 1907. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 5985** 5-3-55. Amend D.C. Traffic Act, 1925, to exempt certain officers and employees employed in legislative branch of government from having to register and license their motor vehicles in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 6063** 5-5-55. Amend D.C. Traffic Act, 1925, to exempt certain officers and employees of Senate and House of Representatives from requirements of such act re registration of motor vehicles and licensing of operators when they can prove legal residence in some state. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 6464** 5-25-55. Amend District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945 so as to afford certain preferences to businesses displaced by slum clearance or redevelopment. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 7100** 6-29-55. Provide full and fair disclosure of character of charitable, benevolent, patriotic or other solicitations in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 7101** 6-29-55. Amend article I, title V of District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended, re inheritance taxes. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 7102** 6-29-55. Amend act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422) to provide for appointment by Commissioners of D.C. of special policemen. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 7103** 6-29-55. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate employees of the District to protect life and property in and on buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of D.C. acquired by U.S. for District sanitoriums, hospitals, training schools and other institutions. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 7104** 6-29-55. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) **HR 7105** 6-29-55. Amend law re residence of assistant assessors for D.C. to provide that such assessors shall have resided in D.C. metropolitan area for at least five years. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 7472** 7-19-55. Amend title I of act entitled "Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River." D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 7538** 7-21-55. Provide 5 longevity increases for officers and members of Metropolitan Police force who have completed 28 years of service, without regard to grade in which such service was rendered. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 7563** 7-25-55. Permit Public Utilities Commission of D.C. to put into effect for temporary period certain emergency rate increases. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **HR 7718** 7-29-55. Authorize Capital Transit Co., under certain conditions, to surrender its franchise. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **H J Res 381** 7-11-55. Establish, subject to certain conditions, fares to be charged by Capital Transit Co. for period not to exceed 120 days. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) **H Res 131** 2-3-55. Provide funds for necessary expenses of Committee of D.C. House Administration.

MERROW (R N.H.) **HR 3787** Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, fine arts, and mass communications center. D.C.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 1822** 1-10-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in District of Columbia of a civic auditorium. D.C.

METCALF (D Mont.) **HR 4372** 2-24-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in District of Columbia of civic auditorium, including Inaugural Hall of Presidents, and music, drama, fine arts and mass communications center. D.C.

MILLER (R Md.) **HR 3681** 2-7-55. Provide for heliport in D.C. for use in helicopter service between Friendship International Airport and downtown area of D.C. Commerce.

MILLER (R Md.) **HR 6149** 5-10-55. Provide for demolition and removal of temporary buildings erected in D.C. since beginning of World War I and for substitution therefor permanent-type facilities constructed under Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954. Public Works.

MORANO (R Conn.) **HR 3606** 2-3-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium, including Inaugural Hall of Presidents, and music, fine arts, and mass communications center. D.C.

MORRISON (D La.) **HR 1825** 1-10-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium. D.C.

MORRISON (D La.) **HR 4687** 3-7-55. Authorize Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in D.C. Public Works.

MORRISON (D La.) **HR 4841** 3-10-55. Authorize Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in D.C. Public Works.

MULTER (D N.Y.) **HR 151** 1-5-55. Amend laws re practice of law in D.C. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) **HR 2989** 1-25-55. Adjust salaries of judges of municipal court of appeals for D.C. and salaries of judges of municipal court for D.C. D.C.

O'HARA (D Ill.) **HR 3691** 2-7-55. Eliminate certain practices involving racial or religious discrimination in D.C. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) **HR 3693** 2-7-55. Amend title IX of D.C. Revenue Act of 1937, as amended re retirement act of judge of D.C. tax court. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) **HR 5796** 4-21-55. Repeal prohibition against declaration of stock dividends by public utilities operating in D.C. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) **HR 5797** 4-21-55. Repeal requirement that public utilities engaged in manufacture and sale of electricity in D.C. must submit annual reports to Congress. D.C.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) **HR 3933** 2-10-55. Provide for payment and collection of wages in D.C. D.C.

PATTERSON (D Conn.) **HR 7501** 7-20-55. Amend act of April 28, 1953, re daylight-saving time in D.C. D.C.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 3457** 2-3-55. Eliminate certain practices involving racial or religious discrimination in D.C. D.C.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 3698** 2-7-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, fine arts, and mass communications center. D.C.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 4396** 2-24-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium, including Inaugural Hall of Presidents, and music, drama, fine arts and mass communications center. D.C.

POWELL (D N.Y.) **HR 4956** 3-15-55. Establish advisory board to assist Commission created by joint resolution of Dec. 20, 1944 in considering site and design for National Memorial Stadium in D.C. D.C.

RAINS (D Ala.) (by request) **HR 6466** 5-25-55. Amend act entitled "Act to provide for better registration of births in D.C., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1907, re adoption of regulations in cases of certain unrecorded birth certificates. D.C.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 2184** 1-13-55. Create Federal commmission to formulate plans for construction in District of Columbia of civic auditorium. D.C.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 4486** 2-28-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium, including Inaugural Hall of Presidents, and music, drama, fine arts and mass communications center. D.C.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) **HR 191** 1-5-55. Regulate election of delegates representing District of Columbia to national political conventions. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) (by request) **HR 4532** 3-1-55. Amend D.C. Sales Tax Act and D.C. Use Tax Act to limit sales and use tax on vendors to amount of reimbursement authorized to be collected by them if they can establish such amount by accurate records. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) **HR 4607** 3-7-55. Amend Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of D.C. of 1934 as amended re quoting of license of more than one class forbidden. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) (by request) **HR 7217** 7-7-55. Provide revenue for D.C. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) (by request) **HR 7772** 7-30-55. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction of certain highway-railroad grade separations in D.C. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) **HR 396** 1-5-55. Permit consolidation of D.C. banks and conversion of national banks into and consolidation of national banks with D.C. banks. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) **HR 5119** 3-21-55. Amend act entitled "an act to authorize D.C. government to establish Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes" approved Aug. 11, 1950. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) **HR 5892** 4-27-55. Authorize officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of D.C. voluntarily to perform certain services on their time off from regularly scheduled tours of duty and to receive compensation therefor. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) **HR 6275** 5-16-55. Amend D.C. Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 to provide that gifts to certain religious, charitable, and other organizations shall not be deemed nondeductible because of activities carried on outside D.C. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Texas) **HR 6658** 6-6-55. Make provision re disciplinary procedures governing officers and members of Metropolitan Police Force and of Fire Department of D.C. Civil Service.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 21** 1-5-55. Create a federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium. D.C.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 4109** 2-16-55. Establish advisory board to assist Commission created by joint resolution of Dec. 20, 1944, in considering a site and design for National Memorial Stadium in D.C. D.C.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 4215** 2-18-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in District of Columbia of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, drama, fine arts and mass communications center. D.C.

WIER (D Minn.) **HR 2446** 1-17-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, fine arts, and mass communications center.

WIER (D Minn.) **HR 5371** 3-28-55. Provide elected mayor, city council, school board and nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives for D.C. D.C.

WIER (D Minn.) **HR 5807** 4-21-55. Require that certain commercial retail establishments in D.C. shall be closed to public on Sunday. D.C.

WIER (D Minn.) **HR 6782** 6-13-55. Amend section 7 of "Act making appropriations to provide for government of D.C. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903," approved July 1, 1902, as amended re regulation of second-hand dealers to prevent transfer of stolen goods. D.C.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) **HR 3829** 2-8-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents and music, fine arts, and mass communications center. D.C.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **HR 4705** 3-7-55. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium including Inaugural Hall of Presidents, and music, drama, fine arts and mass communications center. D.C.

Indian and Territorial

SENATE

ANDERSON (D N.M.) **S 1906** 5-5-55. Authorize Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque in New Mexico to sell certain lands to Navaho Tribe. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) **S 1907** 5-5-55. Provide that U.S. hold in trust for Pueblos of Zia and Jemez part of Ojo del Espiritu Santo Grant and small area of public domain adjacent thereto. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) **S 2443** 7-11-55. Repeal legislation re Gallup-Durango Highway and Gallup-Window Rock Highway at Navaho Indian Reservation. Interior.

*BENNETT (R Utah), Watkins (R Utah) **S 2464** 7-28-55. Provide for settlement in part of certain claims of Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians in Court of Claims case no. 47568, through restoration of subsurface rights in certain lands formerly part of Uintah Indian Reservation. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) **S 2003** 5-17-55. Provide for payment of more adequate compensation to Indians of Pine Ridge Reservation for land taken from them by U.S. in 1942 for military purposes. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) **S 2004** 5-17-55. Provide that payments be made to certain members of Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as result of establishment of Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, and provide a rehabilitation program for Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) **S 1069** 2-15-55. Amend section 2 of act of March 2, 1945, pertaining to the Columbia River at Bonneville, Ore., and raise authorization for benefit of the Indians who lost their fishing rights in that area. Public Works.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) **S 27** 1-6-55. Make provision re jurisdiction over criminal offenses or civil actions committed or arising on Indian reservations. Judiciary.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) **S 33** 1-6-55. Make provision re exploration, location, and entry of mineral lands within Papago Indian Reservation. Interior.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) **S 34** 1-6-55. Provide for leasing by Indian owners of restricted Indian lands in State of Arizona for certain purposes. Interior.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) **S 2039** 5-23-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to lease any unassigned lands on Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz. Interior.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) **S 54** 1-6-55. Promote rehabilitation of

Papago Tribe of Indians and better utilization of resources of Papago Tribe. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1632 ... 4-1-55. Authorize $100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2122 ... 6-1-55. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2685 ... 7-29-55. Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and facilitate orderly termination of federal supervision and control over Indians and Indian property in that state. Interior.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2183 ... 6-10-55. Extend unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico. Finance.

JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1514 ... 3-22-55. Authorize territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness. Interior.

JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1603 ... 3-30-55. Authorize purchase, sale, and exchange of certain Indian lands on Yakima Indian Reservation. Interior.

JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1604 ... 3-30-55. Authorize establishment of Virgin Islands National Park. Interior.

JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1605 ... 3-30-55. Authorize leasing of certain lands of Yakima Tribe to state of Washington for historical and park purposes. Interior.

JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1633 ... 4-1-55. Make provision re constitutional convention in Alaska. Interior.

*JACKSON (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 1650 ... 4-1-55. Authorize territory of Alaska to obtain advances from Federal Unemployment Act. Interior.

JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1954 ... 5-11-55. Implement section 25 (b) of Organic Act of Guam by carrying out recommendations of Commission on Application of Federal Laws to Guam. Interior.

JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2517 ... 7-13-55. Amend subsection 3 (a) of act approved Aug. 8, 1947, to authorize sale of timber within Tongass National Forest, Alaska. Interior.

JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2518 ... 7-13-55. Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.) S 2632 ... 7-26-55. Direct Secretary of Commerce to conduct particular survey to assist in promoting economic welfare of Indians living on Indian reservations in U.S. Commerce.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2363 ... 6-20-55. Make Alaska Railroad subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Government Operations.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 729 ... 1-26-55. Make provision re restrictions applicable to Indians of Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 450 ... 1-14-55. Establish Admiralty Island National Park in Territory of Alaska. Interior.

*LANGER (R N.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) Magnuson (D Wash.) S 452 ... 1-14-55. Enable people of Alaska to form constitution and state government and be admitted into Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 852 ... 2-1-55. Confer jurisdiction on state of North Dakota over offenses committed by or against Indians on Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, and portion of Standing Rock Indian Reservation which is located within boundaries of state of North Dakota. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 853 ... 2-1-55. Confer jurisdiction on state of North Dakota over offenses committed by or against Indians on Devils Lake Indian Reservation. Interior.

*LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) S 2151 ... 6-6-55. Provide for segregation of certain funds of Fort Berthold Indians on basis of membership roll prepared for such purpose. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2584 ... 7-13-55. Direct Secretary of Commerce to conduct particular survey in order to assist in promoting economic welfare of Indians living on Indian reservations in North Dakota. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 456 ... 1-15-55. Regulate nets in Alaska waters. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 459 ... 1-14-55. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain property to Panama Canal Co. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 742 ... 1-26-55. Improve administration of public airports in territory of Alaska. Commerce.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Welker (R Idaho) S 965 ... 2-8-55. Establish Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. Foreign Relations.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 2120 ... 6-1-55. Restore to tribal ownership certain lands upon Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2167 ... 6-7-55. Make certain changes in administration of Panama Canal Company. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Con Res 25 ... 4-20-55. Express sense of Congress re notification to Indian tribes prior to consideration of Indian legislation. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 399 ... 1-14-55. Provide that governor and secretary of territory of Alaska shall be elected by people of that territory. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 491 ... 1-14-55. Abolish functions of Bureau of Indian Affairs of department of Interior, to remove guardianship over Indians and trusteeship over Indian lands, and repeal act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984) as amended. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 492 ... 1-14-55. Provide for election of governor and secretary of territory of Hawaii by people of territory; for appointment by governor of justices and judges of courts of territory; and for formation of constitutional government by people of territory. Interior.

*MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) S 1535 ... 3-23-55. Authorize issuance of patents to certain members of Blackfeet Indian Tribe holding exchange assignments on tribal lands. Interior.

*MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) S 2556 ... 7-18-55. Provide assistance for certain landless Indians in state of Montana. Interior.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 1458 ... 3-16-55. Provide for distribution of funds belonging to members of Creek Nation of Indians. Interior.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 2197 ... 6-10-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to distribute equally to members of Kaw tribe of Indians certain moneys to credit of tribe in U.S. Treasury. Interior.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 2198 ... 6-10-55. Extend period of restrictions on lands belonging to Indians of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Interior.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), S 1215 ... 2-25-55. Make provision for claims of Mid-Columbia River Indians against U.S. arising out of construction of Dalles Dam. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 2021 ... 5-19-55. Provide that payments be made to certain members of Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as result of establishment of Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, and provide rehabilitation program for Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians. Interior.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Capehart (R Ind.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (I Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Young (R N.D.) S 49 ... 1-6-55. Enable people of Hawaii and Alaska to form constitution and state government and be admitted into Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 51 ... 1-6-55. Amend act entitled "To confer jurisdiction on States of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin re criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such states." Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 621 ... 1-21-55. Authorize leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring grant of long-term leases. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 622 ... 1-21-55. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Blackfeet Indian Tribe of Montana. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) S 1219 ... 2-28-55. Grant minerals, including coal, oil and gas in certain lands in Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont. to individual Indians. Interior.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Welker (R Idaho), Mansfield (D Mont.), Young (R N.D.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Barrett (R Wyo.) S 1373 ... 3-8-55. Promote economic use of Indian lands, alleviate and adjust heirship problem involved in Indian trust or restricted allotments. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1408 ... 3-11-55. Authorize sale of certain land in Alaska to Pacific Northern Timber Co. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1555 ... 3-25-55. Authorize restoration to tribal ownership of certain lands upon Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1556 ... 3-25-55. Grant minerals, including oil and gas, on certain lands upon Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., to certain Indians. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1696 ... 4-14-55. Provide compensation to Crow Tribe of Indians for certain ceded lands embraced within and otherwise required in connection with Huntley reclamation project, Montana. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1746 ... 4-20-55. Continue Indian Claims Commission to April 10, 1962. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1837 ... 4-28-55. Amend section 15 of act entitled "An act to provide for allotment of lands of Crow Tribe, for distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920. Interior.

NEUBERGER (D Ore.) S 1027 ... 2-9-55. Provide for location, establishment, construction, equipment, and operation of a hospital for mentally ill of Alaska. Labor.

NEUBERGER (D Ore.) S 1025 ... 2-9-55. Provide for hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska. Labor.

*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Barrett, (R Wyo.) S 2697 ... 5-26-55. Amend act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, so as to permit per capita payments to individual members of Shoshone Tribe and Arapahoe Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to be made quarterly. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 704 ... 1-26-55. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Indians and Indian communities in southern part of Minnesota. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1606 ... 3-30-55. Amend provisions of law added to U.S.C. by act of Aug. 15, 1953 (PL 280, 83rd Cong., 67 Stat. 588) re areas of Indian country. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 2252 ... 6-15-55. Close membership rolls of tribes, bands, communities, and other groups of Indians in U.S. for purpose of ownership rights in property of such groups. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1528 ... 3-22-55. Authorize enrolled members of Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N.D., to acquire trust interests, in tribal lands of reservation. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1956 ... 5-11-55. Grant certain grazing, fishing, and hunting rights to Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N.D. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S J Res 83 ... 6-23-55. Direct Secretary of Commerce to conduct particular survey in order to assist in promoting economic welfare of Indians living on Indian reservations in North Dakota. Commerce.

HOUSE

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 227 ... 1-5-55. Amend restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. Interior.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 238 ... 1-5-55. Extend the time within which claims may be presented to the Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 239 ... 1-5-55. Promote rehabilitation of the Five Civilized Tribes and other Indians of eastern Oklahoma. Interior.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6571 ... 5-31-55. Make Alaska Railroad subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Government Operations.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 6402 ... 5-23-55. Confer jurisdiction on various states re civil causes of action and criminal offenses committed or arising on Indian reservations within such states. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 65 ... 1-5-55. Amend act of Aug. 23, 1954 (Public Law 632, 83rd Cong.) re registration of judgments in or from district court of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 244 ... 1-5-55. Amend Organic Act of Territory of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 245 ... 1-5-55. Amend the act approved January 27, 1905, as amended (48 U.S.C., sec. 322). re location and construction of roads and trails in territories and insular possessions. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 246 ... 1-5-55. Authorize territory of Alaska to make grants of land in Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 247 ... 1-5-55. Provide bill re moneys received from mineral lands in Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 248 ... 1-5-55. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 249 ... 1-5-55. Provide for regulation of nets in Alaska waters. Merchant Marine.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 250 ... 1-5-55. Permit mining within Katmai National Monument. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 349 ... 1-5-55. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon claims for basic and overtime compensation of employees of Alaska Road Commission. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 602 ... 1-5-55. Amend sec. 1 of act concerning revision of boundaries of Mount McKinley National Park. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 603 ... 1-5-55. Amend act of Jan. 21, 1929, re land grant for support of University of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 604 ... 1-5-55. Provide port of entry on Alaska Highway at Alaska-Canadian border. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 605 ... 1-5-55. Provide for abolition of the 80-rod reserved spaces between claims on shore waters in Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 607 ... 1-5-55. Provide that lands reserved to Alaska for educational purposes may be leased for periods not in excess of 55 years. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 610 ... 1-5-55. Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 611 ... 1-5-55. Amend subsec. 3 (a) of act approved Aug. 8, 1947, to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within Tongass National Forest. Agriculture.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 612 ... 1-5-55. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in south-eastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska and points in Alaska or the United States directly or via foreign port. Merchant Marine.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 2545 ... 1-20-55. Amend first section of act of Oct.

19, 1949 (15 U.S.C. sec. 375) to assist Alaska, Hawaii, and commonwealth of Puerto Rico in collecting certain taxes on cigarettes. Ways and Means.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 2546** 1-20-55. Consolidate, revise and reenact townsite laws applicable in Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 3338** 1-31-55. Amend section 1 of Alaska Railroad Act of March 12, 1914 re leasing period changed from 20 to 50 years. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 3990** 2-14-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to investigate and report to Congress on projects for conservation, development and utilization of water resources of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 3991** 2-14-55. Provide for location, establishment, construction, equipment, and operation of hospital for mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 4046** 2-16-55. Abolish Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 4047** 2-16-55. Provide for establishment of public recreation facilities in Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 4424** 2-25-55. Amend chapter 73 of title 18 of U.S.C. re obstruction of justice to make certain provisions of that chapter apply to district court for district of Alaska. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 4781** 3-10-55. Authorize Territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 5166** 3-23-55. Make provision re constitutional convention in Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 5462** 4-4-55. Authorize territory of Alaska to obtain advances from Federal Unemployment Act. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 5463** 4-4-55. Increase annual compensation of governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands and Panama Canal. Civil Service.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 5554** 4-14-55. Provide that holder of mining claim in Alaska may deposit $100 each year to be used for construction of mine access roads, in lieu of performing assessment work otherwise required of such claim. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 6341** 5-16-55. Amend Organic Act of Alaska to provide for a 30-day session of legislature in each even-numbered year. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 6342** 5-16-55. Grant school lands in Alaska to Territory of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 6573** 5-31-55. Authorize renewals of lease of Annette Island Airport to U.S. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 6856** 6-22-55. Permit resident of Alaska employed by federal government in Alaska to accumulate maximum of 45 days a year annual leave. Civil Service.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **HR 6957** 6-22-55. Amend act entitled "Act to provide for refunding of bonds of municipal corporations and public-utility districts in territory of Alaska, to validate bonds which have heretofore been issued by municipal corporation or any public-utility district in territory of Alaska" (54 Stat. 14), approved Jan. 17, 1940. Interior.

BARTLETT D Alaska) **HR 7055** 6-28-55. Grant territory of Alaska title to certain lands beneath navigable waters within boundaries of territory of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) **H J Res 7** 1-5-55. Authorize Secretary of U.S. Department of Labor to report periodically on labor conditions in Territory of Alaska. Labor.

BELCHER (R Okla.) **HR 6804** 6-14-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to distribute equally to members of Kaw Tribe of Indians certain moneys to credit of tribe in U.S. Treasury. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 3544** 2-3-55. Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Randall Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of Lower Brule Sioux Reservation, S.D. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 4116** 2-16-55. Authorize and direct Indian Claims Commission to determine liability for engagement in vicinity of Wounded Knee, S.D., on Dec. 29, 1890, and make recommendations in respect thereto. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 4117** 2-16-55. Authorize construction of a sewage-treatment plant to serve St. Joseph's Indian School, Chamberlain, S.D. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 4219** 2-18-55. Amend act of Aug. 15, 1953 (PL 280, 83rd Cong.) to require consent of Indian tribes to assumption of jurisdiction by states over civil and criminal actions arising in Indian country. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 4512** 3-1-55. Alleviate and adjust heirship problem involved in Indian trust or restricted allotments and promote economic use of Indian lands. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 4783** 3-10-55. Authorize execution of mortgages and deeds of trust on individual Indian trust or restricted land. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 5837** 4-26-55. Provide for payment of more adequate compensation to Indians of Pine Ridge Reservation for land taken from them by U.S. in 1942 for military purposes. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 5838** 4-26-55. Provide that payments be made to certain members of Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as result of establishment of Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, and provide rehabilitation program for Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians, Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 5957** 5-3-55. Amend act of Aug. 15, 1953 (PL 280, 83rd Cong.), to authorize Secretary of Interior to contract with any state or political subdivision to share in cost of criminal law enforcement within Indian country. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) **HR 6089** 5-9-55. Provide financial assistance to certain Sioux Indians employed in courses of apprentice or other training on job. Interior.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) **HR 7717** 7-29-55. Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and facilitate orderly termination of federal supervision and control over Indians and Indian property in that state. Interior.

BONNER (D N.C.) **HR 4650** 3-7-55. Amend Canal Zone Code by addition of provisions authorizing regulation of sale and use of fireworks in Canal Zone. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) **HR 4652** 3-7-55. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain property to Panama Canal Company. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) **HR 5732** 4-20-55. Repeal section 412 (e) of title 2 of Canal Zone Code, as amended. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) **HR 5733** 4-20-55. Add section 246 (f) re amortization of certain fixed assets and amend section 412 (b) re fixing of tolls of title 2 of Canal Zone Code, as amended. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) **HR 6245** 5-16-55. Authorize Panama Canal Company to convey to Department of State improved site in Colon, Republic of Panama. Merchant Marine.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **HR 506** 1-5-55. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North and South Dakota. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **H Con Res 170** 6-21-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Commerce to conduct survey for purpose of ascertaining feasibility of establishing industrial plants near Indian reservations in N.D. Commerce.

CARLYLE (D N.C.) **HR 4656** 3-7-55. Make provision re Lumbee Indians of North Carolina. Interior.

DAWSON (R Utah) **HR 7863** 7-28-55. Provide for settlement in part of certain claims of Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians in Court of Claims case No. 47568, through restoration of subsurface rights in certain lands formerly a part of Uintah Indian Reservation. Interior.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) **HR 5712** 4-20-55. Provide that U.S. hold in trust for Pueblos of Zia and Jemez a part of Ojo del Espiritu Santo grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto. Interior.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) **HR 6625** 6-2-55. Provide for transfer of title to certain land and improvements thereon to Pueblo of San Lorenzo (Pueblo of Picuris) in New Mexico. Interior.

DIXON (R Utah) **HR 7677** 7-28-55. Provide for settlement in part of certain claims of Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians in Court of Claims case No. 47568, through restoration of subsurface rights in certain lands formerly part of Uintah Indian Reservation. Interior.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 1562** 1-6-55. Promote education and rehabilitation of Indians of U.S. and territories. Interior.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 1563** 1-6-55. Extend time for claims to be presented to Indians Claims Commission. Interior.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 1564** 1-6-55. Re restrictions applicable to Indians of Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. Interior.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 4367** 2-24-55. Provide for distribution of funds belonging to members of Creek Nation of Indians. Interior.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 6976** 6-22-55. Make provision re affairs of Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma re extension for 25 years of certain provisions of Act of March 2, 1929. Interior.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **H Con Res 25** 1-6-55. Declare sense of Congress on closing of Indian hospitals. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 511** 1-5-55. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 2535** 1-20-55. Enable people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 2833** 1-24-55. Amend provisions of law added to U.S.C. by act of Aug. 15, 1953 (P L 280, 83rd Cong., 67 Stat. 588) re Indian civil and jurisdictional affairs. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) **HR 5299** 3-29-55. Authorize establishment of Virgin Islands National Park. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 6060** 5-5-55. Authorize tribal council of Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians to lease certain lands of Agua Caliente (Palm Springs) Reservation, California. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 6254** 5-16-55. Implement section 25 (b) of Organic Act of Guam by carrying out recommendations of Commission on Application of Federal Laws to Guam. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) **HR 6330** 5-18-55. Provide for transfer of title to certain land and improvements thereon to Pueblo of San Lorenzo (Pueblo of Picuris) in New Mexico. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **H Res 30** 1-5-55. Authorize Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **H Res 31** 1-5-55. Provide funds for expenses of investigations authorized by H Res 30. House Administration.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 49** 1-5-55. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 2531** 1-20-55. Enable people of Hawaii to form constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 2584** 1-20-55. Amend first section of act of Oct. 19, 1949 (15 U.S.C. sec. 375) to assist Alaska, Hawaii, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in collecting certain taxes on cigarettes. Ways and Means.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 4438** 2-25-55. Provide that decennial census of agriculture shall include Hawaii. Civil Service.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 4820** 3-15-55. Provide for review and determination of claims for return of lands, in territory of Hawaii, conveyed to government during World War II by organizations composed of persons of Japanese ancestry. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 5300** 3-29-55. Authorize establishment of City of Refuge National Historical Park, in territory of Hawaii. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 5791** 4-21-55. Approve Act 178 enacted by legislature of territory of Hawaii in regular session of 1951, re University of Hawaii and powers of board of regents thereof, and amend section 91 of Hawaiian Organic Act. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6024** 5-4-55. Withdraw and restore to its previous status under control of territory of Hawaii certain land at Kaakaukukui, Honolulu, Oahu, T.H. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6045** 5-5-55. Amend sections of Hawaiian Organic Act re sessions of legislature and budget. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6046** 5-5-55. Increase basic compensation of governor of Hawaii. Civil Service.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6047** 5-5-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Defense to convey to territory of Hawaii title to certain lands and improvements at Waimano, Ewa, Oahu. Armed Services.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6048** 5-5-55. Amend section 26 of Hawaiian Organic Act to increase compensation of members of legislature. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6162** 5-11-55. Provide for longer terms of office for justices of supreme court of Hawaii and circuit courts of Hawaii. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6331** 5-18-55. Authorize Territory of Hawaii, through its duly designated officers and boards, to negotiate compromise agreement, exchange with, sell or lease to owners of certain shorelands, certain tidelands, both in Territory of Hawaii, and to make covenants with such owners, in settlement of certain damage claims and for conveyance of littoral rights. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6461** 5-25-55. Amend section 73 (i) of Hawaiian Organic Act re assessment of land in irrigation projects formed by Territorial agency. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6462** 5-25-55. Transfer to Territory of Hawaii remaining public lands and other public property in Hawaii, and enact new provisions as to authority of Legislature of Territory of Hawaii are such property and other lands under jurisdiction and control of Territory of Hawaii. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6463** 5-25-55. Ratify and confirm section 4539, Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, section 1 (b), act 12, Session Laws of Hawaii 1951, and sales of public lands consummated pursuant to terms of said statutes. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6807** 6-14-55. Authorize amendment of certain patents of government lands containing restrictions as to use of such lands

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 6806** 6-14-55. Amend section 73 (1) of Hawaiian Organic Act re sale of lots for residence purposes. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) **HR 7658** 6-28-55. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act re compensation of Supreme Court justices and circuit court judges. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7188 . . . 7-6-55. Provide for review and determination of claims for return of lands, in territory of Hawaii, conveyed to government during World War II by organizations composed of persons of Japanese ancestry. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7426 . . . 7-18-55. Ratify and confirm Act 249 of Session Laws of Hawaii, 1955, as amended, and authorize issuance of certain highway revenue bonds by territory of Hawaii. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7552 . . . 7-25-55. Amend section 220 and 221 (d) of Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7671 . . . 7-28-55. Grant status of public lands to certain tidal reef lands and authorize Commissioner of Public Lands of Territory of Hawaii to lease same for term not to exceed 55 years. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7754 . . . 7-30-55. Authorize appropriation for establishment of geophysical institute at University of Hawaii. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7755 . . . 7-30-55. Enable legislature of territory of Hawaii to authorize city and county of Honolulu, municipal corporation, to issue general obligation bonds. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7756 . . . 7-30-55. Enable legislature of territory of Hawaii to authorize city and county of Honolulu, municipal corporation, to issue public improvement bonds. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7757 . . . 7-30-55. Enable legislature of territory of Hawaii to authorize Board of Supervisors of city and county of Honolulu to issue certain bonds for completion of construction of Kalihi tunnel and its approach roads and for construction of second bore. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7769 . . . 7-30-55. Extend benefits of Watershed and Flood Prevention Act to Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Agriculture.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7786 . . . 8-1-55. Permit resident of Hawaii employed by federal government in Hawaii to accumulate maximum of 45 days a year annual leave. Civil Service.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) H J Res 427 . . . 7-30-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Army to enter into an agreement with governor of Hawaii whereby certain portion of Kapalama Military Reservation, Oahu, T.H., not needed for military reservation, will be placed in possession, use and control of government of territory of Hawaii and given status of land ceded to U.S. by Republic of Hawaii, in return for which equal area of land needed for military reservation and presently having status of land ceded by Republic of Hawaii will be given status of land acquired by eminent domain proceedings. Armed Services.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) H J Res 428 . . . 7-30-55. Direct Secretary of Army to restore white crosses or other religious markers which until recently were above graves of honored war dead at National Memorial Cemetery in Hawaii. Interior.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 6374 . . . 5-19-55. Repeal legislation re Gallup Durango Highway and Gallup-Window Rock Highway at Navaho Indian Reservation re relief of tribal funds of Navaho Indians re reimbursable obligations incurred under Act. Interior.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 7758 . . . 7-30-55. Amend sec. 4 of act of May 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 108) re watershed in Carson National Forest. Interior.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) HR 5132 . . . 3-23-55. Amend first section of act of Oct. 19, 1949 (15 U.S.C. sec. 375) to assist Alaska, Hawaii and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in collecting certain taxes on cigarettes. Ways and Means.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) HR 6577 . . . 5-31-55. Extend unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico. Ways and Means.

FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) HR 6687 . . . 6-7-55. Extend benefits of Watershed and Flood Prevention Act to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Agriculture.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 4666 . . . 3-7-55. Authorize restoration to tribal ownership of certain lands upon Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. Interior.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 5248 . . . 3-28-55. Grant minerals, including oil and gas on certain lands on Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., to certain Indians. Interior.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 5092 . . . 3-21-55. Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 5093 . . . 3-21-55. Provide for location, establishment, construction, equipment and operation of hospital for mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 6376 . . . 5-19-55. Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 2136 . . . 1-13-55. Amend act entitled "an act to provide for recognition of services of civilian officials and employees, citizens of U.S. engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal", approved May 29, 1944. Merchant Marine.

HALEY (D Fla.) HR 4862 . . . 3-10-55. Authorize execution of mortgages and deeds of trust on individual Indian trust or restricted land. Interior.

HALEY (D Fla.) HR 5566 . . . 4-14-55. Terminate existence of Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 1891 . . . 1-10-55. Authorize purchase, sale and exchange of certain Indian lands on Yakima Indian Reservation. Interior.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 1892 . . . 1-10-55. Authorize leasing of certain lands of Yakima Tribe to Washington for historical and park purposes. Interior.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 6154 . . . 5-10-55. Restore to tribal ownership certain lands upon Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. Interior.

HOSMER (R Calif.) H J Res 213 . . . 2-14-55. Authorize territory of Hawaii to be incorporated in state of California and territory of Alaska to be incorporated in state of Washington. Interior.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 5172 . . . 3-23-55. Amend act of May 29, 1944 providing for recognition of services of civilian officials and employees, citizens of U.S. engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

KILGORE (D Texas) HR 3675 . . . 2-7-55. Authorize conveyance by quitclaim deed of certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Texas. Public Works.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 5478 . . . 4-4-55. Authorize $100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. Appropriations.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 6104 . . . 5-9-55. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Interior.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 7386 . . . 7-14-55. Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and facilitate orderly termination of federal supervision and control over Indians and Indian property in that state. Interior.

KRUEGER (R N.D.) H Con Res 171 . . . 6-21-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Commerce to conduct survey for purpose of ascertaining feasibility of establishing industrial plants near Indian reservations in N.D. Commerce.

LAIRD (R Wis.) HR 5902 . . . 5-3-55. Provide that transfer of certain trust property and of certain federal responsibilities, re withdrawal of Menominee Tribe from federal jurisdiction, shall be delayed until Dec. 31, 1960. Interior.

LAIRD (R Wis.) HR 6210 . . . 5-12-55. Authorize payment by federal government of cost of making certain studies necessary to assist Menominee Tribe of Indians to prepare for termination of federal supervision. Interior.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 3602 . . . 2-3-55. Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Randall Dam on Missouri River for rehabilitation of Indians of Crow Creek Sioux Reservation, S.D. Interior.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 7432 . . . 7-18-55. Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and facilitate orderly termination of federal supervision and control over Indians and Indian property in that state. Interior.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 555 . . . 1-5-55. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 825 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for admission of Alaska into Union. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7190 . . . 7-6-55. Restore to tribal ownership certain lands upon Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. Interior.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 136 . . . 1-5-55. Amend act of Aug. 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 459) re funds for public school board of Walker, Minn. for extension of public-school facilities to all Indian children in district. Interior.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 7384 . . . 7-14-55. Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and facilitate orderly termination of federal supervision and control over Indians and Indian property in that state. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 1591 . . . 1-6-55. Assist several states to provide scholarships to enable high-school graduates of Indian blood to pursue education at colleges and universities. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 2634 . . . 1-20-55. Amend act entitled "An act to confer jurisdiction on states of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Wisconsin re criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such states and for other purposes". Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 2982 . . . 1-24-55. Authorize leasing restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring grant of long-term leases. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4226 . . . 2-18-55. Promote economic use of Indian lands, alleviate and adjust heirship problem involved in Indian trust or restricted allotments. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 5313 . . . 3-29-55. Continue Indian Claims Commission to April 10, 1962. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 6439 . . . 5-24-55. Confer jurisdiction on various states re civil causes of action and criminal offenses committed or arising on Indian reservations within such states. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 7433 . . . 7-18-55. Provide assistance for certain landless Indians in state of Montana. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) H Con Res 45 . . . 1-20-55. Provide that any identifiable group of American Indians shall be given opportunity to participate in drafting of any proposed legislation which concerns them. Interior.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 3663 . . . 2-7-55. Provide for relief of city of Baltimore, Md. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 6779 . . . 6-13-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain property of U.S. located in Juneau, Alaska, known as Juneau Subport of Embarkation, to Territory of Alaska. Interior.

O'BRIEN (D Ill.) HR 6334 . . . 5-18-55. Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) HR 4096 . . . 2-16-55. Provide for disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements. Interior.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 3696 . . . 2-7-55. Provide for conveyance of portion of Fort Devens Military Reservation, Mass. to Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Armed Services.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 6053 . . . 5-5-55. Authorize tribal council of Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians to lease certain lands of Agua Caliente (Palm Springs) Reservation, California. Interior.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 7512 . . . 7-20-55. Amend Organic Act of territory of Alaska re transfer of control of fisheries and game resources from federal to territorial government. Interior.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3462 . . . 2-2-55. Improve administration of public airports in territory of Alaska. Commerce.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 2634 . . . 1-20-55. Amend act entitled "An act to confer jurisdiction on states of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Wisconsin re criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such states and for other purposes". Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 185 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 187 . . . 1-5-55. Enable people of Hawaii to form constitution and state government and be admitted into Union on equal footing with original States. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 841 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for closer supervision of costs of constructing irrigation and reclamation projects, and projects in territories and possessions of U.S. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 2536 . . . 1-20-55. Enable people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 6177 . . . 5-11-55. Enable people of Hawaii to form constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 6178 . . . 5-11-55. Enable people of Alaska to form constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 6366 . . . 5-17-55. Extend period of restrictions on lands belonging to Indians of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Interior.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 7218 . . . 7-7-55. Extend period of restrictions on lands belonging to Indians of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Interior.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 6945 . . . 6-21-55. Amend act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, to permit per capita payments to individual members of Shoshone Tribe and Arapahoe Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to be made quarterly. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 2680 . . . 1-20-55. Promote rehabilitation of Papago Tribe of Indians and better utilization of resources of Papago Tribe. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 2681 . . . 1-20-55. Providing for releasing by Indian owners of restricted Indian lands in state of Arizona for certain purposes. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 2682 . . . 1-20-55. Provide for exploration, location, and entry of mineral lands within Papago Indian Reservation. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 3141 . . . 1-26-55. Promote education and rehabilitation of Indians of U.S. and its territories. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 6070 . . . 5-5-55. Make provision re jurisdiction over criminal offenses or civil actions committed or arising on Indian reservations. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 6418 . . . 5-23-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to lease unassigned lands on Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 7157 . . . 7-1-55. Provide for leasing by Indian owners of restricted Indian lands. Interior.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7439 . . . 7-18-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Navy to transfer certain property located in St. Thomas, V.I., to Virgin Islands Corp. Armed Services.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 230 . . . 1-5-55. Extend time within which claims may be presented to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 294 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize leasing of restricted Indian lands of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Tribes of Oklahoma for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential and business purposes requiring grant of long-term leases. Interior.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 2236 . . .

1-27-55. Extend time within which claims may be presented to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 2229 . . 1-27-55. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of certain colonies of Indians in state of Nevada and individual members thereof. Interior.

Land and Land Transfers

SENATE

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1079 . . 2-15-55. Provide for sale of certain lands in the national forests. Agriculture.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1585 . . 3-30-55. Provide for return to town of Hartford, Vt., of certain land donated by such town to U.S. as site for veterans' hospital. Government Operations.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1961 . . 5-13-55. Provide for conveyance of part of Ethan Allen Air Force Base, Colchester, Vt., to state of Vermont. Armed Services.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1494 . . 3-18-55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey to village of Central in state of New Mexico certain lands administered by Veterans Administration facility at Fort Bayard, N.M. Labor.

*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bennett (R Utah), Watkins (R Utah), Aiken (R Vt.) S 1713 . . 4-18-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1824 . . 4-26-55. Facilitate establishment of local self-government at communities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., and provide for disposal of federally owned properties of such communities. Atomic Energy.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 2630 . . 7-25-55. Facilitate establishment of local self-government at communities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., and provide for disposal of federally owned properties of such communities.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S J Res 5 . . 1-6-55. Grant to State of New Mexico certain lands for use and benefit of Museum of New Mexico. Interior.

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 266 . . 1-10-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to transfer certain property of U.S. government (in Wyoming National Guard Camp Guernsey target and maneuver area, Platte County, Wyo.) to state of Wyoming. Interior.

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 1943 . . 5-11-55. Provide for relief of certain reclamation homestead entrymen. Interior.

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 1944 . . 5-11-55. Provide for relief of certain reclamation homestead entrymen on Fort Laramie division of North Platte reclamation project. Interior.

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 1945 . . 5-11-55. Provide for relief of certain reclamation homestead entrymen on Shoshone reclamation project, Wyoming. Interior.

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 2348 . . 6-28-55. Establish certain requirements re notice of sale of certain isolated tracts of public land and limit application of preference rights granted to owners of contiguous land in such sales. Interior.

BEALL (R Md.) S 1262 . . 3-2-55. Transfer ownership to Allegany County, Md. of bridge loaned to such county by Bureau of Public Roads. Public Works.

*BEALL (R Md.), Butler (R Md.) S 1263 . . 3-2-55. Provide for relief of city of Frederick, Md. Judiciary.

BIBLE (D Nev.) S 1904 . . 5-5-55. Authorize establishment by government of recreational facilities in certain reservoir areas of reclamation projects having national significance. Interior.

BIBLE (D Nev.) S 2217 . . 6-14-55. Provide for transfer of title to irrigation distribution systems constructed under federal reclamation laws upon completion of repayment of costs thereof. Interior.

*BIBLE (D Nev.), Malone (R Nev.) S 2218 6-14-55. Provide for conveyance, upon completion of payment of construction charges, of Newlands project, including lands and works, to Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, Fallon, Nev. Interior.

BUSH (R Conn.) S 2513 . . 7-13-55. Authorize sale of Welles Village war housing project in Glastonbury, Conn., to housing authority of town of Glastonbury. Banking and Currency.

BUSH (R Conn.) S 2514 . . 7-13-55. Declare portion of waterway at West Haven and New Haven, Conn., known as West River, a nonnavigable stream. Commerce.

BYRD (D Va.) S 1720 . . 4-18-55. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to county of Norfolk, Va. Banking and Currency.

*BYRD (D Va.), Robertson (D Va.) S 2736 8-1-55. Authorize conveyance of housing project to city of Alexandria, Va. Banking and Currency.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1904 . . 5-17-55. Transfer to jurisdiction of Department of Army bridge across Missouri River between Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Kansas and Platte County, Mo., and authorize its removal. Judiciary.

CASE (R S.D.) S 952 . . 2-4-55. Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Randall Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of Crow Creek Sioux Reservation, S.D. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 953 . . 2-4-55. Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Randall Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of Lower Brule Sioux Reservation, S.D. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1599 . . 3-30-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey by quitclaim deed to city of Rapid City, S.D., any right, title, and interest remaining in U.S. in and to certain land in such city. Interior.

*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 2277 6-21-55. Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to city of Sioux Falls, S.D., for park and recreational purposes, for amount equal to cost to U.S. of acquiring such land from city. Government Operations.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 218 . . 1-10-55. Provide for relief of town of Clayton, N.M. Commerce.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) (by request) S 1568 3-28-55. Provide for disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways. Public Works.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 140 . . 1-6-55. Amend section 13 (h) of Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, to extend date prior to which surplus real property owned by U.S. must have been acquired to be subject to conveyance by U.S. for historic monument purposes without monetary consideration, from Jan. 1, 1900 to Jan. 1, 1910. Government Operations.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1992 . . 5-17-55. Provide for conveyance of certain tract of land in Madison County, Ky., to Pioneer National Monument Association. Government Operations.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.) S 2219 . . 6-14-55. Authorize acquisition of certain lands in Sinnissippi Lake, Ill., in connection with operation of Illinois and Mississippi Canal. Public Works.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 586 . . 1-21-55. Provide for adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for Albeni Falls Reservoir project, Idaho, by reconveyance of certain lands to former owners. Interior.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2581 . . 7-20-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to quitclaim all interest of U.S. in certain land located in Forrest County, Miss., to clear title to such land. Judiciary.

*ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D La.) S 1715 . . 4-18-55. Authorize revestment of certain interests in land at U.S. Naval Air Station, Houma, La. Armed Services.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2007 . . 5-27-55. Authorize transfer to Department of Agriculture, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in St. Croix, V.I. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2572 . . 7-18-55. Authorize interchange of lands between Department of Agriculture and military departments of Department of Defense. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2585 . . 7-20-55. Authorize exchange of land at Agricultural Research Center. Agriculture.

*GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.) S 1546 . . 3-24-55. Authorize Secretary of Air Force to convey certain land to city of Tucson, Ariz. Armed Services.

*GORE (D Tenn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 616 . . 1-21-55. Provide relief of cities of Lebanon and Gallatin, Tenn. Judiciary.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 53 . . 1-6-55. Enable State of Arizona and town of Tempe, Ariz. to convey to Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District, for use by such district a portion of property heretofore transferred under certain restrictions to such state and town by U.S. Interior.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 55 . . 1-6-55. Authorize acceptance on behalf of U.S. of conveyance and release by Aztec Land & Cattle Co., Ltd, of its right, title and interest in lands within Coconono and Sitgreaves national forests in state of Arizona, and payment to said company of value of such lands. Interior.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 1177 . . 2-23-55. Provide for relief of desert land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating waters for reclamation. Interior.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 1683 . . 4-14-55. Amend act of June 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 172) re boundaries of Yuma auxiliary project, Arizona. Interior.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 1689 . . 4-14-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Arizona. Interior.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (Ariz.) S 1818 . . 4-26-55. Limit amount of land on federal irrigation projects which may be exchanged under act of Aug 13, 1953. Interior.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 148 . . 1-6-55. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property located in Polk County, Iowa, and described as Camp Dodge to state of Iowa. Armed Services.

HOLLAND (D Fla.) S 1523 . . 3-22-55. Quiet title and possession re certain real property in city of Pensacola, Fla. Judiciary.

*HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) S 2413 . . 7-5-55. Provide for conveyance by Administrator of General Services to Board of Commissioners of Lee County, Fla. of certain tract of land situated in such county. Government Operations.

*HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) S 2641 . . 7-26-55. Authorize Sercetary of Interior to exclude certain lands and waters, located in and off coast of Florida, from maximum area which was authorized by Congress to be acquired for purpose of establishing Everglades National Park. Interior.

*HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.) S 2642 . . 7-26-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire on behalf of U.S. lands and waters, within certain area, located in and off coast of Florida, and provide that when title to such lands and waters is acquired by U.S. they shall become part of Everglades National Park. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 210 . . 1-10-55. Authorize transfer of a portion of certain property designated as the Pipestone School Reserve to state of Minnesota, the remainder to be added to the Pipestone National Mosument. Interior.

*IVES (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.) S 1886 . . 5-4-55. Provide for retrocession of jurisdiction over Ellis Island and conveyance of all interest of U.S. in such island, to state of New York. Judiciary.

JACKSON (D Wash.) S 824 . . 1-28-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands erroneously conveyed to U.S. Interior.

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 14 . . 1-6-55. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property located in Austin, Travis County, Texas, to State of Texas. Armed Services.

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 15 . . 1-6-55. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Texas. Public Works.

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 1340 . . 3-8-55. Authorize conveyance by quitclaim deed of certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Texas. Public Works.

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 1959 . . 5-11-55. Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey 6.89-acre tract of land out of a 199.950 acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Houston, Harris County, Texas, to state of Texas. Armed Services.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 291 . . 1-10-55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to reconvey to Richland County, S.C., lands surplus to needs of Veterans Administration hospital reservation, Columbia, S.C. Labor.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 978 . . 2-8-55. Provide for release of right, title, and interest of U.S. in certain tract or parcel of land conditionally granted by it to city of Montgomery, W. Va. Armed Services.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1260 . . 3-2-55. Authorize grant or retrocession to state of concurrent jurisdiction over certain land. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1015 . . 2-9-55. Provide for relief of city of Carson City, Nev. Judiciary.

*KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 1515 . . 3-22-55. Amend Act of Sept. 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1006), to provide for conveyance of certain real property to City of Richmond, Calif. Commerce.

*LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) S 202 . . 1-10-55. Authorize conveyance to former owners of mineral interests in certain submarginal lands acquired by U.S. in states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, and Montana. Agriculture.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1908 . . 5-5-55. Provide for purchase by U.S. of lands within Lewis and Clark Irrigation Farms project, McKenzie County, N.D. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2144 . . 6-3-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey by quitclaim deed certain real property of U.S. to Fairview Cemetery Association, Inc. Interior.

*LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) S 637 1-21-55. Provide for conveyance of Camp Livingston, Camp Beauregard, and Ealer Field, La., to state of Louisiana. Armed Services.

*LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) S 633 . . 1-21-55. Provide for conveyance of Jackson Barracks, La., to state of Louisiana. Armed Services.

LONG (D La.) S 748 . . 1-26-55. Prohibit U.S. from acquiring mineral interests in lands acquired by it except when necessary to serve purpose for which such lands are acquired. Interior.

LONG (D La.) (by request) S 2441 . . . . 7-11-55. Facilitate administration of public lands. Interior.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 2254 . . 6-16-55. Provide for conveyance to city of Milwaukee, Wis., of two parcels of land which were previously conveyed by state of Wisconsin to U.S., without consideration, for use by U.S. for its marine activities in Milwaukee area and which are no longer used for such purpose Government Operations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2071 . . 5-25-55. Provide for relief of city of Pasco,

Wash. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2973 5-25-55. Authorize transfer of certain temporary housing projects to city of Moses Lake, Wash. Banking and Currency.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S J Res 99 7-30-55. Establish Multiple Uses of Public Lands Commission. Interior.

*MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) S 514 1-18-55. Provide for the disposal of certain federal property in Boulder City area to provide assistance in establishment of municipality incorporated under laws of Nevada. Interior.

*MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) S 2267 6-17-55. Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to city of Henderson, Nev. Interior.

*MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), S 861 2-1-55. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain lands and improvements thereon to county of Missoula, Mont. Armed Services.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1053 2-11-55. Amend act authorizing Secretary of Interior to lease certain lands in state of Montana to Phillips County Post of American Legion to authorize renewal of such lease. Interior.

*MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) (by request) S 1870 5-3-55. Amend act authorizing conveyance of certain lands to Miles City, Mont., to extend for 5 years authority under such act. Interior.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 906 2-4-55. Provide for relief of state of Oklahoma. Judiciary.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 906 3-8-55. Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in state of Oklahoma to city of Woodward, Okla. Agriculture.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 2043 5-23-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to transfer control of certain land in Oregon to Secretary of Army, and provide for relocation of certain Indians residing on lands required by U.S. for construction of Dalles Dam project on Columbia River. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 718 1-26-55. Provide for return to former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with Fort Randall Dam project, Oahe Dam project, Gavins Points Dam project of mineral, oil or gas interests in such lands. Interior.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 2246 6-15-55. Authorize sale of certain lands to city of Wall, S.D. Agriculture.

MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) S 1463 3-16-55. Provide for management and disposition of certain public domain lands in state of Oklahoma. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1948 5-11-55. Authorize sale and conveyance of certain of publicly owned lands of U.S. to American Federation of the Physically Handicapped Institute for Human Engineering, Inc. Interior.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 2182 6-8-55. Provide for relief of city of Elkins, W.Va. Judiciary.

*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.) S 2654 7-27-55. Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in state of Wyoming to city of Cheyenne, Wyo. Government Operations.

PAYNE (R Maine) S 2305 6-24-55. Exclude certain lands from Acadia National Park, Maine, and authorize their disposal as surplus federal property. Interior.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 1821 4-26-55. Provide for release by U.S. of its rights and interests in certain land located in Saginaw County, Michigan. Interior.

*ROBERTSON (D Va.), Byrd (D Va.) S 2351 6-28-55. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to city of Norfolk, Va. Banking and Currency.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 107 1-6-55. Provide for conveyance of portion of Fort Devens Military Reservation, Mass. to Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Armed Services.

*SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 2228 6-27-55. Provide for conveyance of Old Colony project to Boston Housing Authority. Banking and Currency.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 464 1-14-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents for certain lands in Florida bordering upon Indian River. Interior.

*SMITH (R N.J.., Case (R N.J.) S 1261 3-2-55. Authorize conveyance of certain lands within Caven Point terminal and ammunition loading pier, New Jersey, to N.J. Turnpike Authority. Armed Services.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.) S 2519 7-13-55. Amend act entitled "Act to provide for sale of Port Newark Army Base to city of Newark, N.J.," approved June 20, 1936, as amended. Armed Services.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.) S 2624 7-25-55. Amend act entitled "Act to provide for sale of Port Newark Army Base to city of Newark, N.J.," approved June 20, 1936, as amended. Armed Services.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.), S 77 1-6-55. Authorize conveyance to city of Anniston, Ala., of certain real property within Fort McClellan, Ala. Armed Services.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 960 2-8-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents to certain lands in Hancock County, Miss., conveyed as swamp and overflowed lands by state of Mississippi to private individuals in 1926. Interior.

*STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.) S 1384 3-8-55. Provide that Secretary of Army shall return certain mineral interests in land acquired by him for flood-control purposes, to former owners of such land. Public Works.

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 701 1-26-55. Release certain restrictions on certain real property heretofore granted to city of Charleston, S.C. by U.S.A. Armed Services.

*THURMOND (D S.C.), Johnston (D S.C.) S 1864 2-15-55. Direct Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the U.S. conditions in two deeds conveying certain submarginal lands to Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina to permit such college, subject to certain conditions, to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of such lands. Agriculture.

THYE (R Minn.) S 153 1-6-55. Provide for transfer of certain lands to state of Minnesota. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 435 1-14-55. Authorize addition of certain lands to Pipestone National Monument in state of Minnesota and transfer of certain lands to such state. Interior.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah) S 531 1-18-55. Require public hearings prior to withdrawals of public lands, to limit temporary withdrawals to 5 years. Interior.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah), S 876 2-1-55. Amend act extending exterior boundary of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in state of Utah to authorize such state to exchange certain mineral lands for other lands mineral in character.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah), S 2006 5-27-55. Permit states to select mineral lands in lieu of public lands granted to them for school purposes under certain conditions. Interior.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2178 6-8-55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2262 6-16-55. Provide for conveyance to city of Milwaukee, Wis., of two parcels of land which were previously conveyed by state of Wisconsin to U.S., without consideration, for use by U.S. for its marine activities in Milwaukee area and which are no longer used for such purpose. Government Operations.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) S 535 1-18-55. Provide for conveyance to state of North Dakota for use as state historic site of land where Chief Sitting Bull was originally buried. Interior.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) S 536 1-18-55. Provide for return to former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands. Interior.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) S 746 1-26-55. Provide for return to former owners of certain lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1397 3-10-55. Provide for conveyance to St. Mary's Mission of certain lands on Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1329 3-22-55. Revise boundaries of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in state of North Dakota. Interior.

HOUSE

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 5203 3-24-55. Provide for disposition of Camp Pickett, Va. Armed Services.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 5551 4-14-55. Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to Buggs Island Park Authorities. Public Works.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 3741 2-8-55. Provide for conveyance of certain land to Haileyville School District, no. 11, at Haileyville, Okla. Interior.

ALLEN (R Ill.) HR 6831 6-15-55. Provide for effecting disposition of Illinois and Mississippi Canal. Public Works.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 7007 6-27-55. Provide for conveyance by U.S. of portion of Veterans Administration hospital site, Toledo, Ohio, to certain school authorities. Commerce.

ASHMORE (D S.C.) HR 5164 3-23-55. Provide for transfer of certain surplus federal real property to city of Greenville, S.C. for park and recreational purposes. Government Operations.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 62 1-5-55. Provide for relief of county of Monmouth, N.J. Judiciary.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 6369 5-19-55. Provide for conveyance to city of Clarksburg, W.Va., of certain property which was donated for use in connection with veterans' hospital, and which is not being so used. Veterans.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 6796 6-14-55. Provide for conveyance to city of Clarksburg, W.Va., of certain property which was donated for use in connection with a veterans' hospital, and which is not being so used. Veterans.

BALDWIN (R Calif.) HR 4359 2-24-55. Amend act of Sept. 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1096) to provide for conveyance of certain real property to city of Richmond, Calif. Merchant Marine.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 3665 1-26-55. Transfer certain land within U.S. survey 1474, tract A, of townsite of Sitka, Alaska, to city of Sitka, Alaska. Interior.

BASS (D Tenn.) HR 2311 1-24-55. Provide for relief of city of Gallatin, Tenn. Judiciary.

BELCHER (R Okla.) HR 1762 1-10-55. Convey certain U.S. lands to Woodward, Oklahoma. Agriculture.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H J Res 413 7-29-55. Provide for conveyance of federally owned lands which are situated within right-of-way for proposed navigable barge canal across Florida, to Ship Canal Authority of state of Florida to consolidate ownership thereof. Public Works.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 622 1-5-55. Provide for release by U.S. of its rights and interests in land located in Saginaw County, Mich. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 5703 4-20-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey by quit-claim deed to city of Rapid City, S.D., any right, title, and interest remaining in U.S. in and to certain land in such city. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 6869 6-16-55. Authorize sale of certain lands to city of Wall, S.D. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 6904 6-23-55. Provide for entry and location, on discovery of valuable source material, upon public lands of U.S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal. Interior.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 7596 7-26-55. Provide for disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways. Public Works.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1768 1-10-55. Provide relief of Jefferson and Plaquemines Drainage District and persons whose properties abut on federal government's right-of-way for Harvey Canal in Louisiana. Judiciary.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 7849 8-2-55. Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to town of Edenton, Chowan County, N.C. Government Operations.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 3285 1-27-55. Provide relief for city of Mobile, Ala. Judiciary.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 3361 1-27-55. Provide for adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for Demopolis lock and dam, Alabama, by reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to former owners thereof. Public Works.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 5415 3-31-55. Provide for sale of all real property acquired by Secretary of Commerce for construction of Burke Airport, Va. Commerce.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7326 7-21-55. Authorize conveyance of housing project to city of Alexandria, Va. Banking and Currency.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 2113 1-13-55. Authorize grant or retrocession to states of concurrent jurisdiction over certain land. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 4788 3-10-55. Provide for disposal of federally owned property of obsolescent canalized waterways. Public Works.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 6584 6-1-55. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 409 1-5-55. Authorize conveyance to former owners of mineral interests in certain lands in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana acquired by the U.S. under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 4292 2-23-55. Provide for return to former owners of certain lands including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands. Public Works.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 7723 7-29-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Phelps County, Mo., to Chamber of Commerce of Rolla, Mo. Agriculture.

CEDERBERG (R Mich.) HR 7612 7-26-55. Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to Harrisville Consolidated School District, Alcona County, Mich. Government Operations.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5787 4-21-55. Authorize settlement of claims for residential structures heretofore erected at expense of patients on grounds of Public Health Service hospital, Carville, La. Judiciary.

CHIPPERFIELD (R Ill.) HR 6771 6-13-55. Provide for effecting disposition of Illinois and Mississippi Canal. Public Works.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 2752 2-8-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents to certain lands in Hancock County, Miss., conveyed as swamp and overflowed land by state of Mississippi to private individuals in 1926. Interior.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 5385 4-18-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

COON (R Ore.) HR 6214 5-12-55. Sell certain agricultural lands of U.S. in Oregon under jurisdiction of Department of Interior. Interior.

COON (R Ore.) HR 6772 6-13-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain federally owned land under his jurisdiction to School District No. 24 of Lake County, Ore. Interior.

CRAMER (R Fla.) HR 7596 7-26-55.

Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to board of Public Instruction of Pinellas County, Fla. Government Operations.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 7424 7-18-55. Declare portion of waterway of West Haven and New Haven, Conn., known as West River, a non-navigable stream. Commerce.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 755 1-5-55. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property located in Polk County, Iowa and described as Camp Dodge, to state of Iowa. Armed Services.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 3829 1-24-55. Authorize sale of certain property of U.S. to Georgia Institute of Technology. Banking and Currency.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 5561 4-14-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 7248 7-11-55. Amend act extending exterior boundary of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in state of Utah to authorize such state to exchange certain mineral lands for other lands mineral in character. Interior.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 4363 2-24-55. Authorize conveyance of certain property of U.S. to state of New Mexico. Public Works.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 7576 7-25-55. Facilitate establishment of local self-government at communities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., and provide for disposal of federally owned properties of such communities. Atomic Energy.

DIES (D Texas) H Res 26 1-5-55. Propose special committee to investigate public property. Rules.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 418 1-5-55. Authorize grant or retrocession to state of concurrent jurisdiction over certain land. Public Works.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 5845 4-26-55. Facilitate establishment of local self-government at communities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., and provide for disposal of federally owned properties of such communities. Atomic Energy.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 1786 1-10-55. Provide for sale of certain lands in Haskell County, Oklahoma. Interior.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 2832 1-24-55. Provide for sale by Secretary of Army of land allocated for cottage-site development in reservoir areas. Public Works.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 3306 1-31-55. Provide for sale of certain lands in Haskell County, Okla. Interior.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 3010 1-25-55. Provide for sale by Secretary of Army of land allocated for cottage site development in Fort Gibson Dam and Reservoir project and Tenkiller Dam and Reservoir project in Oklahoma. Public Works.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 3011 1-25-55. Provide for sale by Secretary of Army of land allocated for cottage site development in reservoir areas. Public Works.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 5421 3-31-55. Provide for relief of state of Oklahoma. Judiciary.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 6834 6-15-55. Provide for sale by Secretary of Army of land allocated for cottage site development in Fort Gibson Dam and Reservoir project and Tenkiller Dam and Reservoir project in Oklahoma. Public Works.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 7679 7-28-55. Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to city of Muskogee, Okla. Veterans.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 5577 4-14-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 7441 7-18-55. Increase public use and benefit from Oregon Caves National Monument, Ore., by revising boundaries thereof. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 426 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of townsites. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 2582 1-20-55. Require public hearings prior to withdrawals of public lands, limit temporary withdrawals to 5 years. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 2972 1-25-55. Require recordation of scrip, lieu selection and similar rights. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4001 2-14-55. Provide for management and disposition of certain public domain lands in state of Oklahoma. Interior.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 2930 1-24-55. Provide for relief of cities of Lebanon and Gallatin, Tenn. Judiciary.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 5563 4-14-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 6296 5-17-55. Amend act authorizing conveyance of certain lands to Miles City, Mont., in order to extend for 5 years authority under such act. Interior.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 7664 7-28-55. Make provision re relief of town of Medicine Lake, Montana. Judiciary.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6958 6-22-55. Provide for procurement of property by federal government from firms a large percentage of whose employees are disabled veterans. Government Operations.

FORRESTER (D Ga.) HR 2973 1-25-55. Provide for conveyance of all right, title, and interest of U.S. in certain tract of land in Macon County Ga. to Georgia State Board of Education. Agriculture.

HAGEN (D Calif.) H J Res 107 1-10-55. Permit U.S. to release rights in 36,759-acre tract to Vineland School District of Kern County, Calif. Agriculture.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 7073 6-29-55. Authorize conveyance of certain war housing projects to city of Norfolk, Va. Banking and Currency.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 4224 2-18-55. Permit disposal of surplus property to publicly owned water districts. Government Operations.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 4225 2-18-55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of North Little Rock, Ark. Veterans.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 2582 1-20-55. Provide for conveyance of Jackson Barracks, La. to state of Louisiana. Armed Services.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 5170 3-23-55. Provide for conveyance of Jackson Barracks, La. to state of Louisiana. Armed Services.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 6101 5-9-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents for certain lands in Florida bordering upon Indian River. Interior.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7471 7-19-55. Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to Board of Commissioners of St. Johns County, Fla. Merchant Marine.

HESS (R Ohio) HR 519 1-5-55. Provide for relief of Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio. Judiciary.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 529 1-5-55. Provide relief of Grant County School District No. 165, Ephrata, Washington. Judiciary.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 530 1-5-55. Provide for relief of Clarkston School District No. 250, Clarkston, Washington. Judiciary.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 6628 6-2-55. Provide for relief of city of Pasco, Wash. Judiciary.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5742 4-20-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and the mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 1803 1-10-55. Provide for disposal of certain federal property in Coulee Dam area, and provide assistance in establishing municipality incorporated under laws of Washington. Interior.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 531 1-5-55. Retrocede to state of Maryland exclusive jurisdiction held by U.S. over lands within boundaries of Camp Detrick. Armed Services.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 4884 3-14-55. Provide for relief of city of Frederick, Md. Judiciary.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 4885 3-14-55. Transfer ownership to Allegany County, Md. of bridge loaned to such county by Bureau of Public Roads. Public Works.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 4078 3-7-55. Require Secretary of Army under certain circumstances to offer land in reservoir areas for sale to former owners thereof. Public Works.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 7189 7-6-55. Provide for reconveyance of lands in certain reservior projects in Texas to former owners of such lands. Public Works.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 4680 3-7-55. Affirm title to certain tract of land in California vested in state of California on Jan. 21, 1897. Interior.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 7761 7-30-55. Provide for conveyance of portion of Sharpe General Depot, Calif., to Stockton Port District. Armed Services.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 2832 1-24-55. Provide for transfer of certain lands to state of Minnesota. Interior.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 7362 7-13-55. Amend act entitled "Act to provide for sale of Port Newark Army Base to city of Newark, N.J.," approved June 20, 1936, as amended. Armed Services.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 7540 7-25-55. Amend act entitled "Act to provide for sale of Port Newark Army Base to city of Newark, N.J." approved June 20, 1936, as amended. Armed Services.

KING (D Calif.) HR 5253 3-28-55. Provide for relief of state of California. Judiciary.

KRUEGER (R N.D.) HR 5060 4-19-55. Revise boundaries of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in state of North Dakota. Interior.

KRUEGER (R N.D.) HR 7284 7-12-55. Provide for conveyance to state of North Dakota, for use as state historic site, of land where Chief Sitting Bull was originally buried. Interior.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 457 1-5-55. Create Commission on Federal Reimbursement to States and Local Governments by reason of federal ownership of improved and unimproved real property. Interior.

LANKFORD (D Md.) HR 5479 4-4-55. Retrocede to state of Maryland exclusive jurisdiction held by U.S. over lands within boundaries of U.S. Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Charles County, Md. Armed Services.

LONG (D La.) HR 3122 1-25-55. Provide for conveyance of Camp Livingston, Camp Beauregard, and Esler Field, La. to state of Louisiana. Armed Services.

LONG (D La.) HR 4811 3-10-55. Provide that Housing and Home Finance Administrator shall convey to state of Louisiana all right, title, and interest of U.S. in and to certain land, together with any improvements thereon, located in Parish of Rapides, La. Banking and Currency.

LONG (D La.) HR 5512 4-13-55. Provide for conveyance of certain property under jurisdiction of Housing and Home Finance Administrator to state of Louisiana. Banking and Currency.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 6944 6-21-55. Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to city of Sioux Falls, S.D. for park and recreational purposes, for amount equal to cost to U.S. of acquiring such land from city. Government Operations.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 2800 1-24-55. Provide for conveyance of Old Colony project to Boston Housing Authority. Banking and Currency.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 6980 6-22-55. Provide for conveyance of Old Colony project to Boston Housing Authority. Banking and Currency.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 342 1-5-55. Establish general policy re payments to state and local governments on account of federal real property and tangible personal property by providing for taxation of certain federal property and for payments in connection with certain other federal property. Interior.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 7302 7-14-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce, acting through Coast and Geodetic Survey, to assist states of Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary. Merchant Marine.

McGREGOR (R Ohio) HR 6016 5-4-55. Provide for conveyance of Ordnance Service Command Shop A of Newark, Ohio, to state of Ohio. Armed Services.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 4483 2-28-55. Prohibit disposal of certain surplus real property. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7062 6-28-55. Provide for payment to state of Washington by U.S. for cost of replacing and relocating portion of secondary highway of such state which was condemned and taken by U.S. Judiciary.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 6778 6-13-55. Provide for effecting disposition of Illinois and Mississippi Canal. Public Works.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 2629 1-20-55. Amend sections 315b and 315o-1 of 43 U.S.C. chap. 8A, commonly known as Taylor Grazing Act to provide for maximum beneficial use of public lands by authorizing Secretary of Interior to appoint more representative district advisory boards and permitting Secretary of Interior to exercise his discretion and authority to improve administration of public lands involved in above-enumerated statutes by operation and utilization of such lands and range resources under multiple-use program that will adequately protect both private values and public interest in such lands. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3915 2-10-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to transfer 10 acres of land in Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., to School District No. 1, Pondera County, Mont. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3917 2-10-55. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Blackfeet Indian Tribe of Montana. Interior.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 383 1-5-55. Relinquish exclusive jurisdiction of U.S. over federal lands within State of Maryland and provide that U.S. and State of Maryland shall hereafter exercise concurrent jurisdiction over such lands. Public Works.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 143 1-5-55. Provide for release and quitclaim of rights and interests of U.S. in certain real property to Walnut Ridge, Ark. Government Operations.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 144 1-5-55. Provide for release and quitclaim of rights and interests of U.S. in certain real property to Newport, Ark. Government Operations.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 2161 1-13-55. Release and quitclaim rights of U.S. in certain real property to Newport Special School District, Jackson County, Ark. Government Operations.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 6380 5-19-55. Authorize Secretary of Air Force to grant perpetual easement to Wheatland Water District, California, for establishment of dam and reservoir. Armed Services.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) HR 5795 4-21-55. Provide for disposal of federally owned property at Yamhill River, Oregon. Public Works.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) HR 6882 6-7-55. Authorize transfer to Department of Agriculture, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in St. Croix, V.I. Interior.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 566 1-5-55. Provide for the conveyance of Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown, Mass., to U.S. Interior.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 6303 5-17-55. Provide for acquisition of certain real property by Secretary of Navy. Armed Services.

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 4449 2-25-55. Authorize conveyance of certain lands within Cagen Point terminal and ammunition loading pier, N.J., to New Jersey Turnpike Authority. Armed Services.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 7540 7-21-55.

Provide for sale of government-owned housing project to city of Hooks, Texas. Banking and Currency.

PFOST (D Idaho) **HR 2423** 1-17-55. Provide for relief of city of Sandpoint, Idaho. Judiciary.

PFOST (D Idaho) **HR 4690** 3-7-55. Provide for relief of city of Priest River, Idaho. Judiciary.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) **HR 3825** 2-8-55. Make retrocession to Commonwealth of Massachusetts of jurisdiction over certain land in vicinity of Fort Devens, Mass. Armed Services.

PILCHER (D Ga.) **HR 1580** 1-6-55. Provide for adjustments in lands or interests acquired for Jim Woodruff Reservoir, Ga., by reconveyance of certain lands or interests to former owners. Public Works.

POAGE (D Texas) **HR 159** 1-5-55. Provide for reconveyance of certain lands in Belton Reservior project, Texas, to former owners. Public Works.

POAGE (D Texas) **HR 160** 1-5-55. Provide for reconveyance of certain lands in the Whitney Reservoir project, Texas, to former owners. Public Works.

POAGE (D Texas) **HR 161** 1-5-55. Authorize sale of certain lands administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Texas) **HR 7198** 7-6-55. Provide for reconveyance of lands in certain reservoir projects in Texas, to former owners of such lands. Public Works.

PRESTON (D Ga.) **HR 5589** 4-27-55. Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to town of Savannah Beach, Tybee Island, Ga. Merchant Marine.

RAINS (D Ala.) **HR 288** 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park, in State of Alabama. Interior.

RAINS (D Ala.) **HR 4485** 2-28-55. Prohibit disposal of certain surplus real property. Public Works.

REECE (R Tenn.) **HR 6695** 6-7-55. Authorize U.S.A. acting by and through Tennessee Valley Authority, corporation created by and existing under act of Congress known as Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, to convey land in Hambien County, Tenn., to mayor and aldermen to town of Morristown, municipal corporation in Hambien County, Tenn., organized and existing under laws of state of Tennessee. Public Works.

REUSS (D Wis.) **HR 7022** 6-27-55. Authorize Administrator of General Services Administration to convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis. Government Operations.

RHODES (R Ariz.) **HR 1608** 1-6-55. Enable Arizona and Tempe, Ariz., to convey to Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District property transferred under restrictions to such state and town by U.S. Interior.

RHODES (R Ariz.) **HR 4303** 2-23-55. Provide for relief of desert land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating waters for reclamation. Interior.

RILEY (D S.C.) **HR 1836** 1-10-55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to reconvey to Richland County, S.C., lands surplus to needs of Veterans Administration hospital reservation, Columbia, S.C. Veterans.

RILEY (D S.C.) **HR 5177** 3-23-55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to reconvey to Richland County, S.C. portion of Veterans Administration Hospital reservation, Columbia, S.C. Veterans.

RILEY (D S.C.) **H J Res 112** 1-10-55. Release reversionary right to improvements on a 3-acre tract in Orangeburg County, S.C. Agriculture.

RIVERS (D S.C.) **HR 2430** 1-17-55. Release certain restrictions on certain real property heretofore granted to city of Charleston, S.C. by U.S. Armed Services.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) **HR 46** 1-5-55. Authorize conveyance to city of Anniston, Ala. of certain real property within Fort McClellan, Ala. Armed Services.

ROBESON (D Va.) **HR 5290** 3-28-55. Authorize land exchanges for purposes of Colonial National Historical Park, in state of Virginia Interior.

ROBESON (D Va.) **HR 6112** 5-9-55. Authorize construction of sewage-disposal system to serve Yorktown area of Colonial National Historical Park, Va. Interior.

ROGERS (D Fla.) **HR 7156** 7-1-55. Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, Fla. Government Operations.

ROGERS (D Texas) **HR 5891** 4-27-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

RUTHERFORD (D Texas) **HR 5519** 4-13-55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Army to convey certain tracts of land in El Paso County, Texas to city of El Paso, Texas in exchange for certain lands to be conveyed by city of El Paso, Texas to U.S. government. Armed Services

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **HR 6680** 5-4-55. Provide for retrocession of jurisdiction over Ellis Island, and conveyance of all interest of U.S. in such island, to state of New York. Government Operations.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) **HR 479** 1-5-55. Provide that compensation from U.S. to Borough of Blairsville, Pa, shall include costs of improvements made. Judiciary.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) **HR 585** 1-5-55. Authorize conveyance to Lake County, Calif., of the Lower Lake Rancheria. Interior.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) **HR 727** 1-5-55. Authorize conveyance of certain land to the Pecwan Union School District for use as site of a school. Interior.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) **HR 5975** 5-3-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to reimburse owners of lands acquired under federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses. Interior.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) **HR 7023** 6-27-55. Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to state of Connecticut. Agriculture.

SELDEN (D Ala.) **HR 302** 1-5-55. Provide for return to former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with Demopolis lock and dam project of certain mineral interests in such lands. Interior.

SELDEN (D Ala.) **HR 7097** 6-29-55. Provide for reconveyance of oil and gas and mineral interests in portion of lands acquired for Demopolis lock and dam project, to former owners thereof. Interior.

SIKES (D Fla.) **HR 2190** 1-13-55. Provide for return to former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with Jim Woodruff Dam project of mineral interests in such lands. Interior.

SIKES (D Fla.) **HR 5310** 3-29-55. Quiet title and possession re certain real property in city of Pensacola, Fla. Interior.

SIKES (D Fla.) **HR 5522** 4-13-55. Provide for relief of Florida State Hospital. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Wis.) **HR 2880** 1-24-55. Provide for conveyance of Racine County Rifle Range, Wis. to state of Wisconsin. Armed Services.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) **HR 193** 1-5-55. Provide relief for city of Philippi, W. Va. Judiciary.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) **HR 6734** 6-8-55. Provide for relief of city of Elkins, W.Va. Judiciary.

STEED (D Okla.) **HR 4747** 3-8-55. Provide that reversionary interests in U.S. in certain lands formerly conveyed to city of Chandler, Okla. shall be quitclaimed to such city. Interior.

TEAGUE (D Texas) **HR 502** 1-5-55. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to county of Hill, Texas. Public Works.

TEAGUE (D Texas) **HR 503** 1-5-55. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to state of Texas. Public Works.

TEAGUE (D Texas) **HR 3560** 1-27-55. Convey by quitclaim deed, certain land to the county of Hill, Texas. Public Works.

THOMAS (D Texas) **HR 6545** 5-27-55. Authorize conveyance of certain property of U.S. to state of Texas. Armed Services.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) **HR 7371** 7-25-55. Amend act entitled "Act to provide for sale of Port Newark Army Base to city of Newark, N. J.," approved June 20, 1936, as amended. Armed Services.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) **HR 1843** 1-10-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to transfer certain property of U.S. Government in Platte County, Wyo., to Wyoming. Interior.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) **HR 6169** 5-11-55. Provide for relief of certain reclamation homestead entrymen on Shoshone reclamation project. Wyoming. Interior.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) **HR 6170** 5-11-55. Provide for relief of certain reclamation homestead entrymen of Fort Laramie division of North Platte reclamation project. Interior.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) **HR 6209** 5-12-55. Provide for relief of certain reclamation homestead entrymen. Interior.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) **HR 488** 1-5-55. Provide for acquisition by Secretary of Air Force of public school located adjacent to boundary of Bergstrom Air Force Base in Austin, Texas. Armed Services.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) **HR 489** 1-5-55. Authorize transfer of a portion of Camp Mabry Militia rifle range tract in the city of Austin, Texas to State of Texas. Armed Services.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) **HR 4947** 3-15-55. Prohibit disposal of certain surplus real property. Public Works.

UDALL (D Ariz.) **HR 4360** 2-23-55. Provide for relief of desert land entrymen whose entries are dependent upon percolating waters for reclamation. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) **HR 5805** 4-21-55. Amend act of June 13, 1940 (63 Stat. 172) re modification of boundaries of Yuma auxiliary project, Arizona. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) **HR 5806** 4-21-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Arizona. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) **HR 6223** 5-12-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) **HR 862** 1-5-55. Prohibit state plan provisions requiring transfer to state of title or control of property or lien or other encumbrance for purpose of recovery. Ways and Means.

VELDE (R Ill.) **HR 6781** 6-13-55. Provide for effecting disposition of Illinois and Mississippi Canal. Public Works.

VINSON (D Ga.) **HR 6071** 5-5-55. Authorize conveyance of lands acquired pursuant to Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

VINSON (D Ga.) **HR 6278** 5-16-55. Authorize conveyance for public purposes of certain lands in state of Georgia. Agriculture.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) **HR 5991** 5-3-55. Provide for conveyance of Ellis Island to state of New York for use as clinic for chronic alcoholics. Government Operations.

WATTS (D Ky.) **HR 1632** 1-6-55. Amend sec. 13 (h) of Surplus Property Act of 1944 re date U.S. property must have been acquired to be subject to conveyance by U.S. for monument purposes without monetary consideration. Government Operations.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 1847** 1-10-55. Provide for payments to states re certain lands of U.S. Interior.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 4217** 2-16-55. Provide that Secretary of Army shall return certain mineral interests in land acquired by him for flood-control purposes to former owners of such lands. Public Works.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) **HR 2224** 1-13-55. Make provisions re exchange of certain properties for purposes of Vicksburg National Military Park. Interior.

WILLIS (D La.) **HR 5625** 4-18-55. Authorize revestment of certain interests in land at U.S. Naval Air Station, Houma, La. Armed Services.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 2452** 1-17-55. Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to state of Wisconsin. Armed Services.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 2889** 1-24-55. Provide for conveyance of certain land in Necedah, Wis. to village of Necedah. Government Operations.

WRIGHT (D Texas) **HR 4586** 3-2-55. Require Secretary of Army under certain circumstances to offer land in reservoir areas for sale to former owners thereof. Public Works.

WRIGHT (D Texas) **HR 6334** 6-2-55. Provide for conveyance of 1.8 acres of land, more or less, within Grapevine Dam and Reservoir project to city of Grapevine, Texas, for sewage-disposal purposes. Public Works.

WRIGHT (D Texas) **HR 7195** 7-6-55. Provide for reconveyance of lands in certain reservoir projects in Texas to former owners of such lands. Public Works.

YOUNG (R Nev.) **HR 2890** 1-24-55. Provide for disposal of certain federal property in Boulder City area to provide assistance in establishment of municipality incorporated under laws of Nevada. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) **HR 5572** 4-14-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) **HR 7388** 7-14-55. Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to city of Henderson, Nev. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) **H J Res 142** 1-17-55. Establish commission to study need for simplification, modernization, and consolidation of public-land laws. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) **HR 3816** 2-8-55. Require public hearings prior to withdrawals of public lands to limit temporary withdrawals to five years. Interior.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **HR 6727** 6-8-55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis. Veterans.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **HR 6857** 6-15-55. Authorize Administrator of General Services Administration to convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis. Government Operations.

Post Office

SENATE

CARLSON (R Kan.) **S 8** 1-6-55. Authorize Postmaster General to apply through judicial procedures for impounding of mail in certain cases. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) **S 12** 1-6-55. Require that motto "In God We Trust" appear on all postage stamps printed from plates hereafter made. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) **S 225** 1-10-55. Prohibit lithographing or engraving envelopes sold by Post Office Department. Civil Service.

*CARLSON (R Kan.), Beall (R Md.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Welker (R Idaho), Bennett (R Utah), Case (R S.D.) **S 773** 1-27-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service to eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

*CARLSON (R Kan.), Knowland (R Calif.), Millikin (R Colo.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Martin (R Pa.), Watkins (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah), Beall (R Md.), Smith (R N.J.), Jenner (R Ind.), Capehart (R Ind.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Bricker (R Ohio), Butler (R Md.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Dirksen (R Ill.), Potter (R Mich.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Martin (R Iowa) **S 881** 2-1-55. Readjust postal rates and establish a Commission on Postal Rates. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) **S 1486** 3-18-55. Amend section 10 of act entitled "An

act to adjust salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in field service of Post Office Department", approved Oct. 24, 1951 (65 Stat 632; 39 U.S.C. 876c). Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1487 . . 3-18-55. Make provision re contracts for conduct of contract postal stations. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1488 . . 3-18-55. Make provisions re payment of money orders. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1489 . . 3-18-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

*CARLSON (R Kan.), Bennett (R Utah) S 1626 . . 4-1-55. Discontinue Postal Savings System established by act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814) as amended. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan) S 1782 . . 4-18-55. Amend section 1721, title 18, U.S.C. re sale or pledge of postage stamps. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1870 . . 5-2-55. Authorize Postmaster General to issue regulations re charges, handling, and disposition of shortpaid (postage due) mail matter and dead letters. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1871 . . . 5-2-55. Amend act entitled "An act to reimburse Post Office Department for transmission of official Government-mail matter," approved Aug. 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 614). Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1872 . . 5-2-55. Repeal requirement for heads of departments and agencies to report to Postmaster General number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at close of each fiscal year. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1873 . . 5-2-55. Increase minimum postal savings deposit. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2062 . . 5-24-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service, and eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2634 . . . 7-26-55. Make provision re transporation of mail by highway post-office service. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2635 . . 7-26-55. Authorize and direct Postmaster General to estimate for each fiscal year certain expenses incurred by, and losses in revenues to, Post Office Department. Civil Service.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 2241 . . . 6-15-55. Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office at Taos, N.M. Civil Service.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 719 . . 1-26-55. Establish postal ratemaking procedure in Post Office Department. Civil Service.

*FREAR (D Del.), Williams (R Del.) S 303 . . 1-11-55. Provide for appointment by Postmaster General of postmasters at first, second and third-class post offices. Civil Service.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 35 . . 1-6-55. Permit transportation in mails of live scorpions. Civil Service.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Neely (D W.Va.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Langer (R N.D.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Pastore (D R.I.), Jackson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Hennings (D Mo.), Smathers (D Fla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Morse (I Ore.), Clements (D Ky.), Chavez (D N.M.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Green (D R.I.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1 . . 1-6-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 60 . . 1-6-55. Provide that equipment for use in post offices shall be furnished by Post Office Department. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 61 . . 1-6-55. Repeal certain laws authorizing Postmaster General, with approval of Interstate Commerce Commission, to revise parcel post rates, size limits, zones, and other conditions of mailability. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 62 . . 1-6-55. Reduce certain rates of postage on parcels sent to or by members of armed forces of U.S. stationed outside U.S. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 63 . . 1-6-55. Provide for appointment of heads of regional and district offices of Post Office Department by President by and with consent of Senate. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 64 . . 1-6-55. Grant equitable compensatory time to postal employees. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 442 . . 1-14-55. Increase maximum travel allowance for postal transporation clerks, acting postal transportation clerks, and substitute postal transporation clerks. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 655 . . 1-21-55. Amend act to require Postmaster General to reimburse postmasters of discontinued post offices for equipment owned by postmaster. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 656 . . 1-21-55. Permit involuntarily separated postmasters, when post offices are discontinued, to acquire classified civil-service status through noncompetitive civil-service examinations. Civil Service.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) S 1292 . . 3-4-55. Readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1329 . . 3-8-55. Require certain specifications to be included in star route and screen vehicle service contracts and in advertisements for bids on such contracts. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1330 . . 3-8-55. Make provision re renewal and adjustment of star route and screen vehicle service contracts. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 1404 . . 3-11-55. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover postmasters, officers and employees of Post Office Department, contractors with Post Office Department and mail clerks of armed forces. Civil Service.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Neely (D W.Va.), Clements (D Ky.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Monroney (D Okla.), Pastore (D R.I.), Scott (D N.C.), Hennings (D Mo.) S 2061 . . . 5-24-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2463 . . 7-1-55. Authorize dual employment of custodial employees in post-office buildings operated by General Services Administration. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Con Res 1 . . 1-6-55. Express sense of Congress that Postmaster General should not discontinue U.S. post office until 60 days after he shall have reported to the Civil Service Committee of House. Civil Service.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 845 . . 1-28-55. Amend Seniority Act for Rural Mail Carriers to provide method for promotion of substitute rural carriers to position of regular rural carrier. Civil Service.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Wiley (R Wis). S 2516 . . 7-13-55. Authorize Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases. Civil Service.

KILGORE (D W. Va.) S 1591 . . 3-30-55. Provide for payment of judgments by Post Office Department. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W. Va.) S 2234 . . 6-14-55. Provide for relief of certain rural carriers re total compensation during specified period. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 805 . . 1-28-55. Indemnify drivers of motor vehicles of postal service against liability for damages arising out of operation of such vehicles in performance of official duties. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 811 . . 1-28-55. Reclassify supervisory employees in field service of Post Office Department into step-rate grades comparable with those for other postal employees and employees in other federal services, and adjust inequities. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 814 . . 1-28-55. Provide for exclusion from mails of mail violating certain state laws dealing with improper solicitations of contributions by charitable organizations and forbid payment of money orders therefor. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 815 . . 1-28-55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to permit retirement of postal employees who have rendered at least 30 years of service. Civil Service.

McNAMARA (D Mich.) S 2209 . . 6-14-55. Further increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in postal service. Civil Service.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1616 . . 4-1-55. Permit weekly newspapers to suspend publication for not more than 2 issues in any 1 calendar year without loss of second-class mail privileges. Civil Service.

NEELY (D W. Va.) S 2617 . . 7-22-55. Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office at Newell, W. Va. Civil Service.

PURTELL (R Conn.) S 153 . . 1-6-55. Provide for promotion by merit of employees in postal service and establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

PURTELL (R Conn.) S 522 . . 1-18-55. Establish basic administrative workweek and pay periods of two administrative workweeks for postmasters, officers and employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2615 . . 7-22-55. Authorize Postmaster General to include certain indirect costs in determining total costs of parcel post service. Civil Service.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1658 . . 4-13-55. Provide for redemption by Post Office Department of certain unsold federal migratory bird hunting stamps. Commerce.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2148 . . 6-6-55. Make provision re rates of postage on third-class matter mailed by municipalities and other political subdivisions of states. Civil Service.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 744 . . 1-26-55. Authorize expansion of post office facilities at Williston, N.D. Public Works.

HOUSE

ALEXANDER (D N.C.) HR 4778 . . 3-10-55. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover postmasters, officers, and employees of Post Office Department, contractors with Post Office Department and mail clerks of armed forces. Civil Service.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 2994 . . 1-13-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

BASS (D Tenn.) HR 2372 . . 1-17-55. Provide for establishment of post office at Erin, Tenn. Public Works.

BASS (D Tenn.) HR 4199 . . 2-18-55. Include fees for issuing money orders as part of gross postal receipts of post offices. Civil Service.

BASS (D Tenn.) HR 4878 . . 3-14-55. Provide for establishment of post office at Dover, Tenn. Public Works.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 3744 . . 2-8-55. Amend act of July 1, 1947 to grant military leave of absence with pay to classified substitute clerks in field service of Post Office Department. Armed Services.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 2550 . . 1-20-55. Prohibit lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by Post Office Department. Civil Service.

BETTS (R Ohio) HR 3655 . . 2-7-55. Extend rural delivery mail service to persons desiring such service and residing on or near improved roads. Civil Service.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6449 . . 5-24-55. Erect in Bossier City, La., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6456 . . 5-25-55. Erect in Minden, La., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6457 . . 5-25-55. Erect in Springhill, La., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6458 . . 5-25-55. Erect in Coushatta, La., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6459 . . 5-25-55. Erect in Shreveport, La., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 6345 . . 5-18-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors and employees in postal field service, and eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 73 . . 1-5-55. Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class parcel post. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7732 . . 7-30-55. Provide that all service of postal employees in armed forces of U.S. shall be credited for longevity purposes. Civil Service.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 3818 . . 2-8-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 495 . . 1-5-55. Abolish free transmission of official government mail matter and certain other mail matter. Civil Service.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 504 . . 1-5-55. Prohibit lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by the Post Office Department. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 4655 . . 3-7-55. Authorize expansion of post-office facilities at Williston, N.D. Public Works.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4357 . . 3-3-55. Amend postal service laws re publication of attachments. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5417 . . 3-31-55. Amend section 1721, title 18, U.S.C., re sale or pledge of postage stamps. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6622 . . 6-2-55. Provide for relief of certain rural carriers re total compensation during specified period. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7768 . . 7-30-55. Revise, codify and enact into law title 39 of U.S.C. entitled "The Postal Service". Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7503 . . 7-20-55. Authorize Postmaster General to include certain indirect costs in determining total costs of parcel post service. Civil Service.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 6535 . . 5-26-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

CRAMER (R Fla.) HR 6480 . . 5-25-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 2571 . . 1-20-55. Establish biweekly pay periods for postmasters, officers and employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 2572 . . 1-20-55. Provide for promotion by merit of employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4650 . . 3-7-55. Amend section 16 of act entitled "An act to adjust salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in field service of Post Office Department," approved Oct. 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 632; 39 U.S.C. 876c). Civil Service.

DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) HR 6450 . . 5-24-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 2118 . . 1-13-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 274 . . 1-5-55. Provide for pay increase for postmas-

ters, officers and employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 657 1-5-55. Provide for promotion by merit of employees in postal service and establish uniform procedures for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3009 1-26-55. Provide free postage for first-class letter mail matter sent by or to members of armed forces of U.S. Civil Service.

DOLLINGER (D. N.Y.) HR 4061 2-16-55. Provide for promotion by merit of employees in postal service and establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 1782 1-10-55. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 2285 1-17-55. Indemnify drivers of motor vehicles of postal service against liability for damages arising out of operation of such vehicles in performance of official duties. Judiciary.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 371 1-5-55. Provide for free mailing privileges for patients in or at veterans hospitals. Civil Service.

FASCELL (D Fla.) HR 6477 5-25-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 7124 6-30-55. Amend act approved Oct. 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 610) re size and weight of parcel post. Civil Service.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3899 2-10-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 2857 1-24-55. Provide for pay increase for postmasters, officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6527 5-26-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6578 5-31-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 7427 7-18-55. Prohibit transmission through mails of communications intended to incite hostility among indivduals and classes and groups of individuals on account of differences in race, color, religion, or national origin. Judiciary.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 106 1-5-55. Withdraw privilege of free transportation of official mail matter from certain government corporations and agencies. Civil Service.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 4567 3-2-55. Prohibit sales from vending machines of postage stamps accompanied by matter bearing or containing advertising. Judiciary.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 3391 2-3-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 3068 2-7-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 7841 8-2-55. Provide for distribution to hospitals and other institutions of certain unclaimed or undeliverable publications. Civil Service.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 4286 2-10-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) HR 2542 1-24-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 3774 2-8-55. Permit involuntarily separated postmasters, when post offices are discontinued, to acquire classified civil-service status through noncompetitive civil-service examinations. Civil Service.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 6542 5-27-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 2974 1-25-55. Provide for appointment by Postmaster General subject to civil-service laws and rules and regulations of postmaster at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. Civil Service.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 3439 2-3-55. Exempt regular and classified substitute employees in post offices of first, second, and third classes from residence requirements governing appointment and service of postmasters at post offices to which such employees are assigned. Civil Service.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 4549 3-3-55. Provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes. Civil Service.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 6526 5-26-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

HARDEN (R Ind.) HR 4066 2-16-55. Amend act of Aug. 23, 1954, re reimbursement to postmasters of discontinued post offices for equipment owned by postmaster. Civil Service.

HARDEN (R Ind.) HR 4067 2-16-55. Provide that equipment for use in post offices shall be furnished by Post Office Department. Civil Service.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 7631 7-27-55. Authorize Postmaster General to include certain indirect costs in determining total costs of classes of mail and services. Civil Service.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 7632 7-27-55. Authorize Postmaster General to include certain indirect costs in determining total costs of parcel-post service. Civil Service.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 6479 5-25-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 3670 2-7-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 779 1-5-55. Indemnify drivers of motor vehicles of postal service against liability for damages arising out of operation of such vehicles in performance of official duties. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 786 1-5-55. Preserve seniority rights of 10 point preference eligibles in postal service transferring from position of letter carriers to clerk or from position of clerk to letter carrier. Civil Service.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 793 1-5-55. Amend section 4 of act of July 6, 1945, as amended to provide for payment of overtime compensation to substitute employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 7255 7-11-55. Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel-post) mail matter at post office at Newark, N.Y. Civil Service.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 536 1-5-55. Provide for rescission of order of Postmaster General curtailing delivery of mail and other postal services. Civil Service.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 806 1-5-55. Authorize Postmaster General to provide for use in first and second-class post offices of special canceling stamp or postmarking die bearing words "In God We Trust." Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 543 1-5-55. Provide study periods for post office clerks and terminal and transfer clerks. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 807 1-5-55. Amend act entitled "An act to reclassify salaries of postmasters, officers and employees of postal service; establish uniform procedures for computing compensation" approved July 6, 1945, as amended. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 811 1-5-55. Establish seniority status of employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 812 1-5-55. Grant leave of absence to postal employees on account of death in family. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 814 1-5-55. Change designations of certain positions in postal field service and Post Office Department. Civil Service.

KILGORE (D Texas) HR 4986 3-10-55. Provide for transmission through mail of keys and identification cards. Civil Service.

KING (D Calif.) HR 2316 1-31-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 6480 5-25-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

LANKFORD (D Md.) HR 6506 5-26-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 125 1-5-55. Require that circulars and advertising mailed in bulk at third-class rates bear definite and complete addresses. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 1586 1-6-55. Adjust salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4976 2-16-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service and eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6478 5-25-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

McGREGOR (R Ohio) HR 5225 3-24-55. Provide for extension of rural delivery mail service. Civil Service.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 2158 1-13-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 2621 1-20-55. Provide for orderly termination and liquidation of Postal Savings System established by Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814) as amended. Civil Service.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3913 2-10-55. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 1592 1-6-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 1593 1-6-55. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 1594 1-6-55. Amend sec. 1114 of title 18, U.S.C., to extend protection to postmasters, officers and employees of field service of Post Office Department. Judiciary.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 6476 5-25-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) H Con Res 88 2-28-55. Make provision re discontinuance of U.S. post offices. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 1826 1-10-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) (by request) HR 4011 2-14-55. Improve administration of civil service by providing for appointment, reappointment, or reinstatement of any postmaster involuntarily separated without fault to position in postal field service of U.S. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 5139 3-22-55. Readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 6481 5-25-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 6804 6-1-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) H Con Res 81 2-10-55. Favor temporary continuation of certain post offices after Postmaster General has ordered their discontinuance. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 1597 1-6-55. Provide free postage for first-class letter mail matter sent by or to members of armed forces. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2637 1-20-55. Provide free postage for members of armed forces of U.S. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 2967 1-25-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service, to eliminate certain pay inequities. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 2968 1-25-55. Readjust postal rates, establish Commission on Postal Rates. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4644 3-7-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service to eliminate salary inequities. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4817 3-10-55. Make provision re payment of money orders, providing that no payment shall be made after six years from date of original issue. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4927 3-15-55. Make provision re payment of judgments by Post Office Department. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4936 3-15-55. Make provision re contracts for conduct of contract postal stations. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 5856 4-26-55. Repeal requirement for heads of departments and agencies to report to Postmaster General number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at close of each fiscal year. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6512 5-26-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisofs, and employees in postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7436 7-18-55. Restore authority of Postmaster General to adjust postage rates for air parcel-post service. Civil Service.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 3694 2-7-55. Establish joint committee of Congress to study postal field service reclassification, increase rates of basic compensation of postmasters, officers and employees in postal field service pending reclassification pursuant to recommendations of such joint committee. Civil Service.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 4013 2-14-55. Provide cost-of-living pay increase for employees of field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

PFOST (D Idaho) HR 6482 5-25-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 7039 6-27-55. Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office at West Warren, Mass. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 470 1-5-55. Provide pay increase for postal employees. Civil Service.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 602 1-5-55. Authorize Postmaster General to provide in first and second-class post offices a special canceling stamp bearing words "Pray for Peace". Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 173 1-5-55. Prohibit lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by the Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 174 1-5-55. Authorize Postmaster General to impound mail

in certain cases. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) **HR 2651** 1-20-55. Authorize Postmaster General to prohibit or regulate use of government property under his custody and control for parking or storage of vehicles. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) **HR 3017** 1-25-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) **HR 3018** 1-25-55. Readjust postal rates; establish a commission on Postal Rates. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) **HR 6513** 5-26-55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors and employees in postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

RHODES (R Ariz.) **HR 1695** 1-6-55. Permit shipment by mail of live scorpions to be used for medical research purposes. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 698** 1-5-55. Increase travel allowance for postal transportation clerks, acting postal transportation clerks, and substitute postal transportation clerks. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 2183** 1-13-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 2185** 1-13-55. Grant equitable compensatory time to postal employees. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 2876** 1-24-55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 3258** 1-27-55. Provide for designation of substitute rural carriers to act as rural carriers pending appointments of regular rural carriers to fill vacancies in rural routes. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 5094** 3-16-55. Protect rights of veterans of World War II in field postal service. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 6483** 5-25-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) **HR 6816** 6-14-55. Amend act of July 31, 1946, in order retroactively to advance in grade, time in grade, and compensation of certain employees in postal field service who are veterans of World War II. Civil Service.

RODINO (D N.J.) **HR 575** 1-5-55. Provide free postage for members of armed forces of U.S. Civil Service.

ROGERS (R Mass.) **HR 3468** 2-2-55. Provide that special fourth-class postage rates for books shall apply to certain 16-page instructional publications. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **HR 178** 1-5-55. Esablish a postal ratemaking procedure in Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **HR 180** 1-5-55. Provide that post-office fixtures and equipment for use in post offices shall be furnished by the Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **HR 181** 1-5-55. Create position of mail handler in charge in postal transportation service. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **HR 183** 1-5-55. Provide rates of pay for training periods of substitute rural carriers. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **HR 5142** 3-22-55. Readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) **HR 5266** 3-28-55. Discontinue Postal Savings System established by act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814) as amended. Civil Service.

TALLE (R Iowa) **HR 3002** 1-25-55. Extend rural mail delivery service. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (D Texas) **HR 6650** 6-6-55. Provide that publications of second class shall go free through mails to subscribers residing in county where publication is published. Civil Service.

THOMPSON (D La.) **HR 201** 1-5-55. Erect in Rayne, La., a post-office building. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D La.) **HR 203** 1-5-55. Erect in Sulphur, La., a post-office building. Public Works.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) **HR 6515** 5-26-55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) (by request) **HR 293** 1-5-55. Readjust size and weight limits on fourth class (parcel post) mail matter. Civil Service.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) (by request) **HR 865** 1-5-55. Repeal certain laws directing Postmaster General with consent of Interstate Commerce Commission, to reform classification, rates of postage, weight and size limits, zones, and other conditions of mailability of fourth-class mail matter. Civil Service.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 6876** 6-16-55. Erect in Hernando, Miss., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 6877** 6-16-55. Erect in Senatobia, Miss., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 6878** 6-16-55. Erect in Carrollton, Miss., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 6879** 6-16-55. Erect in Sardis, Miss., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 6880** 6-16-55. Erect in Sumner, Miss., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 6881** 6-16-55. Erect in Vaiden, Miss., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) **HR 6882** 6-16-55. Erect in Calhoun City, Miss., a federal and post-office building. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) **HR 217** 1-5-55. Increase equipment - maintenance allowance payable to rural carriers. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 311** 1-5-55. Establish fifth-class mail. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 312** 1-5-55. Grant equitable compensatory time to postal employees. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 490** 1-5-55. Increase travel allowance for postal transporation clerks, acting and substitute transportation clerks. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 596** 1-5-55. Regulate hours of service, compensatory time, and overtime in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) **HR 2692** 1-20-55. Amend Seniority Act for Rural Mail Carriers to provide method for promotion of substitute rural carriers to position of regular rural carriers. Civil Service.

WRIGHT (D Texas) **HR 4585** 3-2-55. Amend act of Aug. 24, 1912 to simplify procedures governing mailings of certain publications of churches and church organizations. Civil Service.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) **HR 590** 1-5-55. Indemnify drivers of motor vehicles of postal service against liability for damages arising out operation of such vehicles while on official duty. Judiciary.

Presidential Policy

SENATE

ANDERSON (D N.M.) **S 1722** 4-18-55. Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to construct modern office building in or near District of Columbia to serve as its principal office.

*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) Smith (R N.J.) **S J Res 18** 1-14-55. Provide for reappointment of Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker as Citizen Regent of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution. Rules and Administration.

BUTLER (R Md.) **S 907** 2-8-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce, acting through Coast and Geodetic Survey to assist states of Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary. Judiciary.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) **S 2316** 6-24-55. Change name of Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) **S 2317** 6-24-55. Change name of Public Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

CARLSON (R Kan.) **S 2116** 5-31-55. Provide that government surplus property may be donated to 4-H Clubs for construction, equipment, and operation of camps and centers. Government Operations.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) (by request) **S 2440** 7-11-55. Amend act entitled "Act to provide better facilities for enforcement of customs and immigration laws," to increase amounts authorized to be expended. Public Works.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) **S 2640** 7-26-55. Revive and extend authority of Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make loans or grants or other payments for construction of certain hospitals. Banking and Currency.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) **S 1977** 2-15-55. Provide for settlement of claims for damages resulting from the disaster which occurred at Texas City, Texas, on April 16 and 17, 1947. Judiciary.

DANIEL (D Texas) **S 2606** 7-22-55. Amend title 28, sec. 633 (b), U.S.C. re compensation of U.S. Commissioners. Judiciary.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) **S J Res 13** 1-10-55. Create advisory commission for Department of State to assist in determining title to Chamizal Zone, between U.S. and Mexico. Foreign Relations.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) **S 114** 1-6-55. Provide that federal expenditures shall not exceed federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress. Government Operations.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) **S 1073** 2-15-55. Limit acquisition and use by agencies of federal government of equipment for reproducing documents, drawings, papers, etc., on sensitized materials. Rules.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) **S 1301** 3-4-55. Limit acquisition and use by agencies of federal government equipment for reproducing documents, drawings and papers on sensitized materials. Government Operations.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) **S 487** 1-18-55. Amend chapter 19, title 5 of U.S.C., entitled "Administrative Procedure" to prohibit employment by any person of any member, official, attorney, or employee, of government agency except under certain conditions. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) **S 490** 1-18-55. Amend Administrative Procedure Act and eliminate certain exemptions therefrom. Judiciary.

GEORGE (D Ga.) **S 2237** 6-14-55. Amend act of May 26, 1949, to strengthen and improve organization of Department of State.

GREEN (D R.I.) **S 1915** 5-9-55. Provide for further effectuating act of May 15, 1862 through exchange of employees of U.S. Department of Agriculture and employees of state political subdivisions or educational institutions. Agriculture.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 339** 1-18-55. Amend act of July 10, 1953 which created Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to terminate said Commission June 30, 1955. Government Operations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) (by request) **S 1527** 3-22-55. Amend further Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil-defense purposes. Government Operations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 1799** 4-25-55. Amend section 203 (f) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. Government Operations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) **S 1902** 5-4-55. Promote greater economy in operations of federal government by providing for consolidated cash budget, separation of operating from capital expenditures, scheduling of legislative action on appropriation measures, yea and nay votes on amendments to appropriation measures, and Presidential item veto. Government Operations.

JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) **S 1795** 4-25-55. Amend section 3 of Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, to provide increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. Government Operations.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) **S 2044** 5-23-55. Amend section 11 of Administrative Procedure Act. Judiciary.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) **S 2364** 6-29-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re conduct of records management programs by federal agencies and transfer of certain records to national archives. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) **S 2365** 6-29-55. Extend authority of General Services Administration re warehouses and other storage facilities operated by civilian agencies of government. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) **S 2366** 6-29-55. Make provision re traffic management functions of General Services Administration. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) **S 2367** 6-29-55. Make provision re authority of Administrator of General Services re utilization and disposal of excess and surplus government property under control of executive agencies. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) **S 2368** 6-29-55. Add new title re real property management to Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. Government Operations.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) **S 2369** 6-29-55. Provide for improving accounting methods in executive branch of government. Government Operations.

*KENNEDY (D Mass.), Martin (R Iowa) **S 2591** 7-20-55. Amend section 602 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re utilization and disposal of excess and surplus property under control of executive agencies. Government Operations.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Bender (R Ohio), Butler (R Md.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Fulbright (D Ark.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Young (R N.D.) **S 1644** 4-1-55. Prescribe policy and procedure re construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) **S 2221** 6-14-55. Relieve disbursing officers, certifying officers, and payees re certain payments made in contravention of appropriation restrictions regarding citizenship status. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) **S 2268** 6-17-55. Establish in Executive Office of President a National Freedom Board which shall direct activities of U.S. in promoting cause of freedom. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) **S Res 27** 1-14-55. Authorize Government Operations Committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee to make study of leasing of space or buildings for government agencies. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) **S 2452** 7-11-55. Make provision re transfer of funds by Housing and Home Finance Administrator. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) **S 2453** 7-11-56. Change name of Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) **S 2454** 7-11-55. Prohibit member of Home Loan Bank Board from being member of board of trustees of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) **S 2455** 7-11-55. Make Small Business Administration subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) **S 2456** 7-11-55. Change name of Public Housing Administration. Banking and

Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2457 7-11-55. Amend section 108 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act re purchases or loans in connection with public housing projects. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis. (by request) S 2456 7-11-55. Amend Government Corporation Control Act to include Housing and Home Finance Agency. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2460 7-11-55. Terminate title VII of Housing Act of 1954 re urban planning and reserve of planned public works. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2460 7-11-55. Terminate authority of Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make loans to educational institutions for housing construction. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2461 7-11-55. Terminate certain functions of Public Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2462 7-11-55. Make provision re equities required re home mortgages purchased under section 305 of Housing Act of 1954. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2463 7-11-55. Provide for increasing equities required for insurance of mortgages by Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2464 7-11-55. Make provision re retirement of capital stock of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2465 7-11-55. Make provision re authority of Secretary of Treasury to purchase obligations issued pursuant to section 11 of Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2466 7-11-55. Make Rural Electrification Administration subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2467 7-11-55. Make provision re transportation of personal motor vehicles for military or civilian personnel. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2468 7-11-55. Provide for survey of production of fertilizer by Tennessee Valley Authority. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2469 7-11-55. Extend authority of General Services Administration re warehouses and other storage facilities operated by civilian agencies of government. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2470 7-11-55. Add new title re real property management to Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2471 7-11-55. Facilitate transfer of storage facilities between military departments. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2472 7-11-55. Establish general policies for mobilization purposes governing industrial properties of U.S. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis. (by request) S 2473 7-11-55. Make Alaska Railroad subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2474 7-11-55. Provide for survey by Comptroller General of U.S. of operation by Department of Defense of commissary stores and post exchanges. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2475 7-11-55. Provide for Commission on Naval Vessels. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2476 7-11-55. Make provision re traffic management functions of General Services Administration. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2477 7-11-55. Provide for simplified performance rating system for federal employees. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2478 7-11-55. Make provision re authority of Administrator of General Services re utilization and disposal of excess and surplus government property under control of executive agencies. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2479 7-11-55. Repeal section 601 of PL 115 82d Congress re military and naval construction. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2480 7-11-55. Provide for improving accounting methods in executive branch of government. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2481 7-11-55. Make provision re hospital and medical care for American merchant seamen, for personnel of Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service and their dependents, and for federal employees. Labor.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2482 7-11-55. Establish National Library of Medicine. Labor.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2483 7-11-55. Make provision re construction of general hospitals for Veterans Administration, and hospitalization of veterans. Labor.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2484 7-11-55. Provide for Federal Advisory Council of Health in Executive Office of President in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Labor.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2485 7-11-55. Provide for improvement in system of personnel administration through establishment of senior civil service in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2486 7-11-55. Make provision re certification of eligibles under civil-service laws. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2487 7-11-55. Make provision re simplification of general schedule of Classification Act of 1949, as amended. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2488 7-11-55. Make provision re appeals by veterans under section 14 of Veterans Preference Act of 1944. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2489 7-11-55. Make provision re reduction in personnel procedure and preference of veterans. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2490 7-11-55. Make provision re transfer of federal employees from classified civil service to another personnel merit system. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2527 7-13-55. Establish certain offices within Department of Defense and defining functions thereof, and create Judge Advocate General's Corps for Navy. Armed Services.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2528 7-13-55. Make provision re fixing of interest rates or other charges re loans by Farmers' Home Administration. Agriculture.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2529 7-13-55. Provide for liquidation of production credit corporations. Agriculture.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2530 7-13-55. Repeal authority of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to issue bonds. Agriculture.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2531 7-13-55. Provide for liquidation of Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund. Agriculture.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2532 7-13-55. Make provision re fixing of interest rates, fees, or charges re loans made, insured, or guaranteed by agencies of U.S. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2533 7-13-55. Require that rate of interest payable by agencies of government on loans and advances from Treasury shall be not less than going rate of interest paid by Treasury on its obligations of comparable maturities. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2534 7-13-55. Make Small Business Administration subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2535 7-13-55. Make provision re authority of Secretary of Treasury to make loans to Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2536 7-13-55. Require banks for cooperatives to exchange their holdings of U.S. securities for non-interest-bearing credit in Treasury. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2537 7-13-55. Require exchange of interest-bearing obligations of U.S. held by certain agencies of U.S. for non-interest-bearing Treasury certificates. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2538 7-13-55. Establish Defense Supply and Service Administration as department in Department of Defense. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2539 7-13-55. Liberalize conflict of interest provisions of section 434 of title 18 of U.S.C. in case of Presidential appointees. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2540 7-13-55. Improve legal services in executive branch of government by establishing certain offices within Department of Justice and defining functions thereof, and create legal career service. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2541 7-13-55. Improve legal procedures in executive branch of government through enactment of administrative code. Judiciary.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 613 1-21-55. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949 to apply to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress any time before April 1, 1957. Government Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 614 1-31-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize Administrator of General Services to donate certain property to American National Red Cross. Government Operations.

*McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Bender (R Ohio), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Daniel (D Texas), Douglas (D Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), George (D Ga.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Mundt (R S.D.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Neely (D W.Va.), Pastore (D R.I.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 1004 2-8-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to improve administration of program for utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes. Government Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 1005 2-8-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended to permit the head of any federal agency to authorize destruction of records to prevent their falling into enemy hands. Government Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 1007 2-8-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize administrator to receive and preserve authenticated copies of compacts between states. Government Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 1727 4-19-55. Authorize certain administrative expenses in Treasury Department. Government Operations.

*McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Bridges (R N.H.) S 1763 4-20-55. Make provision re extension and final liquidation of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Government Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1805 4-26-55. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of U.S. government. Government Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 1806 4-26-55. Amend section 1 of act entitled "An Act to authorize relief of accountable officers of government, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 720). Government Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 1927 5-11-55. Provide permanent authority for relief of certain disbursing officers. Government Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark. (by request) S 1928 5-11-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended re transfer of records to National Archives. Government Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 2568 7-28-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949, as amended, re advertised and negotiated disposals of surplus property. Government Operations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1156 2-21-55. Relieve states, subdivisions and instrumentalities thereof, and certain educational institutions of liability to U.S. for value of certain aircraft acquired by them under Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended. Government Operations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1647 4-1-55. Increase efficiency of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2060 5-24-55. Amend act of March 3, 1901, (31 Stat. 1449), as amended, to incorporate in Organic Act of National Bureau of Standards authority to use working capital fund, and to permit certain improvements in fiscal practices. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2639 7-26-55. Increase rates of compensation of members of certain independent boards and commissions. Commerce.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 2569 7-18-55. Provide certain basic authority for Department of State. Foreign Relations.

NEUBERGER (D Ore.) S 1098 2-18-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947, as amended, to provide for disposition of certain materials on lands within national forests. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 2732 8-2-55. Amend sec. 132 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, re congressional adjournment. Rules.

*PASTORE (D R.I.), Johnston (D S.C.), Scott (D N.C.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Monroney (D Okla.), Case (R N.J.) S 1516 3-22-55. Provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of U.S. Civil Service.

PAYNE (R Maine) S 1016 2-9-55. Amend section 11 of Administrative Procedure Act to create an "Office of Administrative Procedure" and a corps of hearing officers to be called administrative judges. Government Operations.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 1031 2-11-55. Extend authority of American Battle Monuments Commission to all areas in which armed forces of U.S. have conducted operations since April 6, 1917. Interior.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 2247 6-15-55. Make provision re authority of Administrator of General Services re utilization and disposal of excess and surplus government property under control of executive agencies. Government Operations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 1617 4-1-55. Authorize additional Assistant Secretary in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2405 7-5-55. Provide for Federal Advisory Council of Health in Executive Office of President in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2406 7-5-55. Estab-

lish National Library of Medicine. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2676 7-29-55. Provide for uniform rations for armed services. Armed Services.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2677 7-29-55. Relieve certain officers of financial liability except in cases of gross negligence or fraud. Government Operations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2678 7-29-55. Make provision re payment of certain claims against government where appropriations therefor have lapsed. Government Operations.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2679 7-29-55. Make provision re appointment of certain officials in Bureau of Customs and U.S. mints. Finance.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2680 7-29-55. Make provision re method of appointment of U.S. marshals. Judiciary.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2737 8-1-55. Provide for transfer to Department of Agriculture of fertilizer research facilities of Tennessee Valley Authority. Public Works.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2738 8-1-55. Provide for termination of Postal Savings System. Civil Service.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2739 8-1-55. Transfer to Federal Prison Industries all functions of Post Office Department re manufacture and repair of mailbags, cord fasteners, and locks. Judiciary.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2740 8-1-55. Provide for closing of certain commercial-type enterprises operated by civilian departments and agencies of government. Judiciary.

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 2100 5-27-55. Prohibit agencies of U.S. from entering into contracts under which private contractors are constituted agents of U.S. to purchase property necessary to carry out such contracts. Government Operations.

THYE (R Minn.) S 150 1-6-55. Give Small Business Administration permanent status. Banking and Currency.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 317 1-11-55. Supersede certain provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 re Bureau of Land Management of Department of Interior. Government Operations.

WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2502 7-13-55. Establish certain offices within Department of Defense and define functions thereof, and create Judge Advocate General's Corps for Navy. Armed Services.

WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2503 7-13-55. Improve legal services in executive branch of government by establishing certain offices within Department of Justice and defining functions thereof, and create legal career service. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2504 7-13-55. Improve legal procedures in executive branch of government through enactment of administrative code. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 2230 6-14-55. Make Housing and Home Finance Agency, Rural Electrification Administration, and Small Business Administration subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Government Operations.

HOUSE

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6559 5-31-55. Provide for Commission on Naval Vessels. Armed Services.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6560 5-31-55. Terminate certain functions of Public Housing Administration re making of loans and guaranty of obligations. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6561 5-31-55. Prohibit member of Home Loan Bank Board from being member of Board of Trustees of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6562 5-31-55. Make provision re transfer of funds by Housing and Home Finance Administrator. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6563 5-31-55. Make provision re traffic management functions of General Services Administration. Government Operations.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6564 5-31-55. Make provision re authority of Secretary of Treasury to purchase obligations issued pursuant to section 11 of Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6565 5-31-55. Make provision re retirement of capital stock of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6566 5-31-55. Provide for survey by Comptroller General of U.S. of operation by Department of Defense of commissary stores and post exchanges. Government Operations.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6568 5-31-55. Make provision re authority of Administrator of General Services with respect to utilization and disposal of excess and surplus government property under control of executive agencies. Government Operations.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6569 5-31-55. Terminate authority of Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make loans to educational institutions for housing construction. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6570 5-31-55. Change names of Public Housing Administration and Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 7052 6-28-55. Add new title re real property management to Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. Government Operations.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 614 1-5-55. Amend act entitled "An act to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government Service," re expenses of travel of new appointees and their immediate families. Government Operations.

BASS (D Tenn.) HR 6326 5-18-55. Abolish Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Government Operations.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5464 4-4-55. Provide for studies by U.S. Information Agency to increase effectiveness of U.S. postage stamps in promoting understanding in other countries of America and its objectives. Foreign Affairs.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 3088 1-26-55. Amend section 216 (b) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for maintenance of Merchant Marine Academy. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 5380 3-31-55. Increase efficiency of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 5839 4-26-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to review reports on Roanoke River Basin, N.C. and Va. Public Works.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 6043 5-5-55. Amend section 216 (b) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for maintenance of Merchant Marine Academy. Merchant Marine.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 69 1-5-55. Create a U.S. Foreign Service Academy. Foreign Affairs.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) H Res 247 5-17-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of advisability and feasibility of governmental lottery. Rules.

BRAY (R Ind.) HR 7686 7-29-55. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.

BROOKS (D Texas) HR 7227 7-11-55. Amend further Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil-defense purposes, and provide that certain federal surplus property be disposed of to state and local civil-defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to state law. Government Operations.

BROWN (R Ohio) HR 2563 1-20-55. Further amend Reorganization Act of 1949 to provide the act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress at any time before April 1, 1957. Government Operations.

BROWN (R Ohio) HR 5704 4-20-55. Make provision re extension and final liquidation of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Government Operations.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 4426 2-25-55. Amend section 7 of act approved Sept. 23, 1922, as amended re prohibition of expenditure of public money for telephone services installed in private residences. Public Works.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 4049 2-16-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to improve administration of program for utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes. Government Operations.

CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 346 6-20-55. Supplement control of budget by providing that estimated expenditures shall not exceed estimated receipts during any fiscal year. Government Operations.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4553 3-2-55. Amend section 11 of Administrative Procedure Act re appointment of competent examiners for each agency. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6713 6-8-55. Provide for establishment of Federal Advisory Commission on Arts. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6871 6-16-55. Continue effectiveness of act of Dec. 2, 1942, as amended, and act of July 28, 1945, as amended, re war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1956. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7458 7-19-55. Establish commission and advisory committee on international rules of judicial procedure. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7500 7-20-55. Establish Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7310 7-13-55. Repeal authority of Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. to issue bonds. Agriculture.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7311 7-13-55. Provide for liquidation of Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund. Agriculture.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7312 7-13-55. Make provision re fixing of interest rates or other charges re loans by Farmers' Home Administration. Agriculture.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7313 7-13-55. Provide for liquidation of production credit corporations. Agriculture.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7314 7-13-55. Repeal section 601 of PL 155, 82d Congress re military and naval construction. Armed Services.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7315 7-13-55. Facilitate transfer of storage facilities between military departments. Armed Services.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7316 7-13-55. Establish Defense Supply and Service Administration as department in Department of Defense. Armed Services.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7317 7-13-55. Make provision re transportation of personal motor vehicles for military or civilian personnel. Armed Services.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7318 7-13-55. Establish general policies for mobilization purposes governing industrial properties of U.S. Armed Services.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7319 7-13-55. Provide for Commission on Naval Vessels. Armed Services.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7320 7-13-55. Make provision re authority of Secretary of Treasury to make loans to Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7321 7-13-55. Amend section 108 of Reconstruction Finance Corp. Liquidation Act re purchases or loans in connection with public housing projects. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7322 7-13-55. Make provision re retirement of capital stock of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7323 7-13-55. Make provision re transfer of funds by Housing and Home Finance Administrator. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7324 7-13-55. Make provision re authority of Secretary of Treasury to purchase obligations issued pursuant to section 11 of Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7325 7-13-55. Terminate title VII of Housing Act of 1954 re urban planning and reserve of planned public works. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7326 7-13-55. Terminate certain functions of Public Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7327 7-13-55. Make provision re equities required re home mortgages purchased under section 305 of Housing Act of 1954. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7328 7-13-55. Prohibit member of Home Loan Bank Board from being member of Board of Trustees of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7329 7-13-55. Provide for increasing equities required for insurance of mortgages by Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7330 7-13-55. Change name of Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7331 7-13-55. Change name of Public Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7332 7-13-55. Terminate authority of Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make loans to educational institutions for housing construction. Banking and Currency.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7333 7-13-55. Extend authority of General Services Administration re warehouses and other storage facilities operated by civilian agencies of government. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7334 7-13-55. Make Alaska Railroad subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7335 7-13-55. Make Small Business Administration subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7336 7-13-55. Add new title re real property management to Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7337 7-13-55. Make provision re traffic management functions of General Services Administration. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7338 7-13-55. Provide for improving accounting methods in executive branch of government. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7339 7-13-55. Make provision re authority of Administrator of General Services re utilization and disposal of excess and surplus government property under control of executive agencies. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7340 7-13-55. Provide for survey of production of fertilizer by Tennessee Valley Authority. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7341 7-13-55. Provide for survey by Comptroller General of U.S. of operation by Department of Defense of commissary stores and post exchanges. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7342 7-13-55. Amend Government Corporation Control Act to include Housing and Home Finance Agency. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7343 7-13-55. Make Rural Electrification Administration subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7344 7-13-55. Establish National Library of Medicine. House Administration.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7345 7-13-55. Provide for Federal Advisory Council of Health in Executive Office of President in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Commerce.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 7346 7-13-55. Make provision re hospital and medical care for American merchant seamen,

for personnel of Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and their dependents, and for federal employees. Commerce.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7347** ... 7-13-55. Liberalize conflict of interest provisions of section 434 of title 18 of U.S.C. in case of Presidential appointees. Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7348** ... 7-13-55. Make provision re simplification of General Schedule of Classification Act of 1949, as amended. Civil Service.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7349** ... 7-13-55. Make provision re certification of eligibles under civil-service laws. Civil Service.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7350** ... 7-13-55. Make provision re transfer of federal employees from classified civil service to another personnel merit system. Civil Service.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7351** ... 7-13-55. Provide for improvement in system of personnel administration through establishment of Senior Civil Service in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Civil Service.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7352** ... 7-13-55. Provide for simplified performance rating system for federal employees. Civil Service.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7353** ... 7-13-55. Make provision re appeals by veterans under section 14 of Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. Civil Service.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7354** ... 7-13-55. Make provision re reduction in personnel procedure and preference of veterans. Civil Service.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7355** ... 7-13-55. Make provision re construction of general hospitals for Veterans' Administration, hospitalization of veterans. Veterans.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7356** ... 7-13-55. Require exchange of interest-bearing obligations of U.S. held by certain agencies of U.S. for non-interest-bearing Treasury certificates. Ways and Means.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7357** ... 7-13-55. Make provision re fixing of interest rates, fees, or charges re loans made, insured, or guaranteed by agencies of U.S. Ways and Means.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7358** ... 7-13-55. Require banks for cooperatives to exchange their holdings of U.S. securities for non-interest-bearing credit in Treasury. Ways and Means.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7359** ... 7-13-55. Require that rate of interest payable by agencies of government on loans and advances from Treasury shall be not less than going rate of interest paid by Treasury on its obligations of comparable maturities. Ways and Means.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7420** ... 7-18-55. Establish certain offices within Department of Defense and define functions thereof, and create Judge Advocate General's Corps for Navy. Armed Services.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7421** ... 7-18-55. Improve legal services in executive branch of government by establishing certain offices within Department of Justice and define functions thereof, and create legal career service. Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7422** ... 7-18-55. Improve legal procedures in executive branch of government through enactment of Administrative Code. Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7657** ... 7-28-55. Provide for uniform rations for armed services. Armed Services.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7658** ... 7-28-55. Make provision re payment of certain claims against government where appropriations therefor have lapsed. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7660** ... 7-28-55. Relieve certain officers of financial liability except in cases of gross negligence or fraud. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7661** ... 7-28-55. Make provision re method of appointment of U.S. marshals. Judiciary.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7662** ... 7-28-55. Make provision re appointment of certain officials in Bureau of Customs and U.S. Mints. Ways and Means.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7795** ... 8-1-55. Provide for closing of certain commercial-type enterprises operated by civilian departments and agencies of the government. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7796** ... 8-1-55. Transfer to Federal Prison Industries all functions of Post Office Department re manufacture and repair of mailbags, cord fasteners and locks. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7797** ... 8-1-55. Provide for transfer to Department of Agriculture of fertilizer research facilities of Tennessee Valley Authority. Government Operations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 7798** ... 8-1-55. Provide for termination of Postal Savings System. Civil Service.

COLE (R N.Y.) **H J Res 217** ... 2-16-55. Authorize and request President to require flag to be flown at certain foreign service posts during daylight hours. Judiciary.

COLMER (D Miss.) **HR 34** ... 1-5-55. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of U.S. Rules.

COOPER (D Tenn.) **HR 5877** ... 4-27-55. Authorize certain administrative expenses in Treasury Department. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) **HR 30** ... 1-5-55. Provide that federal expenditures shall not exceed federal revenues except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by Congress. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) **HR 2876** ... 1-20-55. Further amend Reorganization of 1949 to provide that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress at any time before April 1, 1959. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) **HR 5444** ... 3-31-55. Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize relief of accountable officers of Government," approved Aug. 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 720). Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) **HR 5755** ... 2-9-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re destruction of records beyond continental limits of U.S. when retention would imperil security. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) **HR 5757** ... 2-9-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Administrator of General Services to donate certain property to American National Red Cross. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) **HR 5758** ... 2-9-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re authorization of Administrator to receive agreements or compacts entered into between states and to take all necessary actions for preservation and servicing. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) **HR 6860** ... 3-7-55. Amend further Federal and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) **HR 5902** ... 3-9-55. Provide permanent authority for relief of certain disbursing officers. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) **HR 6001** ... 3-9-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended re preservation of federal records. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) **HR 6004** ... 3-3-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended re policies and principles to be followed by federal agencies in conduct of their records management programs. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) **HR 7231** ... 7-11-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re advertised and negotiated disposals of surplus property. Government Operations.

DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) **HR 7728** ... 7-29-55. Provide that Department of Navy shall not be required to reimburse Reconstruction Finance Corporation for transfer of certain real property at Columbus, Ohio. Government Operations.

DAWSON (R Utah) **HR 3246** ... 1-27-55. Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Ways and Means.

DIGGS (D Mich.) **HR 7307** ... 7-7-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

DOWD (D Conn.) **HR 2207** ... 1-27-55. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949, so as to authorize either House of Congress to disapprove specific provisions in reorganization plans transmitted by President. Government Operations.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) **HR 3104** ... 1-26-55. Establish in Department of Commerce a Consumers' Advisory Bureau. Commerce.

DOLLIVER (D N.Y.) **HR 2011** ... 1-11-55. Amend act of July 10, 1953 which created Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Government Operations.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **HR 353** ... 1-5-55. Increase fee for executing application for passport or visa from $1 to $3. Foreign Affairs.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) **HR 357** ... 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Foreign Service Academy. Foreign Affairs.

DOYLE (D Calif.) **HR 6718** ... 6-8-55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped and define its duties. Labor.

DURHAM (D N.C.) **HR 5645** ... 4-19-55. Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to construct modern office building in or near District of Columbia to serve as its principal office. Atomic Energy.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) **HR 7425** ... 7-18-55. Amend further Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for air medical service to remote areas. Government Operations.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 4516** ... 3-1-55. Extend to grazing lessees right of compensation for losses sustained by reason of use of public domain or other property for war or national defense purposes. Interior.

FLOOD (D Pa.) **HR 6097** ... 5-9-55. Create U.S. Foreign Service Academy. Foreign Affairs.

FLOOD (D Pa.) **H J Res 193** ... 2-3-55. Provide for commission to make available information as to basic differences between theories and practices of American way of life and theories and practices of atheistic communism. Labor.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 1792** ... 1-10-55. Permit President under certain circumstances to suspend provisions of law embodying buy-American principle. Public Works.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 2305** ... 1-17-55. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of government of U.S. Rules.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 7280** ... 7-7-55. Provide for improving accounting methods in executive branch of government by establishing staff office of accounting in Bureau of Budget and directing appointment of comptroller in each executive agency. Government Operations.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 7528** ... 7-21-55. Establish National Library of Medicine. House Administration.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 7529** ... 7-21-55. Change name of Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) **HR 7532** ... 7-21-55. Provide for Federal Advisory Council of Health in Executive Office of President in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Commerce.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) **HR 7731** ... 7-29-55. Create Department of Urban Affairs. Government Operations.

GROSS (R Iowa) **H Res 33** ... 1-5-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation of subsidies paid by federal government. Rules.

GROSS (R Iowa) **H Res 34** ... 1-5-55. Provide funds for expenses of investigation authorized by H Res 33. House Administration.

HAYS (D Ark.) **HR 2010** ... 1-11-55. Amend act of July 10, 1953 which created Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Government Operations.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **HR 6435** ... 5-24-55. Provide for establishment of National Fire Research Commission. Government Operations.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **HR 7680** ... 7-28-55. Make provision re payment of certain claims against government where appropriations therefor have lapsed.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **HR 7689** ... 7-28-55. Make provision re method of appointment of U.S. marshals. Judiciary.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **HR 7690** ... 7-28-55. Make provision re appointment of certain officials in Bureau of Customs and U.S. Mints. Ways and Means.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **HR 7691** ... 7-28-55. Relieve certain officers of financial liability except in cases of gross negligence or fraud. Government Operations.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **HR 7692** ... 7-28-55. Provide for uniform rations for armed services. Armed Services.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **HR 7790** ... 8-1-55. Provide for termination of Postal Savings System. Civil Service.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **HR 7901** ... 8-1-55. Provide for closing of certain commercial-type enterprises operated by civilian departments and agencies of government. Government Operations.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **HR 7902** ... 8-1-55. Provide for transfer to Department of Agriculture of fertilizer research facilities of Tennessee Valley Authority. Government Operations.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) **HR 7903** ... 8-1-55. Transfer to Federal Prison Industries all functions of Post Office Department re manufacture and repair of mailbags, cord fasteners and locks. Government Operations.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) (by request). **HR 3435** ... 2-2-55. Limit acquisition and use by agencies of federal government of equipment for reproducing documents, drawings, papers, and so forth, on sensitized materials. House Administration.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) **HR 5720** ... 4-20-55. Make provision re extension and final liquidation of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Government Operations.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) **HR 6854** ... 6-15-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, re improvement of transportation and traffic management services for executive agencies of U.S. Government Operations.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) **H J Res 98** ... 1-6-55. Constitute Federal Civil Defense Administration an executive department. Government Operations.

HOLT (R Calif.) **HR 4918** ... 2-14-55. Amend section 11 (a) of act of June 6, 1933 which provides for Federal Advisory Council in Department of Labor. Labor.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) **HR 7254** ... 7-11-55. Establish Medical Advisory Committee on Alcoholism in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Commerce.

HYDE (R Md.) **HR 29** ... 1-5-55. Amend section 11 of Administrative Procedure Act re hearing officers as administrative judges. Judiciary.

JACKSON (R Calif.) (by request) **HR 6905** ... 6-20-55. Establish in Executive Office of President a National Freedom Board which shall direct activities of U.S. in promoting cause of freedom. Foreign Affairs.

KEATING (R N.Y.) **HR 784** ... 1-5-55. Revise laws re claims and services of former employees in matters affecting government of U.S. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) **HR 40** ... 1-5-55. Authorize Attorney General and his assistants and U.S. attorneys and their assistants to act as notaries public. Ju-

diciary.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 7363 . . . 7-13-55. Amend title 28, section 633 (b), U.S.C. re compensation of U.S. commissioners. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D Texas) HR 7034 . . . 6-27-55. Provide permanent authority for relief of certain disbursing officers. Government Operations.

KILGORE (D Texas) HR 7035 . . . 6-27-55. Amend section 1 of act entitled "Act to authorize relief of accountable officers of government," approved Aug. 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 720). Government Operations.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 283 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Foreign Service Academy. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 7027 . . . 7-27-55. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 5099 . . . 3-21-55. Create Department of Peace and Disarmament. Government Operations.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 3321 . . . 1-31-55. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act. of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of government of U.S. Rules.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 3601 . . . 2-3-55. Require that the budget shall include each year a special analysis of certain long-term construction and development projects. Government Operations.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 5821 . . . 4-25-55. Amend Federal Records Act of 1950 to improve microfilming services available to federal agencies. Government Operations.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 4009 . . . 2-14-55. Amend section 206 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to enable Comptroller General more effectively to assist appropriations committees in considering budget. Government Operations.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3322 . . . 1-31-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to improve administration of program for utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes. Government Operations.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7855 . . . 8-2-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1956, period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation.

MADDEN (D Ind.) HR 7693 . . . 7-28-55. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.

MAHON (D Texas) HR 6175 . . . 5-11-55. Amend section 31 of act of Congress approved July 5, 1946 (ch. 541, 60 Stat. 427; 15 U.S.C. 1113) re certain fees to be paid to Patent Office. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4693 . . . 2-16-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce, acting through Coast and Geodetic Survey, to assist states of Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary. Judiciary.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 7628 . . . 7-27-55. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 542 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to extend coverage to certain persons engaged in civil defense. Labor.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7813 . . . 8-1-55. Provide for establishment of commission to review all cases in which employment of federal employee has been suspended or terminated under any loyalty or security program of U.S., including any summary suspension or termination of employment permitted by law to protect national security of U.S. Civil Service.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 7499 . . . 7-20-55. Establish Commission on Aging. Labor.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 7790 . . . 8-1-55. Make provision re establishment of Department of Peace. Government Operations.

PRICE (D Ill.) H J Res 71 . . . 1-5-55. Constitute Federal Civil Defense Administration an executive department. Government Operations.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 5263 . . . 3-28-55. Authorize additional Assistant Secretary in Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 6381 . . . 5-19-55. Amend act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), as amended, to incorporate in Organic Act of National Bureau of Standards authority to use working capital fund, and permit certain improvements in fiscal practices. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 7668 . . . 7-28-55. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.

RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 108 . . . 3-31-55. Express sense of Congress that, in accordance with Reorganization Act of 1949, the President should create within Department of Defense, a civilian Department of Civil Defense and transfer all functions of existing Federal Civil Defense Administration to such new department. Government Operations.

RIVERS (D S.C.) H J Res 261 . . . 3-23-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to make such donations as may be available to The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. Armed Services.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 6383 . . . 5-19-55. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of government of U.S. Rules.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 71 . . . 1-5-55. Constitute Federal Civil Defense Administration an executive department. Government Operations.

ROGERS (D Texas) H Res 60 . . . 1-5-55. Create select committee to investigate subsidies paid by Federal Government. Rules.

ROGERS (D Texas) H Res 80 . . . 1-10-55. Provide funds for the expenses of select committee authorized by H Res 60. House Administration.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 4304 . . . 2-23-55. Provide for annual report of President on effect of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 upon labor, employment, and industrial activity in U.S. Ways and Means.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 5440 . . . 3-31-55. Include Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in list of officers eligible to act as President. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) H J Res 355 . . . 6-22-55. Establish Commission on Government Security. Judiciary.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 188 . . . 1-5-55. Provide that government surplus property may be donated to 4-H Clubs for construction, equipment, and operation of camps and centers. Government Operations.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 5115 . . . 3-21-55. Prohibit disposal by contract or executive order of work traditionally performed by civilian components of Department of Defense. Armed Services.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 6113 . . . 5-9-55. Amend Surplus Property Act of 1944 as amended, re requirements for disposal of surplus real property. Government Operations.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 393 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of policy of placing certain contracts in states having lowest per capita income. Government Operations.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 196 . . . 1-5-55. Create Department of Peace. Government Operations.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 4534 . . . 3-1-55. Amend act establishing Commission of Fine Arts re authorization of appropriated sums to enable Commission to carry out functions. Administration.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 5825 . . . 4-25-55. Establish an independent Office of Education in executive branch of federal government. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 6114 . . . 5-9-55. Improve legal procedures in executive branch of government through enactment of administrative code. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 6115 . . . 5-9-55. Improve legal services in executive branch of government by establishing certain offices within Department of Justice and defining functions thereof, creating legal career service, establishing certain offices within Department of Defense and defining functions thereof, and creating Judge Advocate General's Corps for Navy. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D Texas) HR 4845 . . . 2-16-55. Provide for settlement of claims for damages resulting from disaster which occurred at Texas City, Texas, on April 16 and 17, 1947. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D Texas) H Con Res 97 . . . 3-21-55. Express sense of Congress on continuing operation of tin smelter at Texas City, Texas. Banking and Currency.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 4129 . . . 2-16-55. Amend section 203 (j) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to permit disposal of surplus property to state health departments and publicly owned water districts. Government Operations.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2034 . . . 1-11-55. Enact certain provisions now included in Department of Defense Appropriation Act and Civil Functions Appropriation Act. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6172 . . . 5-11-55. Establish certain offices within Department of Defense and define functions thereof; to create Judge Advocate General's Corps for Navy. Armed Services.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 5756 . . . 4-20-55. Provide for establishment of Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts. Labor.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4402 . . . 2-28-55. Indemnify drivers of motor vehicles against liability for damages arising out of operation of such vehicles in performance of official duties of U.S. government. Judiciary.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 4317 . . . 2-23-55. Amend section 631 of title 28, U.S.C. to provide that National Park Commissioners shall be appointed upon recommendation of Secretary of Interior. Judiciary.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 1851 . . . 1-10-55. Provide that the Secretary of Agriculture be included as member of Advisory Board of Export-Import Bank and as member of National Advisory Council of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Banking and Currency.

WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) HR 4318 . . . 2-18-55. Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Girl Scouts of U.S. for use at Girl Scout Senior Roundup Encampment. Armed Services.

WRIGHT (D Texas) HR 7676 . . . 7-28-55. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) HR 1864 . . . 1-10-55. Create Department of Urbiculture, and prescribe its functions. Government Operations.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis. HR 233 . . . 1-5-55. Create a United States Academy of Foreign Service. Foreign Affairs.

General

SENATE

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 2049 . . . 5-24-55. Provide recognition of 50th anniversary of Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming, the first national monument established by President of U.S. pursuant to Antiquities Act of 1906; authorize addition of certain land to monument, permit land exchanges. Interior.

BEALL (R Md.) S 2394 . . . 6-30-55. Provide for enlargement of Antietam National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md. Interior.

BENDER (R Ohio) S 2233 . . . 6-14-55. Extend and renew letters patent re vehicle door hardware. Judiciary.

BENDER (R Ohio) S 2659 . . . 7-27-55. Provide for suitable and distinctive lapel button which may be worn by veterans of Korean hostilities. Armed Services.

*BIBLE (D Nev.), Knowland (R Calif.) S J Res 51 . . . 3-2-55. Extend invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold 1960 winter Olympic games at Squaw Valley, Calif. Judiciary.

*BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Smathers (D Fla.) S J Res 25 . . . 1-21-55. Authorize President to designate one week in June of each year as National Amateur Radio Week. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1667 . . . 4-13-55. Incorporate 29th Division Association. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1742 . . . 4-20-55. Incorporate American Association of Firemen. Judiciary.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1941 . . . 5-11-55. Provide for burial near Marine Corps War Memorial at northern end of Arlington National Cemetery of participants in famous flag raising at Iwo Jima. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 88 . . . 7-11-55. Designate rose as national flower of U.S. Judiciary.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1977 . . . 5-13-55. Authorize President to present, in name of Congress, Congressional Medal of Honor to John C. Reynolds. Armed Services.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1978 . . . 5-13-55. Authorize presentation of Distinguished Service Cross to John C. Reynolds. Armed Services.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) S 301 . . . 1-11-55. Promote preservation of history of U.S. as recorded in pioneer weekly newspapers and as currently published in weekly newspapers by establishment of National Library of Weekly Newspapers. Labor.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Butler (R Md.) S J Res 64 . . . 4-1-55. Authorize President to proclaim period Aug. 21 to 27, 1955 as American Law Student Week. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 116 . . . 1-6-55. Authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in armed forces or by production controls. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S J Res 50 . . . 2-28-55. Designate Saturday before Palm Sunday in each year as Crippled Children's Day. Judiciary.

*ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D La.) S Con Res 24 . . . 4-19-55. Place temporarily in rotunda of Capitol statue of late Edward Douglass White of Louisiana. Rules.

*ELLENDER (D La.), Young (R N.D.) S J Res 79 . . . 6-20-55. Designate last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week. Judiciary.

*ERVIN (D N.C.), Holland (D Fla.), Martin (R Pa.) S 1311 . . . 3-4-55. Authorize incorporation of Army and Navy Legion of Valor of U.S.A. Judiciary.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) S 1454 . . . 3-15-55. Provide that all U.S. currency shall bear inscription "In God We Trust". Banking and Currency.

*GORE (D Tenn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S Res 128 . . . 7-25-55. Express sorrow on death of former Senator and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 1413 . . . 3-11-55. Amend act establishing Commission of Fine Arts re funds appropriated to enable Commission to carry out functions. Rules.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 1331 . . . 3-8-55. Provide for national cemetery in state of Arizona. Interior.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 2703 . . . 7-30-55. Reorganize Capitol Police. Rules.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 2048 . . . 5-24-55. Provide for relief of certain former employees of Inland Waterways Corporation re retroactive pay for period of work stoppage in 1946. Judiciary.

*HENNINGS (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S J Res 81 . . . 6-20-55. Provide for acceptance and maintenance of presidential libraries. Government Operations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1025 . . . 2-9-55. Provide for establishment of Look-Out Mountain National Park in state of Minnesota. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2065 . . 5-26-55. Make provisions re participation by representatives of U.S. in world plowing matches. Agriculture.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2179 . . . 6-8-55. Incorporate National Academy of Design. Judiciary.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) S Con Res 56 . . 7-29-55. Designate 7-day period from Jan. 17-23, 1956 as Civil Service Week. Judiciary.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Potter (R Mich.) S J Res 61 . . . 3-28-55. Provide for establishment and operation of an Americanism and good citizenship booth or station in rotunda of Capitol. Rules.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 2730 . . 7-30-55. Incorporate McCarran Foundation. Judiciary.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S Con Res 40 . . . . 6-15-55. Request President to issue proclamation designating 7-day period beginning Sept. 17 and ending Sept. 23, 1955, as Constitution Week. Judiciary.

KUCHEL (R Calif.) S 2755 . . . 8-2-55. Designate reservoir above Monticello Dam in California as Lake Berryessa. Public Works.

*LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) S 529 . . 1-18-55 . . . Incorporate American Federation of Physically Handicapped. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1254 . . . 3-2-55. Create federal commission to study copyright laws and make recommendations for their revision. Judiciary.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2862 . . . 7-28-55. Incorporate National Music Council. Judiciary.

McNAMARA (D Mich.) S 1697 . . . 4-19-55. Express appreciation of people of U.S. to Dr. Jonas E. Salk, discoverer of polio vaccine and honor Dr. Salk by awarding him gratuity of $10,000 per year for life. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2711 . . . 7-30-55. Authorize medals and decorations for outstanding and meritorious conduct and service in U.S. merchant marine. Banking and Currency.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 89 . . . . 7-11-55. Designate period from October 2 to 8, inclusive, 1955, as National Fish Week. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 92 . . . . 7-19-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Commerce.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 406 . . . 1-14-55. Provide for establishment of national cemeteries in state of Pennsylvania. Interior.

MARTIN (R Pa.) (by request) S 915 . . . . 2-4-55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp honoring coal miners and coal industry of America. Civil Service.

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Kerr (D Okla.), Potter (R Mich.) S 1381 . . 3-8-55. Incorporate Society of 28th Division. Judiciary.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2228 . . 6-14-55. Extend time limitation to two years within which persons interested in restoration of U.S. ships Olympia and Oregon as public memorials may take delivery of such vessels. Armed Services.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 2029 . . 5-20-55. Change name of Hulah Dam and Hulah Reservoir, located on Caney River, a tributary of Verdigris River, to Lake O' the Osages Dam and Lake O' the Osages, respectively. Public Works.

MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) S 1767 . . . 4-20-55. Increase public benefits from national park system by facilitating management of museum properties. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1890 . . 5-4-55. Authorize John R. Quigley to construct and maintain sign, 50 x 30 feet, on certain property of U.S. in Montana. Public Works.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 667 . . 1-24-55. Exempt meetings of associations of professional hairdressers or cosmetologists from certain provisions of the acts of June 7, 1938, (52 Stat. 611), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 622), as amended.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2875 . . . . . 7-29-55. Incorporate Army and Navy Union of U.S.A. Judiciary.

*NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Morse (D Ore.) S 2498 . . 7-12-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort Clatsop, Ore., as national monument. Interior.

*NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Morse (D Ore.) S 2499 . . 7-12-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Indian Post Office, located in Lolo National Forest, Idaho, as national monument. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 2683 . . 7-29-55. Incorporate Ladies of Grand Army of Republic. Judiciary.

*PASTORE (D R.I.), Capehart (R Ind.) S 1216 . . . 2-25-55. Provide for incorporation of National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 72 years old. Judiciary.

PAYNE (R Maine) S 1937 . . 5-11-55. Provide for establishment of national cemetery in state of Maine. Interior.

PAYNE (R Maine) S 2378 . . 6-30-55. Provide for designation of naval shipyard, referred to as Portsmouth Naval Ship Yard as Kittery-Portsmouth Naval Ship Yard at Kittery, Maine. Armed Services.

POTTER (R Mich.) (by request) S 1842 . . . 4-28-55. Provide for national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich. Interior.

PURTELL (R Conn.) S J Res 47 . . . 2-18-55. Designate musical composition by John Philip Sousa known as The Stars and Stripes Forever, as official national march of U.S.A. Judiciary.

PURTELL (R Conn.) S Con Res 27 . . . 4-25-55. Extend gratitude and appreciation of Congress, in behalf of people of U.S., to Drs. John F. Enders, Thomas H. Weller and Frederick C. Robbins for their great contribution to development of successful vaccine for prevention of poliomyelitis. Labor.

*SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S Con Res 50 . . 7-25-55. Extend congressional felicitations to Commonwealth of Massachusetts on 175th anniversary of the establishment of its constitution. Judiciary.

*SMATHERS (D Fla.), Allott (R Colo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bennett (R Utah), Bricker (R Ohio), Butler (R Md.), Byrd (D Va.), Case (R N.J.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Daniel (D Texas), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ervin (D N.C.), Flanders (R Vt.), Fulbright (D Ark.), George (D Ga.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Gore (D Tenn.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore, (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McClellan (D Ark.), Millikin (R Colo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Robertson (D Va.), Scott (D N.C.), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho) S Res 139 . . 7-25-55. Express appreciation of Senate of outstanding contribution of Sir Winston Churchill to cause of freedom and world peace. Foreign Relations.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Knowland (R Calif.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Bricker (R Ohio), Allott (R Colo.), Potter (R Mich.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Kuchel (R Calif.), Payne (R Maine), Watkins (R Utah), George (D Ga.), Byrd (D Va.), Douglas (D Ill.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bible (D Nev.) S 1735 . . 4-19-55. Provide for conferring of award to be known as Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. Labor.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) S 831 . . 1-28-55. Provide for establishment of Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park, in state of Alabama. Interior.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.), Bush (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.) S Con Res 39 . . 6-15-55. Recognize efforts of Miss Helen Keller, on occasion of her 75th birthday June 27, 1955, in behalf of physically handicapped persons throughout world. Judiciary.

STENNIS (D Miss.) for Smathers (D Fla.) S J Res 17 . . 1-14-55. Authorize President to proclaim week beginning last Monday in June of each year as See America First Week. Judiciary.

TALMADGE (D S.C.) S 2438 . . 7-11-55. Amend act entitled "Act to recognize high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever." Finance.

THYE (R Minn.) S 1050 . . 2-11-55. Provide for establishment of Look-Out Mountain National Park in state of Minnesota. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 2512 . . 7-13-55. Amend act of Aug. 27, 1954, to provide for erection of appropriate markers in national cemeteries to honor memory of certain members of armed forces who died or were killed while serving in such forces. Interior.

*WELKER (R Idaho), Young (R N.D.) S 2660 . . 7-28-55. Provide for restoration of stage end of interior of Ford's Theater in D.C. and for museum in remainder of such theater. Interior.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) S 534 . . 1-18-55. Designate reservoir above Heart-Butte Dam in North Dakota as Lake Tschida. Interior.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2696 . . 7-30-55. Provide for restoration of stage end of interior of Ford's Theater in D.C. and for museum in remainder of such theater. Interior.

HOUSE

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6767 . 6-13-55. Change name of Public Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) H J Res 226 . 2-22-55. Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim period Aug. 21 to 27, 1955 as American Law Student Week. Judiciary.

ALLEN (R Ill.) HR 4721 . 3-8-55. Create distinguished decoration to be known as Washington Order of Merit. Banking and Currency.

ALLEN (R Calif.) H J Res 370 . 7-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H J Res 367 . . . . 6-30-55. Establish Dec. 15 of every year as Bill of Rights Day. Judiciary.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 4358 . 2-24-55. Incorporate Seabee Veterans of America. Judiciary.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 4553 . 3-2-55. Incorporate Army and Navy Union of U.S.A. Judiciary.

BAKER (R Tenn.) H J Res 203 . . . . 2-8-55. Designate Mrs. Elizabeth (Ben) Kennedy as "United States GI Mother" Veterans.

BALDWIN (R Calif.) HR 7856 . 8-2-55. Designate reservoir above Monticello Dam in California as Lake Berryessa. Interior.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 7522 . 7-21-55. Provide that Mikveh Israel Cemetery, in Philadelphia, Pa., shall be national shrine. Interior.

BELCHER (R Okla.) H Con Res 112 . . . . 4-19-55. Request President to proclaim Oct. 23 as United States Day. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 66 . . 1-5-55. Provide for national cemeteries in state of Florida. Interior.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 619 . 1-5-55. Provide that U.S. currency shall bear inscription "In God We Trust". Banking and Currency.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H J Res 396 . . . . 7-21-55. Establish national motto of U.S. Judiciary.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4782 . 3-10-55. Change name of Fort Randall Reservoir in state of South Dakota to Lake Evans. Public Works.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 3877 . . 2-10-55. Provide for establishment of Lookout Mountain National Park in state of Minnesota. Interior.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1760 . . . 1-10-55. Direct Secretary of Army to establish national cemetery in southern portion of Louisiana. Interior.

BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) H J Res 333 . . 6-2-55. Designate second full week of October in each year as National Week for Nursing. Judiciary.

BOYLE (D Ill.) H J Res 335 . . 6-6-55. Designate third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day. Judiciary.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7158 . 7-1-55. Provide that miniature bronze replica of Marine Corps War Memorial shall be placed at grave of each of participants in flag raising on Iwo Jima. Veterans.

BROWNSON (R Ind.) HR 6197 . 5-12-55. Incorporate United Mexican Border Veterans. Judiciary.

BROWNSON (R Ind.) H Con Res 95 . . . 3-16-55. Request observance of National Mental Health Week. Judiciary.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 2564 . 1-20-55. Incorporate Foundation for Community Aid to Mental Patients. Judiciary.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 7206 . 7-13-55. Provide that Administrator of General Services shall conduct investigation and survey to determine advisability of providing air-conditioning facilities in government buildings. Government Operations.

BROYHILL (R Va.) H J Res 341 . . . . 6-14-55. Adopt specific version of Star-Spangled Banner as national anthem of U.S. Judiciary.

BURLESON (D Texas) H J Res 232 . . . . 2-24-55. Authorize erection of memorial gift from government of Venezuela. Administration.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 1555 . 1-6-55. Provide for national cemetery near Philadelphia, Pa. Interior.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 7181 . 7-6-55. Provide that Mikveh Israel Cemetery, in Philadelphia, Pa., shall be national shrine. Interior.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 509 . . 1-5-55. Provide for adjustment of royalties and like charges for use of inventions for benefit of or by U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 631 . . 1-5-55. Establish a program of grants to states for development of fine arts programs and projects. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4063 . 3-16-55. Fix fees payable to Patent Office. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5451 . 4-19-55. Provide for burial near Marine Corps War Memorial at northern end of Arlington National Cemetery of participants in famous flag raising at Iwo Jima. Interior.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5876 . 4-27-55. Amend copyright law to permit, in certain classes of works, deposit of photographs or other identifying reproductions in lieu of copies of published works. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7308 . 7-13-55. Incorporate Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A., National Memorial, Inc. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7416 . 7-18-55. Fix fees payable to Patent Office. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7724 . 7-29-55. Provide that Congregation Shearith Israel Cemetery, on St. James Pl., below Chatham Sq., in New York City, shall be national shrine. Interior.

CHATHAM (D N.C.) HR 5469 . 4-4-55. Extend authority of Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission. Foreign Affairs.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 5836 . 4-26-55. Amend act of Aug. 3, 1950, PL 638, 81st Cong., re Young American Medal for Bravery and Young American Medal for Service. Judiciary.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) H Con Res 92 . . . . 3-3-55. Extend congratulations of Congress re celebration of Jewish tercentenary in America. Judiciary.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H J Res 239 . . 3-2-55. Designate third week in October of each year as National Farmers Week. Judiciary.

COOLEY (D N.C.) H J Res 317 . . . . 5-26-55.

Designate last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week. Judiciary.

COON (R Ore.) H J Res 221 ... 2-8-55. Designate lake to be formed by McNary lock and dam in Columbia River, Ore. and Wash., as Lake Aldrich. Public Works.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 6715 ... 6-8-55. Incorporate National Academy of Design. Judiciary.

CRAMER (R Fla.) H J Res 387 ... 7-14-55. Declare Sunday, July 17, 1955, day of prayer for success of four-power meeting of heads of governments opening at Geneva, Switzerland, on July 18, 1955, and designate said day as Pray for Eisenhower Day. Judiciary.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 4727 ... 3-8-55. Permit issuance of flag to friend or associate of deceased veteran where it is not claimed by next of kin. Veterans.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 6716 ... 6-8-55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. re actions for infringements of copyrights by U.S. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Mass.) HR 7727 ... 7-29-55. Authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in armed forces or by production controls. Judiciary.

DAGUE (R Pa.) HR 1561 ... 1-6-55. Provide for establishment of national cemeteries in Pennsylvania. Interior.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) HR 5709 ... 4-20-55. Provide for Congressional Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement and authorize its award initially to Dr. Jonas Salk. Banking and Currency.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) H J Res 283 ... 4-19-55. Provide for Congressional Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement to be awarded to Dr. Jonas Salk. Banking and Currency.

DAVIS (D Ga.) H J Res 205 ... 2-8-55. Designate second Sunday in October of each year as National Grandmother's Day. Judiciary.

DAVIS (D Ga.) H J Res 206 ... 2-8-55. Authorize President to proclaim third week in April of each year as National My Family Week. Judiciary.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 6852 ... 6-15-55. Amend act incorporating Future Farmers of America to permit maintenance of chapters at schools which do not qualify for federal reimbursement under vocational education programs. Judiciary.

DELANEY (D N.Y.) HR 6890 ... 6-16-55. Make provision re rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 6429 ... 5-23-55. Provide that town referred to as "Safaras, Ind." be referred to in all laws, regulations, documents, and records of U.S. as "Sassafras, Ind." Judiciary.

DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) HR 5698 ... 4-20-55. Provide for conferring of award to be known as Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. Labor.

DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 5366 ... 3-30-55. Create federal commission to study copyright laws and to make recommendations for their revision. Judiciary.

DODD (D Conn.) H Con Res 117 ... 4-21-55. Express gratitude of Congress and American people for achievements of Dr. John F. Enders and others re discovery for way to halt poliomyelitis. Commerce.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 415 ... 1-5-55. Provide that students away from home while attending college shall be enumerated for census purposes as residents of enumeration district in which their home is located. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 416 ... 1-5-55. Provide for preparation of plans and specifications for a museum building for Smithsonian Institution. Public Works.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 5963 ... 5-3-55. Declare Good Friday in each year to be legal public holiday. Judiciary.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 7809 ... 8-1-55. Provide for establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. Interior.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 4661 ... 3-7-55. Provide that all U.S. currency shall bear inscription "In God We Trust". Banking and Currency.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 5669 ... 4-19-55. Provide for Congressional Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. Banking and Currency.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 6174 ... 5-11-55. Provide that all U.S. currency shall bear inscription "In God We Trust." Banking and Currency.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 7250 ... 7-11-55. Express appreciation of people of U.S. to Dr. Jonas E. Salk for developing vaccine to prevent paralytic poliomyelitis and honor him by awarding him special medal for his achievement. Banking and Currency.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H Con Res 169 ... 6-21-55. Recognize on occasion of her 75th birthday, June 27, 1955, efforts of Miss Helen Keller in behalf of physically handicapped persons throughout world. Labor.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 3897 ... 2-10-55. Relieve Secretary of Interior of certain reporting requirements in connection with proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) HR 5597 ... 4-18-55. Increase public benefits from national park system by facilitating management of museum properties. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) H J Res 296 ... 5-2-55. Extend invitation to International Olympic Committee to hold winter Olympic games in U.S. at Squaw Valley, Calif. Foreign Affairs.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 3568 ... 2-3-55. Make the calendar fixed and perpetual. Foreign Affairs.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) H J Res 369 ... 7-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

FASCELL (D Fla.) H J Res 294 ... 4-28-55. Designate April 30 of each year to be known as Presidents' Day. Judiciary.

FINO (R N.Y.) H Con Res 156 ... 6-9-55. Request President to set aside and proclaim June 16 as National Blood Donors Day. Judiciary.

FISHER (D Texas) HR 2128 ... 1-13-55. Authorize extensions of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in armed forces or by production controls. Judiciary.

FISHER (D Texas) HR 6915 ... 6-20-55. Establish National Library of Medicine. House Administration.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 5699 ... 4-20-55. Provide for conferring of award to be known as Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. Labor.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) H J Res 352 ... 6-21-55. Recognize on occasion of her 75th birthday, June 27, 1955, efforts of Miss Helen Keller in behalf of physically handicapped persons throughout world. Labor.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 7251 ... 7-11-55. Express appreciation of people of U.S. to Dr. Jonas E. Salk for developing vaccine to prevent paralytic poliomyelitis and honor him by awarding him special medal for his achievement. Banking and Currency.

FULTON (R Pa.) H J Res 368 ... 7-1-55. Amend pledge of allegiance to flag of U.S.A. Judiciary.

GARMATZ (D Md.) H Con Res 96 ... 3-16-55. Request observance of National Mental Health Week. Judiciary.

GENTRY (D Texas) HR 6885 ... 6-16-55. Make provision re traffic-management functions of General Services Administration. Government Operations.

GENTRY (D Texas) H J Res 224 ... 2-18-55. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim period Aug. 21-27, 1955 as American Law Student Week. Judiciary.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 4729 ... 3-8-55. Designate lake created by Fall River Reservoir in state of Kansas as Lake Meyer. Public Works.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 7505 ... 7-20-55. Provide that Mikveh Israel Cemetery, in Philadelphia, Pa., shall be national shrine. Interior.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H J Res 240 ... 3-2-55. Designate third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day. Judiciary.

GREEN (D Pa.) H Con Res 86 ... 2-23-55. Extend congratulations of Congress re celebration of Jewish tercentenary in America. Judiciary.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 1570 ... 1-6-55. Incorporate Legion of Guardsmen. Judiciary.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 2131 ... 1-13-55. Ipcorporate Sky Pilots of America. Judiciary.

GWINN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 194 ... 7-26-55. Request President to issue proclamation designating week of Jan. 29, 1956 through Feb. 4, 1956, as National Junior Achievement Week. Judiciary.

HAND (R N.J.) H Con Res 55 ... 1-25-55. Express sense of Congress re celebration of holidays on Mondays. Judiciary.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 5150 ... 3-22-55. Provide that all U.S. currency shall bear inscription "In God We Trust". Banking and Currency.

HAYWORTH (D Mich.) H Con Res 61 ... 2-2-55. Extend felicitations to Michigan State College on 100th anniversary of its founding. Judiciary.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 5171 ... 3-23-55. Incorporate American Shut-In Entertainers, Inc. Judiciary.

HESS (R Ohio) H J Res 259 ... 3-23-55. Designate seven day period beginning Oct. 23, 1955 as Cleaner Air Week. Judiciary.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 4825 ... 3-15-55. Incorporate National Academy of Chefs. Judiciary.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 6774 ... 6-13-55. Require that all U.S. bonds, paper money, and stamps be printed from engraved plates in Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Banking and Currency.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 7773 ... 7-30-55. Provide for conferring of cash awards for distinguished achievements in various fields. Labor.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) H Con Res 176 ... 6-27-55. Designate period from Sept. 17 through Sept. 23 as Constitution Week. Judiciary.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) H Con Res 183 ... 6-30-55. Extend gratitude of Congress to honorable Herbert Hoover. Government Operations.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 4676 ... 3-7-55. Provide for national cemetery in vicinity of Los Angeles in state of California. Interior.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 766 ... 1-5-55. Designate lakes created by McNary Dam, John Day Dam, and Dalles Dam in Columbia River, Oregon and Washington, as Lake Wallula, Lake Umatilla, and Lake Celilo, respectively. Public Works.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) H J Res 258 ... 3-18-55. Designate first Sunday in October of each year as Grandparents' Day. Judiciary.

HOPE (R Kan.) H J Res 318 ... 5-26-55. Designate last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week. Judiciary.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 2130 ... 1-13-55. Designate lakes created by McNary Dam, John Day Dam and Dalles Dam in Columbia River, Oregon and Washington, as Lake Wallula, Lake Umatilla, and Lake Celilo, respectively. Public Works.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 7213 ... 7-7-55. Provide for enlargement of Antietam National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md. Interior.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 6162 ... 5-9-55. Change name of Garza-Little Elm Dam located in Denton County, Texas to Lewisville Dam. Public Works.

JENKINS (R Ohio) H J Res 430 ... 7-30-55. Incorporate Ladies of Grand Army of the Republic, D.C.

JOHANSEN (R Mich.) (by request) HR 5896 ... 4-27-55. Provide for national cemetery at Fort Custer, Michigan. Interior.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 7805 ... 8-1-55. Officially designate first earth satellite as the "Astranaut." Foreign Affairs.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) H J Res 263 ... 3-28-55. Provide for establishment and operation of Americanism and good citizenship booth or station in rotunda of Capitol. Administration.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 116 ... 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of national war memorial theater and opera house. Labor.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 4723 ... 3-8-55. Incorporate Veterans of World War I of U.S.A. Judiciary.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 2144 ... 1-13-55. Provide for presentation by U.S. of statue of Gen. George Washington to people of Uruguay. Foreign Affairs.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 540 ... 1-5-55. Prohibit registration of trade-marks containing words "White House". Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 541 ... 1-5-55. Make the United States Merchant Marine Academy library a public depository for government publications. House Administration.

KING (D Calif.) H J Res 253 ... 3-14-55. Provide for official acknowledgment of act of homing pigeon GI Joe in carrying vital message during World War II. Armed Services.

LAIRD (R Wis.) H J Res 292 ... 4-26-55. Designate month of June of each year as National Dairy Month. Judiciary.

LANDRUM (D Ga.) HR 6961 ... 6-22-55. Designate lake created by Buford Dam in state of Georgia as "Lake Sidney Lanier." Public Works.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 480 ... 1-5-55. Incorporate Jewish War Veterans of U.S.A. Judiciary.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) HR 5097 ... 4-20-55. Provide for conferring of award to be known as Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. Labor.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3788 ... 2-8-55. Authorize incorporation of Army and Navy Legion of Valor of U.S.A. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 330 ... 6-2-55. Provide for acceptance and maintenance of Presidential libraries. Government Operations.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 339 ... 6-27-55. Authorize designation of October 22, 1955, as National Olympic Day. Judiciary.

McGREGOR (R Ohio) H Res 201 ... 3-30-55. Extend felicitations to Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, on celebration of its sesquicentennial.

MAHON (D Texas) HR 6109 ... 5-9-55. Amend Trademark Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 427) re "country of origin" of beneficiaries under Act. Judiciary.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) H J Res 371 ... 7-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H J Res 331 ... 6-2-55. Provide for acceptance and maintenance of Presidential libraries. Government Operations.

MILLER (D Calif.) H J Res 309 ... 7-25-55. Encourage and foster cooperation of private and state historical commissions with National Historical Publications Commission. House Administration.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4004 ... 2-16-55. Provide certain decorations for outstanding and heroic conduct or service by persons serving in American merchant marine. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4005 ... 2-16-55. Incorporate National Service Star Legion. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 5175 ... 3-23-55. Incorporate American Association of Firemen. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 5855 ... 4-26-55. Incorporate 29th Division Association. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 6963 ... 6-22-55. Provide for establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. Inte-

rior.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 5484 ... 4-4-55. Incorporate Moms of America. Judiciary.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 6814 ... 6-14-55. Provide for burial near Marine Corps War Memorial at northern end of Arlington National Cemetery of participants in famous flag raising at Iwo Jima. Interior.

MOSS (D Calif.) H J Res 426 ... 7-29-55. Authorize President to proclaim as Civil Service Week the week beginning Jan. 17, 1956, in commemoration of 73rd anniversary of American civil-service system. Judiciary.

MURRAY (D Ill.) HR 6654 ... 6-6-55. Make provision re rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. Judiciary.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) HR 7366 ... 7-13-55. Provide that appropriate memorial marker shall be furnished for each member of armed forces dying in service whose body cannot be recovered. Interior.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 6721 ... 5-8-55. Amend act entitled "Act to save daylight and provide standard time for U.S." approved March 19, 1918 as amended (15 U.S.C. 261-265). Commerce.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) H J Res 370 ... 7-11-55. Declare Sunday, July 17, 1955, a day of prayer for success of Four Power Meeting of Heads of Governments opening at Geneva, Switzerland, on July 18, 1955. Judiciary.

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 7463 ... 7-19-55. Designate dam to be constructed in connection with Eagle Gorge Reservoir project on Green River, Wash., as "Howard A. Hanson Dam." Public Works.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 6855 ... 6-15-55. Make provision re rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. Judiciary.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 5278 ... 3-29-55. Provide for burial near Marine Corps War Memorial at northern end of Arlington National Cemetery of participants in famous flag raising at Iwo Jima. Interior.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 7305 ... 7-14-55. Establish national cemetery near Chillicothe, Ohio. Interior.

POWELL (D N.Y.) H J Res 429 ... 7-30-55. Designate period beginning Sept. 9, 1955 and ending Sept. 16, 1955 as Salute to Italy Week. Judiciary.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 167 ... 1-5-55. Establish permanent firing squads for national cemeteries in which burials are conducted. Armed Services.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 168 ... 1-5-55. Provide for performance of heraldic services for U.S. by Quartermaster General. Armed Services.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Con Res 113 ... 4-19-55. Request American people to join in observing National Hospital Week. Commerce.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 4906 ... 3-16-55. Incorporate Society of 28th Division. Judiciary.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 7784 ... 7-30-55. Permit interment of last survivor of Union Army and last survivor of Confederate Army within Gettysburg National Military Park, and provide for erection of suitable memorial therein. Interior.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5435 ... 3-31-55. Provide for burial near Marine Corps War Memorial at northern end of Arlington National Cemetery of participants in famous flag raising at Iwo Jima. Interior.

RAY (R N.Y.) HR 6588 ... 6-1-55. Establish dates for celebrating certain public legal holidays. Judiciary.

RAY (R N.Y.) H J Res 270 ... 3-29-55. Designate musical composition by John Philip Sousa, known as Stars and Stripes Forever, as official national march of U.S.A. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 3134 ... 1-26-55. Provide for extension of terms of patents where use, exploitation, or promotion thereof was prevented, impaired, or delayed by causes due to war, national emergency or other causes. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) H J Res 332 ... 6-2-55. Provide for acceptance and maintenance of Presidential libraries. Government Operations.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 4745 ... 3-8-55. Provide for national cemeteries in state of Arizona. Interior.

ROBISON (R Ky.) HR 2656 ... 1-20-55. Provide for incorporation of National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to Grand Army of Republic, organized 1883, 72 years old. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 3157 ... 1-26-55. Incorporate Legion of Guardsmen. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 5890 ... 4-27-55. Incorporate 29th Division Association. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 231 ... 2-23-55. Proclaim National Better Material Handling and Packaging Week. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6751 ... 6-9-55. Incorporate Army and Navy Union of U.S.A. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 200 ... 2-8-55. Establish May 14 of every year as WAC-Veterans Day in recognition and appreciation of patriotic devotion to duty of all members of Women's Army Corps. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5974 ... 5-3-55. Establish Congressional Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement and authorize its award initially to Mr. Basil O'Connor and Dr. Jonas Salk. Banking and Currency.

SADLAK (R Conn.) H J Res 288 ... 4-25-55. Authorize and request President to proclaim Sunday, June 26, 1955, and fourth Sunday in June of each year thereafter as day of prayer for the "Man and Woman in White." Judiciary.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 583 ... 1-5-55. Provide for establishment of national cemeteries in the state of Pennsylvania. Interior.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 534 ... 1-5-55. Incorporate American Federation of the Pysically Handicapped. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 844 ... 1-5-55. Incorporate American Federation of Physically Handicapped. Judiciary.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 6732 ... 6-8-55. Grant new 6-month period within which applications may be made to Secretary of Navy for donation of U.S.S. Olympia. Armed Services.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 7858 ... 8-3-55. Designate reservoir above Monticello Dam in California as Lake Berryessa. Interior.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) H J Res 372 ... 7-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 4275 ... 3-22-55. Provide for establishment of Wildcat Mountain National Military Park in state of Kentucky. Interior.

SMITH (R Kan.) HR 3613 ... 2-3-55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Waconda Springs, Mitchell County, Kan., as a national monument. Interior.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 7818 ... 8-1-55. Permit interment of last survivor of Union Army and last survivor of Confederate Army within Gettysburg National Military Park, and provide for erection of suitable memorial therein. Interior.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 7791 ... 8-1-55. Incorporate George Washington Boyhood Home. Judiciary.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Con Res 180 ... 7-11-55. Designate period from Sept. 17 through Sept. 23 as Constitution Week. Judiciary.

STAGGERS (D W. Va.) HR 395 ... 1-5-55. Provide that standard time shall be measure of time for all purposes and authorize Congress to establish daylight saving time for any year by concurrent resolution. Commerce.

TALLE (R Iowa) H Res 152 ... 2-22-55. Express sense of House of Representatives re great contribution being made to blind persons everywhere by Gospel Association for Blind. Administration.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) H Con Res 71 ... 2-8-55. Extend greetings on occasion of 200th anniversary of creation of Fort Ticonderoga to director. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 4944 ... 3-15-55. Recognize as professionals National Academy of Chefs. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Texas) H J Res 262 ... 3-24-55. Designate Mrs. Neva Keebaugh as America's GI Mother. Veterans.

THOMAS (D Texas) HR 344 ... 1-5-55. Incorporate Pan American Round Tables of U.S. Judiciary.

THOMAS (D Texas) H J Res 170 ... 1-25-55. Authorize President to invite states of Union and foreign countries to participate in International Oil Exposition to be held at Houston, Texas, May 3 through May 8, 1955. Foreign Affairs.

THOMAS (D Texas) H J Res 229 ... 2-22-55. Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim period Aug. 21 to 27, 1955 as American Law Student Week. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 4316 ... 2-23-55. Make provision re rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. Judiciary.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 5755 ... 4-20-55. Provide for conferring of award to be known as Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 7128 ... 6-30-55. Incorporate National Music Council. Judiciary.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 6445 ... 5-24-55. Provide recognition of 50th anniversary of Devils Tower National Monument, Wyo., the first national monument, established by President of U.S. pursuant to Antiquities Act of 1906; authorize addition of certain land to monument, permit land exchanges. Interior.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) H J Res 373 ... 7-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) H J Res 378 ... 7-7-55. Designate period from October 3 to October 8, inclusive, 1955, as National Fish Week. Judiciary.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 7027 ... 6-27-55. Create Hall of Fame on Ellis Island honoring outstanding foreign-born citizens of U.S. House Administration.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) H Res 164 ... 3-2-55. Make provision re proper nomenclature of hurricanes. Commerce.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) H Res 165 ... 3-2-55. Express felicitations of House on occasion of 100th anniversary of incorporation of city of Hoboken, N.J. Judiciary.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 4749 ... 3-8-55. Provide for national cemeteries in state of Arizona. Interior.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 4709 ... 3-7-55. Provide for extension of terms of patents where use, exploitation, or promotion thereof was prevented, impaired, or delayed by causes due to war, national emergency, or other causes. Judiciary.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 5380 ... 3-30-55. Extend authority of Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission. Foreign Affairs.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 2222 ... 1-13-55. Amend Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918, to provide that standard time shall be the measure of time for all purposes and to establish daylight-saving time throughout all time zones. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) HR 2689 ... 1-20-55. Incorporate the Legion of Guardsmen. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) HR 7282 ... 7-12-55. Provide for establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. Interior.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) HR 7306 ... 7-14-55. Provide for special bronze gravemarker for graves of members and former members of armed forces who were awarded Congressional Medal of Honor. Armed Services.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) H J Res 286 ... 4-21-55. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim period Aug. 21-27, 1955 as American Law Student Week. Judiciary.

WILLIS (D La.) H Con Res 115 ... 4-19-55. Provide for placing of statue of late Chief Justice Edward Douglass White in U.S. Capitol and for ceremonies of unveiling. Administration.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 7088 ... 6-29-55. Establish general policy and procedures re payments to state and local governments on account of federal real property and tangible personal property. Interior.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) H J Res 245 ... 3-3-55. Designate 28th day of May of each year beginning with year 1955 as National Country Music Day. Judiciary.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 6338 ... 5-18-55. Declare Good Friday in each year to be legal public holiday. Judiciary.

Bills Introduced — Taxes and Economic Policy

(For explanation of how bills are listed, see page 558. For committee or floor action on bills in this category, see page 683.)

Business and Banking

SENATE

BEALL (R Md.) S 270 . . 1-10-55. Protect trade-mark owners, producers, distributors and general public against injuries and uneconomic practices in distribution of competitive commodities bearing distinguishing trademark brand or name in D.C. D.C.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 2230 . 6-23-55. Assist cities and states by amending section 5136 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re authority of national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by state and local governments. Banking and Currency.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 1491 . 3-18-55. Provide U.S. with gold standard and redeemable currency and correct other defects in monetary system of U.S. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 777 . . 1-27-55. Provide method for protecting domestic stem and table glassware, machine and blown, and sheet-glass industry against injury caused by certain imported glass products. Finance.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 780 . . . 1-27-55. Define application of Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices. Judiciary.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 879 . . 2-1-55. Amend Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to increase public disclosure of security ownership. Banking and Currency.

*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Beall (R Md.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fulbright (D Ark.) Payne (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.), Frear (D Del.) S 880 . . 2-1-55. Provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1550 . 3-23-55. Amend Trust Indenture Act of 1939 to permit a trustee to have one director who is at same time an investment banker. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2165 . . 6-7-55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended re declaration of policy, authorization of certain powers to President in time of emergency, and extension for 2 years of certain provisions of Act. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2313 . . 6-24-55. Amend Government Corporation Control Act by addition of Housing and Home Finance Agency to certain provisions of Act. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2318 . . 6-24-55. Prohibit member of Home Loan Bank Board from being member of Board of Trustees of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2319 . . 6-24-55. Make provision re authority of Secretary of Treasury to purchase obligations issued pursuant to section 11 of Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2320 . . 6-24-55. Make provision re transfer of funds by Housing and Home Finance Administrator. Banking and Currency.

*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Long (D La.) (by request) S 2713 . 7-30-55. Assist cities and states by amending sec. 5136 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re authority of national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by state and local governments. Banking and Currency.

CASE (R S.D.) S 515 . . 1-18-55. Authorize private transactions involving sale, acquisition or holding of gold within U.S., its territories and possessions, including Alaska. Banking and Currency.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S Res 59 . . 2-21-55. Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to make study of issuance of uranium stocks. Banking and Currency.

CURTIS (R Neb.) S Con Res. 52 . . 7-25-55. Authorize Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to conduct study and investigation of means of securing dispersion and relocation of industries and facilities essential to defense and security of U.S., to locations in interior of country, particularly to Missouri River Basin region. Armed Services.

DANIEL (D Texas) S 670 . . . 1-24-55. Increase penalties prescribed for violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act and anti-trust provisions of Wilson Tariff act. Judiciary.

*DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas). S 691 . . . 1-24-55. Amend the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, so as to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 877 at Baytown, Texas. Banking and Currency.

*DOUGLAS (D Ill.) Kilgore (D W.Va.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Neely (D W.Va.), Murray (D Mont.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 2643 . . . 7-28-55. Establish effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas. Labor.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1017 . . 2-9-55. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951. Finance.

FREAR (D Del.) S 2162 . . . 6-7-55. Extend for two years certain provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Banking and Currency.

FREAR (D Del.) S 2391 . . 6-30-55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended re extension of certain powers for two years.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) S 1187 . . . 3-23-55. Amend section 5221 of Revised Statutes re voluntary liquidation of national banks. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) S 1188 . . . 3-23-55. Amend section 5240 of Revised Statutes, as amended re examination of national banks. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) S 1189 . . . 2-23-55. Permit national banks to make 20-year real-estate loans and 9-month construction loans. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) S 1734 . . 4-19-55. Amend section 5146 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re qualifications of directors of national banks. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2654 . . 5-24-55. Amend Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended re filing of information by companies whose stock is not listed on an exchange. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2230 . . 6-27-55. Amend Securities Act of 1933, as amended, to deny use of U.S. mails and facilities of interstate commerce to persons in foreign countries who sell, or offer for sale, within U.S. any securities in violation of such act. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2673 . . 7-28-55. Assist small business by providing exemption of $15,000 of taxable income from normal tax on corporations. Finance.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S J Res 85 . . . 6-27-55. Extend for temporary periods certain housing programs, Small Business Act of 1953, and Defense Production Act of 1950.

*GREEN (D R.I.), Bush (R Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Pastore (D R.I.), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) S 1437 . . 3-14-55. Repeal certain legislation re purchase of silver to stop mandatory purchases of silver required by certain laws. Banking and Currency.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 2380 . . . 7-20-55. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to authorize payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs. Judiciary.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 751 . . 1-26-55. Provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises made necessary by trade policy of U.S. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1351 . . 3-8-55. Provide means whereby domestic producers who are injured by increased imports resulting from trade-agreements concessions may obtain preferences in bidding for government contracts. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 79 . . 3-15-55. Disapprove sale of certain rubber-producing facilities in California. Banking and Currency.

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 16 . . 1-6-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide that loans may be made to certain small-business concerns which have suffered substantial economic injury as result of drought. Banking and Currency.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Chavez (D N.M.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.) S 11 . . 1-6-55. Amend Robinson-Patman Act re equality of opportunity. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1652 . . 4-1-55. Amend section 40 of Bankruptcy Act to increase salaries for part-time and full-time referees. Judiciary.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2360 . . 6-29-55. Establish general policies for mobilization purposes governing industrial properties of U.S. Government Operations.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 733 . . 1-26-55. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S. to recover damages under antitrust laws. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1596 . 3-30-55. Establish and effectuate policy re creation of chartering of certain corporations by act of Congress. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1679 . 4-14-55. Amend section 48 of Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto re normal administration when trustee does not conduct business of bankrupt. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1996 . . 5-17-55. Amend subdivision a of section 66 — unclaimed moneys — of Bankruptcy Act, as amended, and repeal subdivision b of section 66 of Bankruptcy Act as amended. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1997 . . 5-17-55. Amend subdivision b of section 14 — discharges, when granted — of Bankruptcy Act, as amended, and subdivision b of section 58 — notices — of Bankruptcy Act, as amended. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1998 . . 5-17-55. Amend section 70a (5) of Bankruptcy Act re payments by life insurance companies pursuant to provisions of life insurance policies. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1999 . . 5-17-55. Amend section 70d (5) of Bankruptcy Act re transfers by or in behalf of bankrupt after date of bankruptcy. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2242 . . 6-15-55. Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, to permit disposal thereunder of government-owned rubber-producing facilities at Institute, W.Va. Banking and Currency.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2283 . . 6-16-55. Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, to provide for disposal of government-owned facility at Institute, W.Va. Banking and Currency.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2580 . . 7-13-55. Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953 to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor Numbered 980 at Institute, W.Va. Banking and Currency.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2605 . . 7-22-55. Amend section 4 of act entitled "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies" approved Oct. 15, 1914. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Res 61 . . 2-21-55. Authorize study of antitrust laws of U.S. and their administration, interpretation and effect. Rules.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 274 . . 1-10-55. Increase insurance protection of depositers in federally insured banks from $10,000 to $15,000. Banking and Currency.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 689 . . 1-24-55. Amend act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U.S." approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1313 . . 3-4-55. Increase insurance protection of depositers in federally insured banks from $10,000 to $20,000. Banking and Currency.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1374 . . 3-8-55. Provide for termination of government operations which are in competition with private enterprise. Goverament Operations.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 1003 . . 2-8-55. Establish federal policy concerning termination, limitation or establishment of business-type operations of government which may be conducted in competition with private enterprise. Government Operations.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1645 . . 4-1-55. Permit certain holders of mortgage purchase contracts with Federal National Mortgage Association to exercise their rights under such contracts for additional periods not to exceed 90 days. Banking and Currency.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S 1666 . . 4-13-55. Amend Bankruptcy Act re priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks and certain salesmen. Judiciary.

MORSE (D Ore.) S 1802 . . 4-25-55. Extend Small Business Act of 1953 for 2 years. Banking and Currency.

MORSE (D Ore.) S 2127 . . 6-1-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re provision of bonds, procurement of services of attorneys, and disaster loans.

MORSE (D Ore.) S Res 76 . . 3-11-55. Express sense of Senate that it does not favor sale of facilities as recommended in report of Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Banking and Currency.

*PAYNE (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Butler (R Md.), Cotton (R N.H.), Daniel (D Texas), Duff (R Pa.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ervin (D N.C.), Green (D R.I.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.), Thye (R Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Morse (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.) S 2379 . . 6-30-55. Promote fishing industry in U.S. and its territories by providing for training of needed personnel for such industry. Interior.

*ROBERTSON (D Va.), Bricker (R Ohio) S 256 . . 1-10-55. Eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in election of directors of national banking associa-

tions unless provided for in articles of association. Banking and Currency.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 2250 . . . 6-29-55. Define bank holding companies, control their future expansion and require divestment of their nonbanking interests. Banking and Currency.

*ROBERTSON (D Va.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah) S 2577 . . . 7-19-55. Define bank holding companies, control their future expansion, and require divestment of their nonbanking interests. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 381 . . . 1-14-55. Make capital more readily available for financing small business, and thus promote, foster, and develop domestic and foreign commerce of U.S. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 382 . . . . 1-14-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re interest rate on loan effected in cooperation with bank or lending institution. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 383 . . . 1-14-55. Make credit more readily available for financing small business, and thus promote, foster, and develop domestic and foreign commerce of U.S. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1641 . . . 4-1-55. Amend Federal Credit Union Act re shares of other credit unions in total amount not exceeding 10 per centum of its paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus. Banking and Currency.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2075 . . . 5-25-55. Amend section 7 of Clayton Act to prohibit certain bank mergers, provide for prior notification of certain mergers. Judiciary.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2205 . . . 6-14-55. Amend section 11 of Clayton Act to provide for more expeditious enforcement of cease and desist orders issued thereunder. Judiciary.

SYMINGTON (D Mo.) S Con Res 26 . . . . 4-21-55. Authorize continuation of operation of government tin smelters at Texas City, Texas. Armed Services and Banking and Currency.

*THYE (R Minn.), Capehart (R Ind.) S 1590 . . . . 3-18-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953, re compensation of Small Business Administration employees. Banking and Currency.

*THYE (R Minn.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Cotton (R N.H.), Daniel (D Texas), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Ervin (D N.C.), George (D Ga.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), Martin (R Iowa), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (I Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine), Symington (D Mo.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) S Res 16 . . . 1-6-55. Amend rule XXV of Standing Rules of Senate re appointment of Small Business Committee consisting of 13 Senators.

THYE (R Minn.) S Res 78 . . . 3-15-55. Disapprove sale of certain rubber-producing facilities in California. Banking and Currency.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 215 . . . 1-10-55. Amend act entitled "An act to provide for registration and protection of trade-marks used in commerce, to carry out provisions of international conventions, and for other purposes", approved July 5, 1946. Judiciary.

HOUSE

ALGER (R Tex.) HR 7051 . . . . 6-29-55. Establish general policies for mobilization purposes governing industrial properties of U.S. Armed Services.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 606 . . . 1-5-55. Permit sale of gold within U.S., its territories and possessions, including Alaska. Banking and Currency.

BEAMER (R Ind.) HR 2096 . . . 1-13-55. Provide method for protecting domestic stem and table glassware, machine and blown, and sheet-glass industry against injury caused by certain imported glass products. Ways and Means.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 5701 . . . 4-20-55. Repeal subsection (b) of section 3 of Securities Act of 1933 which authorises Securities and Exchange Commission to provide for exemptions in case of certain classes of securities. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5047 . . . 3-18-55. Increase compensation of trustees in bankruptcy. Judiciary.

BRAY (R Ind.) HR 3245 . . . 1-27-55. Provide method for protecting domestic sheet glass industry against injury caused by imported sheet glass. Ways and Means.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H Res 126 . . . 2-3-55. Authorize House Banking and Currency Committee to conduct a study and investigation of problems affecting consumer interests. Rules.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 7056 . . . 6-29-55. Protect integrity and independence of national banks by strengthening laws re ownership of stock in such banks. Banking and Currency.

BYRD (D W.Va.) HR 6797 . . . . 6-14-55. Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Act of 1953, to permit disposal thereunder of government-owned rubber-producing facility at Institute, W.Va. Armed Services.

BYRD (D W.Va.) HR 6883 . . . 6-16-55. Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953 to provide for disposal of government-owned facility at Institute, W.Va. Armed Services.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 1530 . . . 1-6-55. Aid in controlling inflation. Banking and Currency.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 253 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Bankruptcy Act to provide that discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from provable debts due as tax levied by U.S. Judiciary.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 256 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Bankruptcy Act re priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks, and certain salesmen. Judiciary.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 6013 . . . 5-4-55. Provide for termination of government operations which are in competition with private enterprise. Government Operations.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 2282 . . . 1-17-55. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to authorize payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs. Judiciary.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 7418 . . . 7-18-55. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to authorize payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs. Judiciary.

CARRIGG (R Pa.) HR 3004 . . . 1-11-55. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951 for one year re renegotiation of contracts; determination and recovery of excess profits. Ways and Means.

CARRIGG (R Pa.) HR 4381 . . . 3-14-55. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 260 . . . 1-5-55. Repeal certain legislation re purchase of silver re Treasury Department ownership and possession or control. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 351 . . . 1-5-55. Increase criminal penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 634 . . . 1-5-55. Amend act re protecting trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 642 . . . . 1-5-55. Amend Clayton Act to provide that domestic corporations be required by subpena to produce records of foreign affiliates, require foreign corporations doing business in U.S. to register with Secretary of State. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 2115 . . . 1-13-55. Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks which may adversely affect competition or unduly tend to create a monopoly in field of banking. Banking and Currency.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3650 . . . 2-7-55. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S. to recover damages under anti-trust laws. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3659 . . . 2-7-55. Increase criminal penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4561 . . . 3-2-55. Amend section 28 of Bankruptcy Act of 1938 re designation of newspapers. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4791 . . . 3-10-55. Amend section 40 of Bankruptcy Act to increase salaries for part-time and full-time referees. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4854 . . . 3-15-55. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S. to recover damages under antitrust laws establishing uniform statute of limitations. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5416 . . . 3-31-55. Amend section 48 of Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto re normal administration when trustee does not conduct business of bankrupt. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5948 . . . 5-2-55. Amend Clayton Act by prohibiting acquisition of assets of other banks by banks, banking associations, or trust companies when effect may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create monopoly. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6247 . . . 5-16-55. Amend subdivision (a) of section 66 — unclaimed moneys — of Bankruptcy Act, as amended, and repeal subdivision (b) of section 66 of Bankruptcy Act, as amended. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6251 . . . 5-16-55. Amend subdivision (b) of section 14 — discharges, when granted — of Bankruptcy Act as amended, and subdivision (b) of section 58 — notices — of Bankruptcy Act as amended. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6404 . . . 5-23-55. Amend section 4 of act entitled "Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies" approved October 15, 1914. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6405 . . . 5-23-55. Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks where effect may be substantially to lessen competition or to tend to create a monopoly. Banking and Currency.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6681 . . . 6-7-55. Amend sections 323, 334, 335, 336, 337, and 376 of Bankruptcy Act approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7229 . . . 7-11-55. Amend section 11 of Clayton Act to authorize Federal Trade Commission to apply for temporary injunctions, and restraining mergers. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7230 . . . 7-11-55. Prohibit false advertising or misuse of names indicating various exchange services of armed forces. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7309 . . . 7-13-55. Authorize Attorney General to compel production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for enforcement of antitrust laws. Judiciary.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 4904 . . . 3-15-55. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H Res 24 . . . 1-5-55. Create select committee to inquire into commercial and proprietary activities of U.S. Government. Rules.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 89 . . . 1-5-55. Amend subsection (b) of section 2 of act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved Oct. 15, 1914 as amended (15 U.S.C. 13 (b). Judiciary.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 2577 . . . 1-20-55. Amend section 2 of act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies and for other purposes" to strengthen protection which it affords to independent business in prohibiting price discriminations. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 272 . . . 1-5-55. Increase criminal penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 455 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Clayton Act re recovery of triple damages under antitrust laws. Judiciary.

DIGGS (D Mich.) H Res 242 . . . 5-11-55. Provide for investigation of differences in costs of production of domestic linen fire hose and like or similar foreign linen fire hose. Ways and Means.

DODD (D Conn.) HR 5187 . . . 3-23-55. Provide for establishment of Commission on Ethical Financial Practices. Commerce.

DODD (D Conn.) HR 6717 . . . 6-8-55. Provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by trade policy of U.S. Ways and Means.

DODD (D Conn.) H Res 198 . . . 3-23-55. Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate and study "raiding" of established business enterprises. Rules.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3004 . . . . 1-26-55. Aid in controlling inflation by freezing entire U.S. economy for period not to exceed 90 days. Banking and Currency.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 350 . . . 1-5-55. Provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by trade policy of U.S. Ways and Means.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 7551 . . . 7-25-55. Provide that certain suits arising out of Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall be forever barred unless brought before expiration of 1 year after date of enactment of this act. Banking and Currency.

DOYLE (D Calif.) H Res 171 . . . 3-10-55. Disapprove proposed sale to Shell Oil Co. of certain synthetic rubber facilities as recommended by Rubber Disposal Commission report. Armed Services.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 2286 . . . . 1-17-55. Provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by trade policy of U.S. Ways and Means.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 661 . . . . 1-5-55. Authorize private transactions re sale of gold within the U.S., its Territories and possessions, including Alaska. Banking and Currency.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 6300 . . . 5-17-55. Establish temporary commission to study effect on private shipbuilding industry of construction and repair of naval vessels in government shipyards. Armed Services.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 513 . . . 1-5-55. Establish in Commerce Department a Consumers' Advisory Bureau. Commerce.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3702 . . . 2-8-55. Aid in controlling inflation. Banking and Currency.

FJARE (R Mont.) H Con Res 154 . . . . 6-7-55. Make provision re study of question of dispersion and relocation in interior of country of industries and facilities essential to national defense and security in case of atomic attack. Atomic Energy.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 7057 . . . 6-2-55. Establish effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 1562 . . . 1-6-55. Amend Bankruptcy Act so receivers and trustees under chapter XI receive compensation on same basis as under chapter X. Judiciary.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 196 . . . .

3-30-55. Establish Joint Committee on Consumers. Rules.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) H J Res 285 ... 4-21-55. Authorize disposal of Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Texas. Banking and Currency.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 2401 ... 1-17-55. Amend Export Control Act of 1949 to provide for import controls and modify provisions re export controls for protection of American agriculture, labor and industry. Banking and Currency.

HALE (R Maine) HR 669 ... 1-5-55. Establish domestic gold coin standard, restore right of citizens to own gold, return control over public purse to people, restrain deterioration of currency. Banking and Currency.

HALE (R Maine) HR 1797 ... 1-10-55. Provide U.S. with gold standard and redeemable currency, and correct defects in monetary system of U.S. Banking and Currency.

HAYS (D Ohio) HR 6773 ... 6-13-55. Limit importation of certain tableware, kitchenware, and artware. Ways and Means.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 437 ... 1-5-55. Restrain further currency deterioration and restore confidence in dollar by returning U.S. currency to the gold standard. Banking and Currency.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 2134 ... 1-13-55. Provide U.S. with gold standard and redeemable currency, and correct other defects in monetary system of U.S. Banking and Currency.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 521 ... 1-5-55. Amend Small Business Act to make Small Business Administration a permanent agency of the government. Banking and Currency.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 5207 ... 3-24-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re employee compensation. Banking and Currency.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 670 ... 1-5-55. Amend act re uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U.S., approved July 1, 1898. Judiciary.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 528 ... 1-5-55. Amend sec. 5 (a) of Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to unfair methods of competition in sale of motor vehicles. Commerce.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 279 ... 1-5-55. Provide for termination of government operations which are in competition with private enterprise. Government Operations.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7032 ... 6-27-55. Provide for termination of government operations which are in competition with private enterprise. Government Operations.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7382 ... 7-14-55. Provide for termination of government operations which are in competition with private enterprise. Government Operations.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 2250 ... 1-24-55. Reaffirm national public policy in laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "anti-trust" laws. Judiciary.

HYDE (R Md.) H J Res 179 ... 1-27-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to make studies to determine what federal government can do to assist coal industry to develop new markets and to protect shutdown mines from deterioration. Interior.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 115 ... 1-5-55. Provide for coinage of gold $10 pieces. Banking and Currency.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 5212 ... 3-24-55. Encourage investment in school bonds and other tax-exempt government obligations by authorizing Federal Reserve member banks to deal in securities of regulated investment companies which invest solely in such obligations. Banking and Currency.

KEARNS (R Pa.) H Res 39 ... 1-5-55. Create select committee to inspect gold reserve at Fort Knox. Rules.

KEARNS (R Pa.) H Res 168 ... 3-9-55. Create select committee to determine extent to which individuals and business enterprises in U.S. have lost earnings as result of reciprocal-trade-program. Rules.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 794 ... 1-5-55. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S. to recover damages under antitrust laws, establishing uniform statute of limitations. Judiciary.

KELLEY (D Pa.) H Res 106 ... 3-3-55. Authorize Committee on Education and Labor to investigate and study administration of Buy American Act. Rules.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 130 ... 1-5-55. Amend sec. 3466 of Revised Statutes to subordinate tax claims of U.S. to wage claims in state insolvency proceedings. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 673 ... 1-5-55. Provide that general assignment for benefit of creditors shall not constitute an act of bankruptcy unless connected with some other act of bankruptcy. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 6906 ... 6-20-55. Make provision re computation of invested capital credit for excess-profits-tax purposes in certain cases where property has been exchanged for stock and where stock has been distributed as taxable dividend. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 7344 ... 6-2-55. Provide deductions for payments on certain preferred stock to U.S. or to any instrumentality thereof exempt from federal income taxes. Ways and Means.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) (by request) HR 7845 ... 8-2-55. Amend Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended re filing of information by companies whose stock is not listed on an exchange. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 449 ... 1-5-55. Provide for award of certain public contracts to bidders from areas of very substantial labor surplus where their bids do not exceed by more than 5 percent the most advantageous bids submitted from other areas. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) H Res 156 ... 2-25-55. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to investigate and study monopolistic mergers in textile industry. Rules.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 2151 ... 1-13-55. Provide that federal government shall not give preference to certain firms in awarding of contracts or making purchases. Government Operations.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 2611 ... 1-20-55. Reaffirm national public policy in laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws. Judiciary.

LOVRE (R S.D.) H Con Res 192 ... 7-20-55. Study question of dispersion and relocation in interior of country of industries and facilities essential to national defense and security in case of atomic attacks. Atomic Energy.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 4482 ... 2-28-55. Protect trade-mark owners, producers, distributors and general public against injuries and uneconomic practices in distribution of competitive commodities bearing distinguishing trademark, brand or name in D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) H J Res 342 ... 8-1-55. Provide for investigation of organizations engaged in manufacture of tobacco products to determine whether collusion exists among such organizations to maintain at low level prices of unprocessed tobacco. Agriculture.

McVEY (R Ill.) HR 5049 ... 3-18-55. Establish National Monetary Commission. Banking and Currency.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 141 ... 1-5-55. Amend sec. 2 of act of Feb. 18, 1922 to transfer from Secretary of Agriculture to Attorney General jurisdiction for determining undue enhancement of prices by cooperative associations monopolizing trade. Judiciary.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 6649 ... 6-6-55. Make provision re certain claims for floor stocks refunds re refrigerators, quick-freeze units and certain other household appliances. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 150 ... 1-5-55. Aid in controlling inflation. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 152 ... 1-5-55. Provide fuel allocations and priorities during emergencies. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 504 ... 1-5-55. Amend Federal Reserve Act to require U.S. obligations to be sold at not less than par value. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 685 ... 1-5-55. Provide for control of bank holding companies. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2641 ... 1-20-55. Provide that securities, loans, and obligations shall be sold by Reconstruction Finance Corporation at not less than face value. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 4235 ... 3-1-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re Secs. 204, 221, 207. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 4301 ... 3-17-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953, re regional offices, loans, certification of small business concerns, and reports. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7069 ... 6-28-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re loans to groups of businessmen in lieu of individual loans. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7256 ... 7-11-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re doubling funds available, abolishing Loan Advisory Board, and establishing regional offices in territories. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7440 ... 7-27-55. Amend provisions of section 19 of Federal Reserve Act re reserve balances of member banks. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7853 ... 8-2-55. Amend Revised Statutes of U.S. to authorize Comptroller of Currency to regulate solicitation of proxies for voting shares of stock of national banks. Banking and Currency.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 7847 ... 8-2-55. Require that all negotiable securities, paper money and stamps be printed from engraved plates in Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Banking and Currency.

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 687 ... 1-5-55. Establish federal policy re termination, limitation, or establishment of business-type operations of government which may be in competition with private enterprise. Government Operations.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) H Res 257 ... 5-26-55. Request Tariff Commission to make investigation of cost of production of photographic shutters and parts thereof. Ways and Means.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 11 ... 1-5-55. Reaffirm national public policy in laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "anti-trust" laws. Judiciary.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 563 ... 1-5-55. Amend Second Liberty Bond Act to provide that preference be given trust funds and others investing funds which represent real savings. Ways and Means.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 569 ... 1-5-55. Increase to 12 the number of members of Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System with 6 year terms and to abolish Federal Open Market Committee and transfer its functions to such Board. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 2643 ... 1-20-55. Direct Comptroller General to audit Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System, Federal Open Market Committee, and Federal Reserve banks. Government Operations.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 5256 ... 3-28-55. Amend Federal Credit Union Act re shares of other credit unions not exceeding 10 per centum of its paid in and unimpaired capital and surplus. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 6748 ... 6-9-55. Amend sections 7 and 11 of Clayton Act to provide for prior notification and suspension of certain acquisitions, mergers and consolidations. Judiciary.

PATMAN (D Texas) H Res 55 ... 1-5-55. Create select committee to investigate problems of small business. Rules.

PATMAN (D Texas) H Res 70 ... 1-6-55. Provide funds for expenses of study and investigation authorized by H Res 55, House Administration.

PATMAN (D Texas) H Res 114 ... 1-26-55. Create select committee to conduct study and investigation of problems of small business. Rules.

PATMAN (D Texas) H Con Res 15 ... 1-5-55. Provide for support of credit of U.S. by Federal Reserve System. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Texas) H Res 170 ... 3-10-55. Declare that House of Representatives does not favor sale of facilities as recommended in report of Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission submitted to Congress on Jan. 24, 1955. Armed Services.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 4306 ... 3-24-55. Provide that preference will be given in awarding of government procurement contracts to firms which will perform substantial proportion of production on such contracts in areas having surplus of labor. Judiciary.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 7763 ... 7-30-55. Amend Federal Deposit Insurance Act to increase amount of deposit which may be insured under that act. Banking and Currency.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3939 ... 2-10-55. Restore right of American citizens to freely own gold and gold coins; return control over public purse to the people; restrain further deterioration of our currency; enable holders of paper money to redeem it in gold coin on demand; establish and maintain domestic gold-coin standard. Banking and Currency.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 2998 ... 1-25-55. Provide means whereby domestic producers who are injured by increased imports resulting from trade agreement concessions may obtain preferences in bidding for government contracts. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 2653 ... 1-20-55. Aid in controlling inflation. Banking and Currency.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 1840 ... 1-10-55. Strengthen Robinson-Patman Act and amend antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 7086 ... 6-29-55. Amend sections 3 and 4 of Clayton Act to free those in commerce from restraints of trade and to allow small-business men freedom of choice in conduct of their respective businesses as independent enterprises. Judiciary.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 5753 ... 4-20-55. Amend War Contractors Relief Act re definition of request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for services of partners and proprietors. Judiciary.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4377 ... 2-22-55. Provide federal assistance to business enterprises, communities and individuals injured by tariff reductions. Ways and Means.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 2674 ... 1-20-55. Provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 5045 ... 5-2-55. Establish Home Loan Bank Board as independent agency. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 5988 ... 5-3-55. Permit national banks to make 20-year real-estate loans and 9-month construction loans, amend sections 5136 and 5221 of Revised Statutes, amend Federal Reserve Act and provide for participation of U.S. in International Finance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 6227 ... 5-12-55. Provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 6228 ... 5-12-55. Permit national banks to make 20-year real-estate loans and 9-month construction loans; amend sections 5136 and 5221 of Revised Statutes; amend Federal Reserve Act; and provide for participation of U.S. in International Finance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) H 7071 ... 6-28-55. Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Banking and Currency.

SPENCE (D Ky.) H 7470 ... 7-19-55. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, re allocation of materials in civilian market, antitrust exemptions, and employment of persons without compensation. Banking and Currency.

THOMAS (D Texas) HR 2362 . . 1-24-55. Amend Rubber Producing Facilities disposal Act of 1953 to permit disposal thereunder of Plant cor No. 877 at Baytown, Texas. Armed Services.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 6116 . . 5-9-55. Provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by trade policy of U.S. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D Texas) H Con Res 116 . . . 4-21-55. Provide for continued operation of government tin smelters at Texas City, Texas. Banking and Currency.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 4628 . . . 3-3-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to authorize loans to be made by Small Business Administration to municipalities having substantial labor surplus. Banking and Currency.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 5729 . . . 4-20-55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to authorize loans to be made by Small Business Administration to development credit corporations or industrial foundations located in areas having substantial labor surplus. Banking and Currency.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3940 . . . 2-10-55. Define application of Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4384 . . . 3-2-55. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S. to recover damages under antitrust laws establishing uniform statute of limitations. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4624 . . 3-10-55. Define application of Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4958 . . 3-15-55. Amend Clayton Act to allow courts discretion in awarding damages. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6875 . . 6-16-55. Amend Clayton Act to allow courts discretion in awarding damages. Judiciary.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 1837 . . 1-10-55. Define certain unfair trade practices. Judiciary.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 2687 . . 1-30-55. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to certain contracts, agreements, or franchises to enable manufacturers of automobiles and trucks, and their franchise dealers, to protect their goodwill in the business of manufacturing and distributing automobiles and trucks. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) HR 229 . . 1-5-55. Provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by trade policy of U.S. Ways and Means.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) HR 2690 . . 1-30-55. Reaffirm national public policy against unlawful restraint and monopolies and strengthen the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act and protection it affords to independent business. Judiciary.

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 5989 . . 5-3-55. Permit national banks to make 20-year real-estate loans and 9-month construction loans, amend sections 5136 and 5221 of Revised Statutes, amend Federal Reserve Act and provide for participation of U.S. in International Finance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 6229 . . 5-12-55. Permit national banks to make 20-year real-estate loans and 9-month construction loans, amend sections 5136 and 5221 of Revised Statutes, amend Federal Reserve Act, and provide for participation of U.S. in International Finance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 2454 . . . 1-17-55. Permit sale of gold within U.S., its territories and possessions, including Alaska. Banking and Currency.

Commerce and Communications

SENATE

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 308 . . 1-11-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, re definition of "airman". Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 543 . . 1-18-55. Establish finality of contracts between government and common carriers of passengers and freight subject to Interstate Commerce Act. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 723 . . 1-26-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide civil liability for violation of such act by common carriers, motor vehicle and freight forwarders. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 825 . . . 1-28-55. Authorize Federal Communications Commission to establish rules and regulations and make orders re networks and their activities. Commerce.

*BRICKER (R Ohio), Potter (R Mich.), Bender (R Ohio) S 940 . . . 2-4-55. Provide that law limiting hours of labor of certain officers and seamen on certain vessels navigating Great Lakes and adjacent waters shall not be applicable to such officers and seamen on tugs principally used for harbor towing. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1160 . . 2-18-55. Amend subsection 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended re application for certificate. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1966 . . 5-13-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of documents evidencing lease, mortgage, conditional sale or bailment of motor vehicles sold to or owned by certain carriers subject to such act. Commerce.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Con Res 16 . . . 3-11-55. Establish joint committee to study aspects of common system of air navigation. Commerce.

BUSH (R Conn.) S 1300 . . . 3-4-55. Declare certain portion of waterway at Greenwich, Conn., in which is located Greenwich Harbor, a non-navigable stream. Commerce.

BUSH (R Conn.) S 1469 . . 3-16-55. Declare portion of waterway at Bridgeport, Conn., known as west branch of Cedar Creek, a non-navigable stream. Commerce.

*BUTLER (R Md.), Jenner (R Ind.), Potter (R Mich.) S 771 . . 1-27-55. Amend sec. 315 (a) of Communications Act of 1934 to withdraw from individuals convicted of subversive activities and members of certain subversive organizations right of equal opportunity for use of broadcasting facilities on political campaigns. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 968 . . 2-8-55. Provide certain decorations for outstanding and heroic conduct or service by persons serving in American merchant marine. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1864 . . 5-2-55. Amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of vessels rebuilt outside U.S. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1865 . . . 5-3-55. Promote U.S. merchant marine, avoid block obsolescense of U.S.-flag merchant vessels, and encourage construction of new vessels in U.S. shipyards. Commerce.

*BUTLER (R Md.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) S 2006 . . 5-17-55. Authorize construction of nuclear-powered merchant ship to promote peacetime application of atomic energy. Commerce.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2036 . . 5-23-55. Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to eliminate 6 percent differential applying to certain bids of Pacific coast shipbuilders. Commerce.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 779 . . 1-27-55. Amend section 403 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit granting of free or reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion. Commerce.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2055 . . 5-24-55. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended by McGuire Act, so as to declare it to be unfair method of competition for manufacturers or distributors of commodities subject to resale-price-maintenance contracts to willfully and knowingly sell or deliver such commodities (A) to persons selling same at less than prices prescribed in such contracts or (B) to persons selling same to others who so sell, and provide for injunctive relief and damages to those injured thereby. Commerce.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 711 . . . 1-26-55. Amend part II of Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of equipment trust agreements and other documents evidencing or relating to lease, mortgage, conditional sale, or bailment of trucks and trailers. Commerce.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Allott (R Colo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bender (R Ohio), Bible (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Curtis (R Neb.), Daniel (D Texas.) Duff (R Pa.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ellender (D La.), Fulbright (D Ark.), George (D Ga.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Johnson (D Texas), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Young (R N.D.) S J Res 38 . . 2-4-55. Consent to interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. Commerce.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1316 . . . 3-4-55. Amend subsection 216 (c), part II of Interstate Commerce Act to require establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges and classifications. Commerce.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1492 . . . 3-18-55. Amend subsection 216 (c) part II of Interstate Commerce Act to require establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges and classifications. Commerce.

*ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D La.), Stennis (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.), Hill (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 2006 . . 5-20-55. Regulate commerce among the several states, with and among territories and possessions of U.S., and with foreign countries; protect welfare of consumers of tung oil and of those engaged in domestic tung nut and tung oil producing industry, and promote export trade of U.S. Agriculture.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 2288 . . . 6-22-55. Protect consumers and others against failure to identify misbranding and false advertising of fiber content of textile fiber products. Commerce.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S Con Res 35 . . . 5-31-55. Request President to review functions of various agencies of government concerned with air navigation, report results thereof to Congress, and, if justified, submit reorganization plan with respect thereto. Commerce.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Capehart (R Ind.) S 2321 . . 6-24-55. Amend section 308 of Communications Act of 1934 re certain applicants having interest in, or association with, a newspaper. Commerce.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 2322 . . . 7-13-55. Authorize appropriations for conversion and operation of a merchant vessel and for construction and installation of atomic energy propulsion facility and auxiliary equipment. Commerce.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2727 . . . 7-30-55. Protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of fiber content of textile fiber products. Commerce.

*IVES (R N.Y.), Butler (R Md.), Case (R N.J.) S 857 . . 1-21-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 906 . . 2-1-55. Provide for relief of South Carolina State Ports Authority. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2813 . . 6-14-55. Require that any publication transported in interstate commerce shall contain name and address of publisher of such publication. Judiciary.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Neely (D W.Va.) S 623 . . . 1-21-55. Limit procurement of fuels of foreign origin by armed services for use within U.S. Armed Services.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 923 . . . 2-4-55. Prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages. Commerce.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Wiley (R Wis.), Ives (R N.Y.), Hennings (D Mo.) S 967 . . . 2-8-55. Amend section 216 (b) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for maintenance of Merchant Marine Academy. Commerce.

LONG (D La.) S 1990 . . . 5-17-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to require in certain cases that air carriers provide transportation for additional baggage at airfreight rates. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 651 . . . 1-21-55. Amend Sec. 401 (e) (2) of Civil Aeronautics Act re issuance by Civil Aeronautics Board of certificates of unlimited duration. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 741 . . . 1-26-55. Amend title XII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 re war-risk insurance to repeal provision which would terminate authority to provide insurance under such title. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 743 . . 1-26-55. Authorize biennial inspection of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 822 . . 1-28-55. Require armed services to utilize private American shipping services for overseas transportation of commodities and civilian personnel. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 948 . . . 2-4-55. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska and other points in Alaska or continental U.S., either directly or via foreign port or for any part of transportation. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 961 . . 2-4-55. Amend part III of Interstate Commerce Act to remove bulk commodity exemption re certain water carriers. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1119 . . 2-18-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended re payments for transportation of mail and for essential air transportation. Commerce.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Kuchel (R Calif.) S 1191 . . . 2-23-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to exempt operations in transportation of livestock, fish and agricultural, floricultural, and horticultural commodities from act and from regulation by Civil Aeronautics Board thereunder. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1277 . . . 3-8-55. Further define national transportation policy. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1278 . . . 3-8-55. Clarify and consolidate authority to require establishment, maintenance and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in or over navigable waters of U.S. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1279 . . . . 3-8-55. Amend definition of "airman" in Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1280 . . . 3-8-55. Authorize imposition of civil penalties for violation of security provisions of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1456 . . . 3-15-55. Amend sections 212, 219, (a), 221 (a), and 410 (a) of Communications Act of 1934 as amended to make it unlawful for any person to hold position of officer of more than one carrier except under certain conditions. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash) (by request) S 1548 . . . . 3-24-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to authorize imposition of administrative fines by FCC for violations of rules and regulations, and to authorize remission or mitigation of such fines by FCC. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1548 . . . . 4-1-55. Amend section 309 of Communications Act of 1934 re protests of

grants of instruments of authorization without hearing. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1649 . . 4-1-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 as amended, to authorize imposition of civil penalties in certain cases. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1790 . . 4-25-55. Amend section 4153 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize more liberal propelling power allowances in computing net tonnages of certain vessels. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1791 . . 4-25-55. Amend section 3 of act of April 25, 1940, 54 Stat. 164, re lights required to be carried by motorboats. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1823 . . 4-26-55. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended by setting single standard of valuations for losses under war-risk insurance and requisition transactions. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2074 . . 5-25-55. Extend for additional 5 years provisions of act of September 30, 1950, to promote development of improved transport aircraft by providing for operation, testing, and modification thereof. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2286 . . 6-21-55. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide for utilization of privately owned shipping services in connection with transporation of privately owned motor vehicles of certain personnel of Department of Defense. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2418 . . 7-5-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act re recovery of reasonable attorney's fee in case of successful maintenance of action for recovery of damages sustained in transportation of property. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2429 . . 7-6-55. Amend section 212 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize research and experimental work with vessels, vessel propulsion and equipment, port facilities, planning, and operation and cargo handling on ships and at ports. Commerce.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Anderson (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.) S 2323 . . 7-13-55. Amend section 212 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize construction of nuclear-powered prototype merchant ship for operation in foreign commerce of U.S., authorize research and experimental work with vessels, port facilities, planning, and operating and cargo handling on ships and at ports. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2700 . . 7-30-55. Provide for standby authority for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in interest of national defense. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 67 . . . . 4-25-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines; to provide for rehabilitation of inter-island commerce of Philippines. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Res 13 . . 1-6-55. Authorize Commerce Committee to direct investigation into: maritime matters, communications, domestic surface transportation, civil aeronautics and fisheries and wildlife.

MARTIN (R Iowa) S 766 . . 1-27-55. Create Interoceanic Canal Commission. Commerce.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Smathers (D Fla.) S 1081 . . 2-15-55. Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended re application for certificate. Commerce.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Smathers (D Fla.), Bible (D Nev.), Pastore (D R.I.), Ervin (D N.C.) S 1855 . . 4-28-55. Amend Federal Airport Act, as amended re definition of "airport development". Commerce.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 2432 . . 7-7-55. Permit use in coastwise trade of barge Irrigon. Commerce.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 50 . . 1-6-55. Provide for distribution of motor-vehicle tires. Commerce.

NEUBERGER (D Ore.) S 1960 . . . 5-5-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to make certain requirements re television broadcasts by political candidates. Commerce.

*PAYNE (R Maine), Smith (R Maine) S 847 . . 2-1-55. Authorize construction of two surveying ships for Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce. Commerce.

PAYNE (R Maine) (by request) S 2306 . . . . 6-24-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re facilities for candidates for public office. Commerce.

PAYNE (R Maine) S Res 25 . . 1-21-55. Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate merchant marine training and education. Commerce.

*SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 230 . . 1-11-55. Declare tidewaters in waterway (in which is located Fort Point Channel and South Bay) above easterly side of highway bridge over Fort Point Channel at Dorchester Ave. in city of Boston nonnavigable tidewaters. Public Works.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 866 . . 2-1-55. Declare waterway (a section of Acushnet River) north of Coggeshall Street Bridge in Massachusetts a nonnavigable stream. Public Works.

*SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), Payne (R Maine), Bible (D Nev.) S 1462 . . 3-16-55. Amend subsection 406 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended re authority of Civil Aeronautics Board to fix different rates for different air carriers. Commerce.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) (by request) S 1960 . . 5-13-55. Amend part III of Interstate Commerce Act, to authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke, amend or suspend water-carrier certificates and permits under certain conditions. Commerce.

*SMATHERS (D Fla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 896 . . 2-1-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate use by motor carriers (under leases, contracts, or other arrangements) of motor vehicles not owned by them, in the furnishing of transportation of property. Commerce.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1777 . . 4-21-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to authorize common carriers by railroad to carry disabled individual requiring attendant and such attendant at usual fare charged for one person. Commerce.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1819 . . 4-26-55. Amend section 5 of Interstate Commerce Act re authority of Commission to act on application for unification of two or more carriers. Commerce.

*SMATHERS (D Fla.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Bricker (R Ohio) (by request) S 1899 . . 5-9-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended re competitive forces in rate making, definition of private carrier and contract carriage and reduce government exemptions on rates. Commerce.

*THURMOND (D S.C.), Byrd (D Va.) S 1891 . . 5-4-55. Amend section 203 of Interstate Commerce Act to provide that in certain cases leaf tobacco shall not be considered agricultural commodity for purpose of agricultural exemption for motor carriers under subsection (b) (6) of such section. Commerce.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah), S 2114 . . 5-31-55. Amend section 22 of Interstate Commerce Act in order to discontinue authority under such section which authorizes carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for U.S. and transportation of persons for U.S. free or at reduced rates. Commerce.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1250 . . 2-28-55. Declare Pike Creek above easterly side of highway bridge at Sixth Ave. in city of Kenosha a non-navigable stream. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 25 . . 1-6-55. Regulate granting of free or reduced-rate transportation of passengers by common carriers by water engaged in foreign commerce and in commerce between U.S. and its territories and possessions. Commerce.

HOUSE

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 7305 . . 7-13-55. Make certain changes in administration of Panama Canal Company. Merchant Marine.

ALLEN (R Calif.) H J Res. 307 . . 5-17-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines; to provide for rehabilitation of inter-island commerce of Philippines. Merchant Marine.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 3082 . . 1-26-55. Amend Federal Alcohol Administration Act, as amended re commercial bribery and suspension of basic permits. Commerce.

BEAMER (R Ind.) HR 6968 . . 6-22-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re application of that act to persons connected with any medium primarily engaged in gathering and dissemination of information. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1771 . . 1-10-55. Amend Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, to facilitate marine-mortgage transactions by eliminating procedural difficulties; make preferred marine mortgages available on towboats. Merchant Marine.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1772 . . 1-10-55. Amend subsec. 216 (c), part II, of Interstate Commerce Act to require establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges, and classifications. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 2316 . . 1-24-55. Amend subsection 216 (c) part II of Interstate Commerce Act to require establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges, and classifications. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3004 . . 2-14-55. Amend subsection 216 (c), part II of Interstate Commerce Act to require establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges, and classifications. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5109 . . 3-21-55. Amend Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, to facilitate marine mortgage transactions by eliminating certain procedural difficulties arising under that act and make preferred marine mortgages available on all towboats. Merchant Marine.

BOGGS (D La.) H Res 18 . . 1-5-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of Civil Aeronautics Board. Rules.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4651 . . 3-7-55. Authorize biennial inspection of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4952 . . 3-15-55. Clarify and consolidate authority to require establishment, maintenance, and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in or over navigable waters of U.S. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 5147 . . 3-22-55. Change distribution of Coast and Geodetic Survey charts. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 5734 . . 4-20-55. Amend section 301 (a) of Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended to authorize the investigation of employment and wage conditions in oceangoing shipping, and the incorporation of the findings of such investigations in the work contracts of subsidized ships. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) (by request) HR 5959 . . 5-3-55. Promote U.S. merchant marine, avoid block obsolescence of U.S. flag merchant vessels and encourage construction of new vessels in U.S. shipyards. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 6243 . . 5-16-55. Authorize construction of nuclear-powered merchant ship to promote peacetime application of atomic energy. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 6244 . . 5-16-55. Amend section 3 of act of April 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 164) re lights required to be carried by motorboats. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 6246 . . 5-16-55. Amend section 4153 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize more liberal propelling power allowances in computing net tonnages of certain vessels. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 6425 . . 5-24-55. Amend section 510 of Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to further promote trade-in of old vessels. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 6479 . . 6-7-55. Authorize construction of two nuclear-powered merchant ships to promote peacetime application of atomic energy. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 6743 . . 6-9-55. Authorize construction of two surveying ships for Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 6850 . . 6-15-55. Create Academic Advisory Board for U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) H J Res 348 . . . . 6-20-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to further extend certain charters of vessels to citizens of Philippines. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) H Res 88 . . . 1-17-55. Authorize Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to investigate matters in its jurisdiction. Rules.

BONNER (D N.C.) H Res 89 . . 1-17-55. Provide funds for investigations conducted pursuant to H Res 88. House Administration.

BONNER (D N.C.) H Res 118 . . . . 1-27-55. Authorize Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) H J Res 191 . . 2-3-55. Direct Civil Aeronautics Board to procure an amendment to Warsaw Convention with reference to limitation of liability on oversea travel. Commerce.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 3204 . . 1-27-55. Provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for states bordering on Gulf of Mexico. Merchant Marine.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 4130 . . . 3-16-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

BYRD (D W.Va.) HR 1775 . . 1-10-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

CARLYLE (D N.C.) HR 4657 . . 3-7-55. Amend section 403 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit air carriers and foreign air carriers to grant free or reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion. Commerce.

CEDERBERG (R Mich.) HR 5506 . . . 4-13-55. Indemnify drivers of motor vehicles against liability for damages arising out of operation of such vehicles in performance of official duties. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 626 . . 1-5-55. Amend Federal Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit commercial sponsorship of televised or radio coverage of congressional hearings. Commerce.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6869 . . 6-20-55. Prohibit charging of fee to view telecasts in the home. Commerce.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 6913 . . 6-20-55. Make it unlawful for Federal Communications Commission to decide question of pay TV against expressed will and desire of great American public. Commerce.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 7360 . . 7-13-55. Authorize appropriations for conversion and operation of merchant vessel and for construction and installation of atomic propulsion facility and auxiliary equipment. Atomic Energy.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 5033 . . 3-17-55. Amend section 203 of Interstate Commerce Act to provide that in certain cases leaf tobacco shall not be considered agricultural commodity for purpose of agricultural exemption for motor carriers under subsection (b) (6) of such section. Commerce.

CRAMER (R Fla.) HR 7122 . . . 6-30-55.

Amend Federal Airport Act, as amended re definition of certain terms, annual plan for development of public airports and sums authorized for carrying out of such Act. Commerce.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4917 ... 3-15-55. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to require that certain articles containing synthetic rubber shall be so labeled. Commerce.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 630 ... 1-5-55. Amend sec. 216 of Interstate Commerce Act, to provide that shippers may designate routing of property transported by motor carriers where two or more through routes are established. Commerce.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H J Res 195 ... 2-7-55. Prohibit importation from Dominion of Canada into U.S. of fermented malt beverages, wines, and distilled spirits manufactured in Dominion of Canada. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 127 ... 2-3-55. Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study broadcasting of false, fradulent, misleading, and deceptive advertisements by radio or television. Rules.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 6684 ... 6-7-55. Provide that marine schools established under provisions of act of March 4, 1911, which prohibit participation in religious worship on their premises shall not receive federal aid. Merchant Marine.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 7240 ... 7-11-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to increase penalty for transmitting false distress signals by radio. Commerce.

DORN (R N.Y.) (by request) HR 7697 ... 7-28-55. Provide that certain expenses of Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government shall be paid from tolls. Merchant Marine.

FASCELL (D Fla.) H Con Res 130 ... 5-24-55. Establish joint committee to study aspects of common system of air navigation in U.S. Rules.

FASCELL (D Fla.) H Con Res 134 ... 5-24-55. Request President to review functions of various agencies of government concerned with air navigation, report results thereof to Congress, and, if justified, submit reorganization plan with respect thereto. Commerce.

FENTON (R Pa.) HR 428 ... 1-5-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 3666 ... 2-7-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

GARMATZ (D Md.) HR 0025 ... 5-4-55. Amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of vessels rebuilt outside U.S. Merchant Marine.

GARMATZ (D Md.) HR 6346 ... 5-18-55. Extend benefits of act of May 20, 1944, entitled "An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the U.S., engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal," to certain additional civilian officers and employees. Merchant Marine.

GARMATZ (D Md.) HR 6474 ... 5-25-55. Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to eliminate 6-percent differential applying to certain bids of Pacific coast shipbuilders. Merchant Marine.

GARMATZ (D Md.) (by request) HR 6917 ... 6-20-55. Provide that certain expenses of Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone government shall be paid from tolls. Merchant Marine.

GARMATZ (D Md.) HR 7680 ... 7-28-55. Provide that certain employees of Panama Railroad Company may file claims for overtime compensation. Judiciary.

GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) H Con Res 162 ... 6-15-55. Establish joint committee to study aspects of common system of air navigation in U.S. Rules.

GROSS (R Iowa) HR 2390 ... 1-17-55. Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act to direct Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations requiring that freight and other unlighted cars be so equipped that they can readily be seen at night. Commerce.

HALEY (D Fla.) HR 7722 ... 7-29-55. Amend sec. 405 of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (PL 717, 75th Cong.) as amended. Commerce.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6290 ... 5-16-55. Amend Federal Airport Act, as amended re definition of airport development, preparation of national airport development plans, and authorization for appropriations. Commerce.

HARRIS (D Ark.) (by request) HR 6810 ... 6-14-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re facilities for candidates for public office. Commerce.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6877 ... 6-22-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re application of that act to persons connected with any medium primarily engaged in gathering and dissemination of information. Commerce.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 136 ... 1-17-55. Limit height of certain radio and television antenna towers. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 434 ... 1-5-55. Provide that all persons shall be entitled to equal privileges of any public conveyance operated by common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 435 ... 1-5-55. Provide that all persons shall be entitled to equal privileges of any public conveyance operated by common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 5741 ... 4-20-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide for regulation of amount of radio and television program time which may be devoted to advertising. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 438 ... 1-5-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of heliports on or near government buildings. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 524 ... 1-5-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 with respect to its application in case of subscription radio and television. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 525 ... 1-5-55. Amend sec. 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act re transportation of persons for federal or local governments. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 526 ... 1-5-55. Amend sec. 401 (e) (2) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 re authorization of Board to issue certificates of public convenience and necessity of unlimited duration. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 527 ... 1-5-55. Amend subsec. 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to clarify discretionary power of Board in fixing and determining rates of compensation for transportation of mail by aircraft. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 765 ... 1-5-55. Amend section 5 (a) of Federal Trade Commission Act re certain unfair methods of competition in connection with sale of manufactured products. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 4210 ... 2-23-55. Amend section 401 (e) (2) of Civil Aeronautics Act as amended re issuance by Board of certificates of unlimited duration to certain applicants. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 4677 ... 3-7-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended re expediting and simplifying financial arrangement between CAB and subsidized carriers. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) H J Res 139 ... 1-17-55. Limit height of certain radio and television antenna towers. Commerce.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 2912 ... 1-11-55. Amend section 6 (a) of P L 377 of act of May 13, 1946, entitled "An act to provide federal aid for development of public airports", as amended by P L 362 of Oct. 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 903). Commerce.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 2949 ... 1-24-55. Grant to certain state agencies control over allocation and expenditure of certain federal appropriations made to carry out Federal Airport Act. Commerce.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H Con Res 128 ... 5-24-55. Establish joint committee to study aspects of common system of air navigation in U.S. Rules.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) H Con Res 132 ... 5-24-55. Request President to review functions of various agencies of government concerned with air navigation, report results thereof to Congress, and, if justified, submit reorganization plan with respect thereto. Commerce.

HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 7558 ... 7-25-55. Make certain changes in administration of Panama Canal Company re transferring control from Secretary of Army to Secretary of Commerce. Merchant Marine.

JOHANSEN (R Mich.) HR 4679 ... 3-7-55. Retrocede to state of Michigan concurrent jurisdiction over that portion of former U.S. Highway No. 12 (Dickman Highway) traversing Fort Custer, Mich. Armed Services.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 7734 ... 7-29-55. Make general amendments to act entitled "An act to provide for registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out provisions of international conventions, and for other purposes" approved July 5, 1946. Judiciary.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 1807 ... 1-10-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 4 ... 1-5-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 3318 ... 1-31-55. Amend section 216 (b) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for maintenance of Merchant Marine Academy. Merchant Marine.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7238 ... 7-11-55. Amend title V of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to promote maintenance of American fishing fleet under competitive conditions and in interest of sustained fish food supplies in case of emergency. Merchant Marine.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7239 ... 7-11-55. Make certain changes in administration of Panama Canal Company. Merchant Marine.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 4370 ... 2-24-55. Amend Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 to permit certain registered holding companies to control integrated public utility systems located in Philippines. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 451 ... 1-5-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, to require preparation of passenger lists for all flights of commercial airlines. Commerce.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) H Con Res 131 ... 5-24-55. Establish joint committee to study aspects of common system of air navigation in U.S. Rules.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) H Con Res 135 ... 5-24-55. Request President to review functions of various agencies of government concerned with air navigation, report results thereof to Congress, and, if justified, submit reorganization plan with respect thereto. Commerce.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) HR 2017 ... 1-11-55. Amend section 403 (B) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit granting of free or reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion. Commerce.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 1816 ... 1-10-55. Declare tidewaters in waterway above bridge over Fort Point Channel at Dorchester Ave. in Boston nonnavigable tidewaters. Commerce.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 4000 ... 2-16-55. Amend part II of title III of Communications Act of 1934 to require installation of automatic radio-telegraph call selector on cargo ships of U.S. carrying less than two radio operators. Commerce.

MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 7067 ... 6-28-55. Require certain vessels to have a two-way radio. Commerce.

MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 7536 ... 7-21-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to require that certain vessels carrying passengers for hire be fitted with radiotelephone installations. Commerce.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 7444 ... 7-18-55. Amend section 1 (6) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, to include flight attendants within definition of "airman." Commerce.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 7393 ... 7-14-55. Make certain changes in administration of Panama Canal Company. Merchant Marine.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 7700 ... 7-28-55. Make provision re allocation of contracts for construction of vessels in shipyards on Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, and on Great Lakes. Merchant Marine.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) H J Res 308 ... 5-17-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines; to provide for rehabilitation of inter-island commerce of Philippines. Merchant Marine.

MEADER (R Mich) HR 6650 ... 6-6-55. Provide that Secretary of Defense shall take certain action, not inimical to nation's air defense, designed to minimize interference by military flight training operations with commercial civil airline traffic. Armed Services.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 3125 ... 1-26-55. Amend Civil Aeronatuics Act of 1938 to exempt operations in transportation of livestock, fish and agricultural, floricultural, and horticultural commodities from act and from regulation by Civil Aeronautics Board thereunder. Commerce.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 6800 ... 6-14-55. Amend Classification Act of 1949, as amended, re application to employees of Panama Canal Company. Civil Service.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7364 ... 7-25-55. Make certain changes in administration of Panama Canal Company re transferring control from Secretary of Army to Secretary of Commerce. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7811 ... 8-1-55. Amend Canal Zone Code by addition of provisions relative to registration of practice of architects and professional engineers. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (D Calif.) H J Res 287 ... 4-25-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines and provide for rehabilitation of inter-island commerce of Philippines. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (D Calif.) H J Res 380 ... 7-11-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell steamship Monterey. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 3780 ... 2-8-55. Amend section 315 (a) of Communications Act of 1934 to withdraw from individuals convicted of subversive activities and members of certain subersive organizations right of equal opportunity for use of broadcasting facilities in political compaigns. Commerce.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4814 ... 3-10-55. Amend section 315 of Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit liability from being imposed upon licensee because of defamatory statements made in broadcast by political candidate unless such licensee participates in such broadcast with intent to defame. Commerce.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 6139 ... 5-10-55. Promote U.S. merchant marine, avoid block obsolescence of U.S.-flag merchant vessels and encourage construction of new vessels in U.S. shipyards. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 6140 ... 5-10-55. Amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of vessels rebuilt outside U.S. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 6463 ... 5-25-55. Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to eliminate 6-percent differential applying to certain bids of Pacific coast shipbuilders. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 6813 ... 6-14-55. Provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board vessel in care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel. Commerce.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 7639 ... 7-27-55.

Provide that citizens or a free corporate union of Trieste may acquire certain surplus merchant vessels from U.S. Merchant Marine.

MORGAN (D Pa.) HR 2164 . 1-13-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 154 . 1-5-55. Provide for a nationally uniform system of automobile registration. Commerce.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2018 . 1-11-55. Amend Act entitled "An act to promote export trade, and for other purposes", approved April 10, 1918 to provide that no export trade association shall restrict any foreign buyer from dealing directly or through agent of his own selection, with any producer, manufacturer or seller. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 87 . 2-24-55. Express sense of Congress re establishment of uniform traffic laws throughout U.S. Commerce.

NICHOLSON (R Mass.) HR 2866 . 1-24-55. Declare waterway (a section of Acushnet River) north of Coggeshall Street Bridge in Mass. a nonnavigable stream. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 4097 . 2-16-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, re issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity, and railroad property. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 5341 . 3-30-55. Provide that standard time shall be measure of time for transaction of business in interstate and foreign commerce. Commerce.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 387 . 1-5-55. Authorize and direct Federal Power Commission to issue license for a certain proposed hydroelectric power project on Namekagon River, Wis. Commerce.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 7780 . 8-1-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to require that certain vessels carrying passengers for hire be fitted with radiotelephone installations. Commerce.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 567 . 1-5-55. Amend law re discriminatory pricing practices affecting commerce. Judiciary.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7035 . 6-27-55. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission and Maritime Administration for design, construction, and installation of nuclear-propelled merchant ship. Atomic Energy.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3132 . 1-26-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 4384 . 2-24-55. Require that one member of Interstate Commerce Commission be from New England states. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3325 . 1-31-55. Amend subsection 406 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended to broaden powers of Board in fixing and determining rates of transportation of mails. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4528 . 3-1-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of documents evidencing lease, mortgage, conditional sale or bailment of motor vehicles sold to or owned by certain carriers subject to such act. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4648 . 3-7-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended re air contract service regulation. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4939 . 3-15-55. Amend section 212, 219 (a), 221 (a), 410 (a) of Communications Act of 1934 to authorize Commission to permit person to be officer in more than one carrier, if one carrier owns more than 50 per centum of stock of other carriers concerned. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 5613 . 4-18-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide for monetary forfeitures in case of violations of Federal Communications Commission's rules and regulations re radio stations other than broadcast stations. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 5614 . 4-18-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re protests of grants of instruments of authorization without hearing. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 6111 . 5-9-55. Amend section 22 of Interstate Commerce Act re transportation of certain disabled persons. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 6141 . 5-10-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to provide for stronger national transportation industry. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 6208 . 5-12-55. Amend paragraph (1) of section 4 of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, re charges by common carriers for transportation of passengers or like kind of property. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 6873 . 6-16-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act re authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate use by motor carriers (under leases, contracts or other arrangements) of motor vehicles not owned by them in furnishing of transportation of property. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 6968 . 6-20-55. Amend section 1 (6) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, defining term "airman." Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 7800 . 8-1-55. Create through system of contests, programs and scholarships reservoir of civil personnel trained in all phases of aviation to meet civilian needs and provide standby personnel for needs of national defense. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Res 105 . 1-25-55. Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct investigations and studies re matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Res 121 . 1-31-55. Direct Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate actual and contemplated action affecting production or consumption of newsprint. Rules.

RAY (R N.Y.) HR 5570 . 4-14-55. Require inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers. Merchant Marine.

RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 129 . 5-24-55. Establish joint committee to study aspects of common system of air navigation in U.S. Rules.

RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 133 . 5-24-55. Request President to review functions of various agencies of government concerned with air navigation, report results thereof to Congress, and, if justified, submit reorganization plan with respect thereto. Commerce.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 7674 . 7-28-55. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended by McGuire Act, to declare it to be unfair method of competition for manufacturers or distributors of commodities subject to resale-price-maintenance contracts to wilfully and knowingly sell or deliver such commodities (a) to persons selling same at less than prices prescribed in such contracts or (b) to persons selling same to others who so sell, and to provide for injunctive relief and damages to those injured thereby. Commerce.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 177 . 1-5-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to require licensees to investigate persons and organizations on whose behalf contributions are solicited on radio and television programs. Commerce.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 7682 . 7-28-55. Amend part II of Interstate Commerce Act re regulation of operation schedules of interstate buslines. Commerce.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 184 . 1-5-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 2877 . 1-24-55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) H J Res 306 . 5-17-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines; to provide for rehabilitation of inter-island commerce of Philippines. Merchant Marine.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2196 . 1-13-55. Regulate commerce among states, with and among territories and possessions, and with foreign countries; protect welfare of consumers of tung oil and those in domestic tung nut and tung oil producing industry; protect export trade of U.S. Agriculture.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 3000 . 1-25-55. Regulate commerce among several states, with and among territories and possessions of U.S. and with foreign countries, protect welfare of consumers of tung oil and of those engaged in domestic tung nut and tung oil producing industry, and promote export trade of U.S. Agriculture.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 2031 . 1-11-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

SILER (R Ky.) HR 4627 . 3-3-55. Prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages. Commerce.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4276 . 2-22-55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit interception of communications by persons other than public officers and employees in exercise of their official duties. Commerce.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 7817 . 8-1-55. Protect producers and consumers against mis-branding and false advertising of fiber content of textile fiber products. Commerce.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 6544 . 5-27-55. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to permit certain contracts and agreements establishing exclusive representation by distributors in specified geographical areas and requiring such distributors to sell only in these areas. Commerce.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) (by request) HR 7645 . 7-27-55. Provide that certain expenses of Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government shall be paid from tolls. Merchant Marine.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 198 . 1-5-55. Provide that one floating ocean station be maintained in Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for states bordering on Gulf. Merchant Marine.

THOMPSON (D Texas) HR 3235 . 1-31-55. Create Interoceanic Canals Commission. Merchant Marine.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 2284 . 1-24-55. Amend section 901 of Merchant Marine Act 1936 as amended to provide all ocean transportation of personnel and material of Defense Department be by privately owned and operated vessels. Merchant Marine.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) (by request) HR 5976 . 5-3-55. Promote U.S. merchant marine, avoid block obsolescence of U.S. flag merchant vessels, and encourage construction of new vessels in U.S. shipyards. Merchant Marine.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 6276 . 5-16-55. Authorize construction of nuclear-powered merchant ship to promote peacetime application of atomic energy. Merchant Marine.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 6700 . 6-7-55. Provide that vessels engaged in coastwise trade of U.S. pass through Panama Canal without payment of tolls. Merchant Marine.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 6701 . 6-7-55. Amend section 501 (a) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended re addition of "domestic commerce" to said section. Merchant Marine.

VAN PELT (R Wis.) HR 585 . 1-5-55. Amend sec. 216 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide for maintenance of the Merchant Marine Academy. Merchant Marine.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 345 . 1-5-55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 295 . 1-5-55. Amend section 403 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit granting of free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 2225 . 1-13-55. Amend section 401 (e) (2) of Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended, re issuance of permanent certificates of convenience and necessity. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 4703 . 3-7-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, re issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity and railway property. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5947 . 5-3-55. Amend section 5 (a) of Federal Trade Commission Act re certain unfair methods of competition in connection with sale of motor vehicles. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 6142 . 5-10-55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to provide for stronger national transportation industry. Commerce.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 7623 . 7-26-55. Amend Section 1, section 6, section 7, and title of PL 463, 81st Congress (ch. 72, 2d sess.), re civil aeronautics. Commerce.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) HR 232 . 1-5-55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to exempt operations in transportation of livestock, fish, and agricultural, floricultural, and horticultural commodities from regulation by Civil Aeronautics Board. Commerce.

Natural Resources

SENATE

*ALLOTT (R Colo.), Millikin (R Colo.), Watkins (R Utah), Barrett (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S Con Res 10 . 2-4-55. Express sense of Congress re continuation of shale-to-oil experimental and research plant, Rifle, Colo. Interior.

ALLOTT (R Colo.) (by request) S 2115 . 5-31-55. Amend act of July 17, 1914, to permit disposal of certain reserved mineral deposits under mining laws of U.S. Interior.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 2220 . 6-14-55. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 2552 . 7-14-55. Amend section 21 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 re privilege of members of Commission on Atomic Energy. Atomic Energy.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 2671 . 7-28-55. Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to pay salary of a commissioner during recess of Senate.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 880 . 1-24-55. Provide for granting to the several states minerals and mineral rights subject to disposition under Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 on condition that income from such minerals and mineral rights be used for certain public purposes. Interior.

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), Malone (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Allott (R Colo.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Welker (R Idaho), Curtis (R Neb.) S 863 . 2-1-55. Govern control, appropriation, use, and distribution of water. Interior and Insular Affairs.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 1502 . 3-18-55. Permit mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development, require public hearings prior to withdrawals of all public lands, and limit temporary withdrawals to five years. Interior.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S J Res 43 . 2-11-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to institute comprehensive study for purpose of assisting coal industry develop new markets and greater utilization of coal resources and byproducts derived therefrom. Interior.

BEALL (R Md.) S 1498 . 3-18-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

BIBLE (D Nev.) S 756 . 1-27-55. Provide that U.S. shall aid states in wildlife restoration projects. Commerce.

BIBLE (D Nev.) S 757 . 1-27-55. Amend

Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U.S.C. 718) as amended re moneys received for such stamps accounted for by Post Office Department. Commerce.

BIBLE (D Nev.) S 1368 . . 3-2-55. Authorize establishment of National Minerals Advisory Council. Interior.

BIBLE (D Nev.) S 1583 . . 3-30-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to strengthen national defense and to further extend program to encourage discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

BIBLE (D Nev.) S 2415 . . 7-5-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to extend program to encourage discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1924 . . 5-11-55. Establish commission on conservation, development, and use of renewable natural resources. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 516 . . 1-18-55. Amend act of July 3, 1952 re research in development and utilization of saline waters. Interior.

*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 2067 . . 5-25-55. Provide for location of claims and mining of source material found in lands that also contain deposits of lignite. Interior.

*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 2278 . . 6-21-55. Provide for entry and location on discovery of valuable source material, upon public lands of U.S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal. Interior.

CASE (R S.D.) S 2629 . . 7-25-55. Provide for entry and location, on discovery of valuable source material, upon public lands of U.S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal. Interior.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.) S 712 . . 1-26-55. Amend section 7 (h) of Natural Gas Act re storage of gas and location of compressor stations. Commerce.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Allott (R Colo.), Murray (D Mont.), Welker (R Idaho), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 1576 . . 3-30-55. Encourage discovery, development and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories, and possessions. Finance.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1248 . . 2-28-55. Amend Natural Gas Act to require that rates and charges of natural-gas companies be determined on basis of actual legitimate cost of companies' property, less depreciation. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 1926 . . 5-11-55. Amend the Natural Gas Act, re jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers. Commerce.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2118 . . 5-31-55. Provide for national defense by encouraging discovery, development, and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories and possessions. Interior.

*DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Chavez (D N.M.), Green (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Neely (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Symington (D Mo.), Wiley (R Wis.) S J Res 86 . . 6-30-55. Subject submerged lands under marginal seas to provisions of Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. Interior.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 1530 . . 3-22-55. Provide for establishment of trout hatchery immediately below Norfolk Dam on North Fork River, Ark. Commerce.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 1853 . . 4-28-55. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce. Commerce.

*FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Hill (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.), McClellan (D Ark.), Clements (D Ky.), Long (D La.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.,) Gore (D Tenn.) S 2601 . . 7-21-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to make comprehensive survey and study of ground-water resources of Mississippi Valley embayment area. Interior.

*GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) S 922 . . 2-4-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to further extend program to encourage discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) (by request) S 1574 . . 3-28-55. Provide for payments by Secretary of Interior to owners of non-federal water-use facilities for hydroelectric power benefits realized by U.S. therefrom. Interior.

*GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) Hayden (D Ariz.) S 2046 . . 5-24-55. Further encourage discovery, development, and production of domestic lead and zinc. Interior.

*GORE (D Tenn.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 1949 . . 2-11-55. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction by Atomic Energy Commission of experimental facility for production of electric power from nuclear fission. Atomic Energy.

GORE (D Tenn.) S 2725 . . 7-30-55. Authorize and direct construction by Atomic Energy Commission of six nuclear power facilities for production of electric power. Atomic Energy.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) (by request) S 635 . . 1-21-55. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to authorize payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs. Judiciary.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S 2728 . . 7-30-55. Establish Missouri Basin Commission and Compact Board to provide coherent and unified direction for development of Missouri Basin's natural resources, to give responsible direction of resource development activities of federal government in Missouri Basin and for coordinating those activities with resource development activities of states. Public Works.

*HILL (D Ala.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Douglas (D Ill.), Neely (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Morse (D Ore.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Green (D R.I.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Wiley (R Wis.), Clements (D Ky.), Symington (D Mo.), Johnston (D S.C.), Monroney (D Okla.), McClellan (D Ark.), Stennis (D Miss.), Ives (R N.Y.) Frear (D Del.), Case (R S.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Scott (D N.C.), Smith (R Maine), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Young (R Nev.) S 772 . . 1-27-55. Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide that revenues under provisions of such act shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2104 . . 5-27-55. Protect and preserve national wildlife refuges. Commerce.

KERR (D Okla.) S 2273 . . 6-29-55. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, re issuance of bonds to assist in financing power program. Public Works.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2001 . . 5-17-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re conservation policy, natural gas imports, and rates. Commerce.

McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 2372 . . 6-29-55. Amend act to promote conservation of wildlife, fish, and game to promote integration of wildlife-conservation programs with water-resource developments. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1880 . . 5-3-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re definition of natural gas company. Commerce.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 400 . . 1-14-55. Encourage and assist production of strategic and critical metals, minerals, and materials in U.S. Interior.

*MALONE (R Nev.), Barrett (R Wyo.) S 1694 . . 4-14-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to strengthen national defense and to further extend program to encourage discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 914 . . 2-4-55. Provide for research into and development of practical means for production of alumina, abrasives, refractories, and cements from domestic clays in interests of national defense. Interior.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1837 . . 5-2-55. Establish national policy re development and use of water resources. Public Works.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 901 . . 2-4-55. Provide for relief of Chamberlain Water Co., of Chamberlain, S.D. Judiciary.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Iowa) S 920 . . 2-4-55. Encourage discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1173 . . 2-23-55. Amend Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C., sec 669-669i) by providing that amount of money currently in federal aid to wildlife restoration fund shall be available for use during fiscal year beginning July 1, 1955 defining "wildlife restoration project." Commerce.

MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) S 1464 . . 3-16-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights of way and timber access roads. Interior.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Scott (D N.C.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 2585 . . 7-13-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to encourage discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

NEUBERGER (D Ore.) S 2722 . . 8-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with federal and non-federal agencies in prevention of waterfowl depredations. Agriculture.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 880 . . 1-24-55. Amend section 35 of Oil Lands Leasing Act of 1920, relating to disposition of proceeds of sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals under such act. Interior.

*POTTER (R Mich.), Pastore (D R.I.) S 2643 . . 7-27-55. Promote common defense and general welfare of people of U.S. by encouraging maximum development of low-cost electric energy from all sources of power, including atomic energy, coal, oil, natural gas, and water. Commerce.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 2707 . . 7-30-55. Direct Secretary of Interior to establish, under Fish and Wildlife Service, technological laboratory to serve Great Lakes region. Commerce.

*SCOTT (D N.C.), Murray (D Mont.) S 1543 . . 3-24-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to strengthen national defense and to further extend program to encourage discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

*SCOTT (D N.C.), Ervin (D N.C.) S 2301 . . 6-23-55. Prohibit hunting, trapping, and fishing on public lands in violation of state or territorial laws. Interior.

SCOTT (D N.C.) S 2643 . . 7-27-55. Encourage discovery, development and production of tin in U.S., its territories and possessions. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1149 . . 2-21-55. Permit mining, development and utilization of mineral resources of public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. Interior.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 22 . . 1-6-55. Amend Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands to require competitive bidding for leases of deposits of oil and gas not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field. Interior.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) S 538 . . 1-18-55. Prohibit certain reservations of mineral interests by federal land banks, Land Bank Commissioner, and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and provide for disposition of certain mineral interests heretofore reserved by them. Agriculture.

HOUSE

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 3381 . . 2-2-55. Encourage discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories, and possessions. Interior.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6768 . . 6-13-55. Provide for survey of production of fertilizer by Tennessee Valley Authority. Government Operations.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 5326 . . 3-30-55. Encourage discovery, development and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories and possessions. Ways and Means.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) HR 6581 . . 5-26-55. Amend act of July 17, 1914 to permit disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under mining laws of U.S. Interior.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 5666 . . 3-21-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 5895 . . 4-27-55. Amend Natural Gas Act to require establishment of policy which will recognize national defense and expanding domestic economy. Commerce.

BAKER (D Tenn.) HR 6678 . . 6-7-55. Increase annual salaries of Chairman and members of Board of Directors of Tennessee Valley Authority. Public Works.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 242 . . 1-5-55. Provide for gradual elimination of salmon traps in Alaska. Merchant Marine.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 7145 . . 7-1-55. Encourage discovery, development, and production of tin in U.S., its territories, and possessions. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 7749 . . 7-30-55. Encourage discovery, development, and production of tin in U.S., its territories, and possessions. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 6471 . . 5-25-55. Provide for entry and location, on discovery of valuable source material, upon public lands of U.S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal. Interior.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 5221 . . 3-24-55. Encourage discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories, and possessions. Interior.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 4148 . . 2-17-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction of Commission over sale of natural gas at certain point of delivery. Commerce.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4649 . . 3-7-55. Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451; U.S.C. 718d) as amended. Merchant Marine.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 2104 . . 1-13-55. Amend act of July 3, 1952, re research in development and utilization of saline waters. Interior.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 6502 . . 5-26-55. Provide that accumulated receipts in federal aid to wildlife restoration fund shall be appropriated; amend Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C., secs 669-669i) defining "wildlife restoration project" Merchant Marine.

BRAY (R Ind.) HR 5735 . . 4-20-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re standards for natural-gas imports, rate making formula, intervention in new rate cases, and revision of discriminatory rates. Commerce.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) (by request) HR 6770 . . 6-13-55. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended re sale of revenue bonds. Public Works.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 3402 . . 2-2-55. Govern control, appropriation, use, and distribution of water. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 6307 . . 5-17-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 745 . . 1-5-55. Prohibit certain reservations of mineral interests by federal land banks, Land Bank Commissioner, and Federal Farm Mortgage Association, and provide for disposition of certain mineral interests heretofore reserved by them. Agriculture.

BYRD (D W.Va.) HR 4427 . . 2-25-55. Provide that provisions of Natural Gas Act shall not apply to sale of natural gas as incident of its production and gath-

ering by independent producer not engaged in interstate transmission of natural gas. Commerce.

BYRD (D W.Va.) HR 5049 . . 3-18-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

CARRIGG (R Pa.) HR 4061 . . 3-16-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5187 . . 3-23-55. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 re patents for inventions useful in production or utilization of special nuclear material or atomic energy. Atomic Energy.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 4575 . . 5-31-55. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended re issuance of bonds to obtain funds for such additional power facilities as may be needed. Public Works.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 5169 . . 3-23-55. Repeal clause (d) of proviso contained in act of Aug. 2, 1937, as amended, re regulations for Arch Hurley Conservancy project. Interior.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 5333 . . 3-30-55. Encourage discovery, development and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories and possessions. Ways and Means.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 6293 . . 5-17-55. Continue and extend federal oil and gas lease No. 03607 under provisions of Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended and supplemented. Interior.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 6329 . . 5-18-55. Continue and extend federal oil and gas lease No. 03607 under provisions of Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended and supplemented. Interior.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 7599 . . 7-25-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers. Commerce.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 3895 . . 2-10-55. Provide that U.S. shall aid the states in wildlife-restoration projects. Merchant Marine.

DIXON (R Utah) HR 6785 . . 6-13-55. Provide for granting to several states minerals and mineral rights subject to disposition under Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 on condition that income from such minerals and mineral rights be used for public-school purposes. Interior.

DODD (D Conn.) HR 6294 . . 5-17-55. Promote common defense and general welfare of people of U.S. by encouraging maximum development of low-cost electric energy from all sources of power, including atomic energy, coal, oil, natural gas, and water. Commerce.

DORN (D S.C.) HR 4919 . . 3-15-55. Provide for establishment and operation of laboratory for study of utilization of soil and water resources of Southeastern United States. Agriculture.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 6785 . . 6-14-55. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion. Atomic Energy.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 7684 . . . 7-28-55. Authorize Atomic Energy Commission to pay salary of commissioner during recess of Senate. Atomic Energy.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 27 . . 1-5-55. Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U.S.C. 718), as amended, re apportionment of Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. Merchant Marine.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 100 . . 1-5-55. Permit mining development and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 2126 . . 1-13-55. Amend act of July 3, 1952, re research in development and utilization of saline waters. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 3898 . . 2-10-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Programs Extension Act of 1953 in order to further extend program to encourage discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) HR 4864 . . . 3-7-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 6372 . . 5-19-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and mining laws to provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 6373 . . 5-19-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 in order to extend programs to encourage discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5790 4-21-55. Amend Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended re increase in allotment for Hawaii. Merchant Marine.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 5334 . . 3-30-55. Encourage discovery, development and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories and possessions. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 7066 . . 6-28-55. Provide for conservation of anthracite-coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite-mine drainage. Interior.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 7353 . . 7-25-55. Authorize, for 2-year period, purchase by government of anthracite in amounts sufficient to maintain normal production and employment in anthracite region, to promote general national welfare. Interior.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H J Res 212 . . 2-10-55. Subject submerged lands under marginal seas to provisions of Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and amend such act to provide that revenues under its provisions shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. Judiciary.

GARY (D Va.) HR 7468 . . 7-19-55. Amend part I of Federal Power Act re charges for water-use facilities to hydroelectric power projects owned by non-federal interests. Commerce.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 5276 . . 3-28-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 5374 . . 3-30-55. Encourage discovery, development and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories and possessions. Ways and Means.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 6433 . . 5-24-55. Provide for national defense by encouraging discovery, development, and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories and possessions. Armed Services.

GREGORY (D Ky.) HR 5335 . . 3-30-55. Encourage discovery, development and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories and possessions. Ways and Means.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 378 . . 1-5-55. Amend section 6 of act of Dec. 19, 1913, to permit sale of water rights thereunder to public utilities which are subject to jurisdiction of Public Utilities Commission of State of California. Interior.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 4230 . . 2-18-55. Encourage discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions. Interior.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 4560 . . 3-3-55. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re protection for independent producers and gatherers of natural gas against federal regulation and consumers against exorbitant rates. Commerce.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6645 . . 6-6-55. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, re determination of rates and charges for such gas. Commerce.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H J Res 143 . . 1-20-55. Consent to an interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. Commerce.

HARRIS (D Ark.) H Res 267 . . 6-9-55. Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate certain matters related to transportation and distribution of natural gas and price thereof to consumers. Rules.

HARRISON (D Va.) HR 3315 . . 1-31-55. Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories, and possessions. Interior.

HAYWORTH (D Mich.) HR 7554 . . 7-25-55. Promote common defense and general welfare of people of U.S. by encouraging maximum development of low-cost electric energy from all sources of power, including atomic energy, coal, oil, natural gas, and water. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 431 . . 1-5-55. Amend Natural Gas Act, re duty of Federal Power Commission to report to Congress regarding effect and operation of state compacts dealing with conservation, production, transportation, or distribution of natural gas. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 432 . . 1-5-55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution consenting to an interstate compact to conserve oil and gas," approved Aug. 28, 1951. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 4923 3-15-55. Amend Natural Gas Act to clarify such act insofar as it relates to jurisdiction over sales in interstate commerce of natural gas. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 4924 3-15-55. Amend section 1 (b) of Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 4675 . . 3-7-55. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended re transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce only as it occurs near field where produced. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 6646 . . 6-6-55. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended re determination of rates and charges for such gas. Commerce.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 7511 . . 7-20-55. Amend section 21 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 re privilege of members of Commission on Atomic Energy. Atomic Energy.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 6163 . . 5-11-55. Declare policy of Congress re renewable natural resources and establish commission to recommend means of carrying out such policy. Agriculture.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 3902 . . 2-10-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re transportation of gas in interstate commerce. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 2142 . . 1-13-55. Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act to earmark not less than 40 percent of duck-stamp receipts for refuge-acquisition program. Merchant Marine.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 6541 . . 5-27-55. Amend Migratory Bird Conservation Act so as to revise membership of Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. Merchant Marine.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 6576 . . 5-31-55. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended re issuance of bonds to obtain funds for such additional power facilities as may be needed. Public Works.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 5697 . . 3-21-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 5034 . . 3-17-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

KREUGER (R N.D.) HR 5214 . . 3-24-55. Provide for reconveyance of oil and gas interests in portion of lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired for Garrison Dam and Reservoir project to the former owners thereof. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 341 . . 1-5-55. Prohibit establishment of valley authority in any state that would be substantially affected thereby until people of affected areas of such state have voted affirmatively for such valley authority. Public Works.

MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 5339 3-30-55. Amend section 1 (b) of Natural Gas Act, re jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers. Commerce.

MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 6106 . . 5-9-55. Amend Natural Gas Act, re jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers. Commerce.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 5340 . . 3-30-55. Encourage discovery, development and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories and possessions. Ways and Means.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 3257 . . 1-27-55. Amend Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C., secs 669-669i) by providing that amount of money currently in federal aid to wildlife restoration fund shall be available for use during fiscal year beginning July 1, 1955, and defining "wildlife restoration project." Merchant Marine.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4374 . . 2-24-55. Encourage discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 5386 . . 3-29-55. Protect and preserve national wildlife refuges. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 4296 . . 2-23-55. Amend Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. secs 669-669i) by providing that amount of money currently in federal aid to wildlife restoration fund shall be available for use during fiscal year beginning July 1, 1955, defining "wildlife restoration project." Merchant Marine.

MILLER (D Neb.) HR 1824 . . 1-10-55. Establish national policy re development and use of water resources, redefine authority of Secretary of Interior re water resource development. Interior.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 3126 . . 1-26-55. Encourage discovery, development, and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories, and possessions. Interior.

MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) HR 5138 3-22-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

MORGAN (D Pa.) HR 5035 . . 3-17-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 4448 . . 2-25-55. Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U.S.C. 718), as amended, re revenues received from such stamps and its availability for projects. Merchant Marine.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 53 . . 1-5-55. Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate need of permanent domestic tin-smelting industry. Rules.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 5102 . . 3-21-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

PFOST (D Idaho) HR 5261 . . 3-28-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to strengthen national defense and to further extend program to encourage discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

POFF (R Va.) HR 6296 . . 5-12-55. Provide for establishment of purchase program for domestic manganese ore for southern Appalachian area. Banking and Currency.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 102 . . 1-5-55. Provide that U.S. shall aid the states in wildlife-restoration projects. Merchant Marine.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 7604 . . 7-26-55. Amend section 21 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, re privilege of members of Commission on Atomic Energy. Atomic Energy.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5140 . . 3-22-55. Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U.S.C. 718) as amended re use of Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. Merchant Marine.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 6723 . . 6-8-55. Protect and preserve national wildlife refuges. Merchant Marine.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 7641 . . 7-27-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with federal and non-federal agencies in prevention of waterfowl depredations. Banking and Currency.

REUSS (D Wis.) H J Res 384 . . 7-13-55. Subject submerged lands under marginal seas to provisions of Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. Judiciary.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 3798 . . 2-9-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to further extend program to encourage discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 3703 . . 2-7-55. Provide that provisions of Natural Gas Act shall not apply to sale of natural gas, as incident of its production and gathering, by independent producer not engaged in interstate transmission of natural gas. Commerce.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 3940 . . 2-10-55. Amend Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938, as amended, re arm's length sale and incidental transportation by producer or gatherer not otherwise engaged in such action. Commerce.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 3941 . . 2-10-55. Amend Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938, as amended, re determination by Interstate Commerce Commission of monopolistic practices. Commerce.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 3944 . . 2-10-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) re mining and use of timber on government lands. Interior.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 4214 . . 2-18-55. Amend Natural Gas Act to require sale of natural gas for irrigation purposes in certain instances. Commerce.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 4894 . . 3-14-55. Repeal certain laws re timber and stone on public domain. Interior.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 3945 . . . . 2-10-55. Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide that revenues under the provisions of such act shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. Judiciary.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 391 . . . . 1-5-55. Provide that Fort Montgomery, N.Y., may tap West Point water supply line. Armed Services.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 4969 . . . 3-15-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 6818 . . . 6-14-55. Provide for conservation of anthracite coal resources through measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage. Interior.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 5442 . . . 3-21-55. Promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. Armed Services.

SILER (D Ky.) HR 5181 . . . 3-23-55. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to provide that TVA power sold to churches shall be sold at residential rates. Public Works.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 6068 . . . 5-5-55. Amend act of March 10, 1934 entitled "An act to promote conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes," as amended by act of Aug. 14, 1946. Merchant Marine.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 7570 . . . 7-25-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to make comprehensive survey and study of ground-water resources of Mississippi Valley embayment area. Interior.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 4943 . . . . 3-15-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

THOMPSON (R Mich.) HR 7258 . . . . 7-11-55. Promote common defense and general welfare of people of U.S. by encouraging maximum development of low-cost electric energy from all sources of power, including atomic energy, coal, oil, natural gas and water. Commerce.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 1841 . . 1-10-55. Amend acts authorizing agricultural entries under non-mineral land laws of certain mineral lands to increase limitation re desert entries made under such acts to 320 acres. Interior.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 2670 . . 1-20-55. Provide for granting to the several states minerals and mineral rights subject to disposition under Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 on condition that income from such minerals and mineral rights be used for public-school purposes. Interior.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 5804 . . . 4-21-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into compact re conservation, development and utilization of water, land and other related resources of Missouri Basin. Interior.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 4897 . . . 3-14-55. Provide for establishment of trout hatchery immediately below Norfolk Dam on Northfork River, Ark. Merchant Marine.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 3715 . . . 2-7-55. Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide that revenues under provisions of such act shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. Judiciary.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 5068 . . . 3-18-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 3490 . . . 2-3-55. Amend section 6 (a) of Natural Gas Act in order to establish a rule with respect to valuation of gas reserves for purpose of ratemaking under provisions of such act. Commerce.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 2215 . . . 1-13-55. Amend part of the act entitled, "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, as amended, relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves. Armed Services.

VURSELL (R Ill.) H J Res 144 . . . 1-20-55. Consent to interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. Commerce.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 1853 . . . 1-10-55. Provide that 75 percent of all moneys received by U.S. from sale or lease of mineral right in certain of its lands be paid to former owners of such lands. Interior.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 221 . . . . 1-5-55. Establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in western Oklahoma. Merchant Marine.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 6211 . . . 5-12-55. Amend Natural Gas Act re definition of certain terms, and increases and rates of certain independent producers. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) H Res 277 . . . . 6-15-55. Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate certain matters re production, transportation, and distribution of natural gas, and price thereof to consumers. Rules.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 3616 . . . 2-3-55. Amend Natural Gas Act to require that rates and charges of natural-gas companies be determined on basis of actual legitimate cost of companies' property, less depreciation. Commerce.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 230 . . . 1-5-55. Amend act of July 31, 1947, (61 Stat. 681) re prevention of acquisition of mineral lands except for mining use. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 597 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U.S.C. 718). Merchant Marine.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 598 . . . 1-5-55. Provide that U.S. shall aid the states in wildlife-restoration projects. Merchant Marine.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3495 . . . 2-3-55. Protect essential security interests of U.S. by stimulating domestic production of lead and zinc. Ways and Means.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 4115 . . . 2-16-55. Define surface rights vested in locator of a mining claim hereafter made under mining laws of U.S., prior to issuance of patent therefor. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 5534 . . . 4-13-55. Provide for establishment of uranium ore-buying station and uranium mill in Nevada. Atomic Energy.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 6443 . . . 5-24-55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 in order to extend the programs to encourage discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 6944 . . . 6-15-55. Provide that accumulated receipts in federal aid to wildlife restoration fund shall be appropriated and amend Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C., secs. 669 669i) defining "wildlife restoration project." Merchant Marine.

Public Works and Reclamation

SENATE

*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Chavez (D N.M.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 76 . . . 1-6-55. Authorize appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of western land boundary fence project. Interior.

*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Allott (R. Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bennett (R Utah), Chavez (D N.M.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Millikin (R Colo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Watkins (R Utah) S 500 . . . 1-18-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects. Interior.

*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Long (D La.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bible (D Nev.) S 2442 . . . . 7-11-55. Provide for federal cooperation by non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. Interior.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 513 . . . 1-18-55. Provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies. Interior.

*BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 1917 . . . 5-9-55. Authorize construction within Grand Teton National Park of alternate route to U.S. Highway 89 also numbered U.S. 187 and U.S. 26, and conveyance thereof to state of Wyoming. Public Works.

BENDER (R Ohio) S 1817 . . . 4-26-55. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction of breakwater for protection of Cleveland, Lakewood, Rocky River and Bay Village, Ohio, shore of Lake Erie. Public Works.

BENNETT (R Utah) S 722 . . . 1-26-55. Authorize certain improvement of Weber Basin, Utah for flood control. Public Works.

BENNETT (R Utah) S 1719 . . . 4-18-55. Provide for designation of highway between Echo Junction, Utah, and Ogden, Utah as part of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

*BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.) S 1577 . . . 3-30-55. Enable state of Connecticut to proceed with program of highway modernization. Public Works.

BUSH (R Conn.) S 2065 . . . 5-25-55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey at Sachem's Head, Conn., in interest of navigation. Public Works.

BUSH (R Conn.) S 2281 . . . 6-16-55. Permit charging of tolls on any section of highway constructed under provisions of Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, upon repayment of federal-aid funds expended therein. Public Works.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 6 . . . 1-6-55. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and River, authorize construction of certain works of improvement for power purposes, and further interests of national security by authorizing prompt development of such works. Public Works.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1573 . . . 3-28-55. Provide 10-year program of federal-aid highway authorization and establish corporation to acquire rights-of-way required for completion of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1622 . . . 4-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to make payment for certain improvements located on public lands in Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota, of Missouri River Basin project. Interior.

*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 1713 . . . . 4-18-55. Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Oahe Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota. Interior.

*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 2092 . . . . 5-27-55. Authorize Secretary of Army, acting through Corps of Engineers, to undertake certain public works and grant compensation for certain property damages as result of construction of Oahe, Gavins Point, and Fort Randall Dams and Reservoir Projects, Missouri River. Public Works.

*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 2734 . . . . 8-1-55. Authorize improvement of Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to Gavins Point, South Dakota, for navigation and other purposes. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 217 . . . 1-10-55. Authorize program for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention for Pecos River watershed in New Mexico and Texas. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1070 . . . 3-15-55. Amend section 5 of Flood Control Act of Aug. 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood-control work. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1071 . . . 2-15-55. Provide for preparation of plans and specifications for a museum building for Smithsonian Institution. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1072 . . . 2-15-55. Generally revise federal-aid highway laws of U.S. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1290 . . . 3-4-55. Provide for construction of certain government buildings in D.C. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) (by request) S 1963 . . . . 5-13-55. Provide for operation and maintenance of certain flood-control projects by local interests. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) (by request) S 1964 . . . . . 5-13-55. Amend act of June 21, 1940, as amended, re alteration of certain bridges over navigable waters to change method by which apportionment of total cost is made. Public Works.

*CHAVEZ (D N.M.), Anderson (D N.M.) S 1965 . . . 5-13-55. Repeal a particular contractual requirement re Arch Hurley Conservancy District in New Mexico. Interior.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1961 . . . . 5-17-55. Authorize appropriations for completing construction of Inter-American Highway. Public Works.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 1962 . . . . 5-17-55. Authorize construction of building for Museum of History and Technology for Smithsonian Institution, including preparation of plans and specifications, and all other work incidental thereto. Public Works.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 435 . . . . 1-14-55. Authorize construction of certain public works for navigation and flood control on Big Sandy River and Tug and Levisa Forks. Public Works.

*CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) S 1194 . . . . 2-23-55. Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb. as unit of Missouri River Basin project. Interior.

*CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) S 1258 . . . 3-8-55. Authorize modification of flood control project for Missouri River agricultural levee unit 513-513-R, Richardson County, Neb. Public Works.

*CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) S 2380 . . . . 6-30-55. Authorize modification of general comprehensive plan of improvement for Missouri River Basin to include certain flood-control works in Gering Valley, Neb. Public Works.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1778 . . . 4-21-55. Authorize state of Illinois and sanitary district of Chicago under direction of Secretary of Army, to test, on 3-year basis, effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2091 . . . 5-27-55. Authorize reconstruction, enlargement, and extension of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. Public Works.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2189 . . . 6-10-55. Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that federal government shall pay portion of costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation. Public Works.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.) S 2350 . . . 7-14-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test, on 3-year basis, effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake

Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2290 . . 6-23-55. Authorize reconstruction, enlargement, and extension of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. Public Works.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2293 . . 6-30-55. Provide for comprehensive investigation and survey to determine what action should be taken to meet flood and major drainage problems in vicinity of Chicago, Ill. Public Works.

*DUFF (R Pa.), Martin (R Pa.) S 482 . . 1-18-55. Provide for temporary measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 2640 . . 7-27-55. Amend act entitled "An act to authorize Palisades Dam and Reservoir project, to authorize north side pumping division and related works, to provide for disposition of reserved space in American Falls Reservoir," approved Sept. 30, 1950. Interior.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2492 . . 7-11-55. Provide for highway bridge across Sardis Reservoir near Harmontown, Miss. Public Works.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 1919 . . 5-9-55. Modify project for Intracoastal Waterway in vicinity of Algiers at New Orleans, La. Public Works.

*ELLENDER (D La.), Johnson (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas), Long (D La.) S J Res 77 . . 6-10-55. Modify authorized project for Ferrells Bridge Reservoir, Texas, and provide for local cash contribution for water supply feature of that reservoir. Public Works.

*ERVIN (D N.C.), Scott (D N.C.) S 1553 . . 3-25-55. Authorize appropriation of $5 million to repair hurricane damage along coast of North Carolina. Public Works.

*FREAR (D Del.), Williams (R Del.) S 394 . . 1-11-55. Authorize construction of highway bridge across Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at Summit, Delaware. Public Works.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2190 . . 6-10-55. Authorize modification of general plan for comprehensive development of White River Basin to provide for additional hydroelectric power development and for control of floods. Public Works.

*GORE (D Tenn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 583 . . 1-21-55. Modify improvement plans of Cumberland River to include payment to certain cities for construction of additional water system facilities necessitated by raising of water level of Cumberland River as result of Old Hickory lock and dam project. Public Works.

GORE (D Tenn.) S 1948 . . 2-11-55. Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 2292 . . 6-10-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into additional contract with Yuma County Water Users' Association re payment of construction charges on valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Arizona. Interior.

*HENNINGS (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.) S 56 . . 1-6-55. Authorize construction of certain public works on Mississippi River for protection of St. Louis, Mo. Public Works.

*HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Martin (R Iowa), Dirksen (R Ill.) S 2610 . . 7-22-55. Create Muscatine Bridge Commission and authorize said Commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain and operate bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at or near city of Muscatine, Iowa and town of Drury, Ill. Public Works.

HRUSKA (R Neb.) (by request) S 2286 . . 6-14-55. Provide for construction and operation by Secretary of Interior of Ainsworth unit of Missouri River Basin project. Interior.

HRUSKA (R Neb.) S 2287 . . 6-21-55. Authorize modification of general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Missouri River Basin to provide for improvement of Salt Creek and its tributaries, Nebraska. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 961 . . 2-4-55. Authorize modification of existing projects for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1253 . . 3-2-55. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of toll bridge across Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn. Public Works.

JOHNSON (D Texas) S 1532 . . 3-23-55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of San Felipe Creek, Texas for flood control. Public Works.

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas), S 2117 . . 5-31-55. Authorize purchase of portion of bonds issued by Brazos River Authority, agency of state of Texas, to finance early development by it of water resources of Brazos River Basin, Texas. Public Works.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 180 . . 1-10-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma. Interior.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), Johnson (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 628 . . 1-21-55. Authorize construction of highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Texas and Oklahoma. Public Works.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Carlson (R Kan.) S 730 . . 1-26-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Kansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into compact re interest in and apportionment of waters of Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such states. Interior.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), McClellan (D Ark.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S 731 . . 1-26-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Arkansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into compact re their interests in and apportionment of waters of Arkansas River and tributaries as they affect such states. Interior.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 1002 . . 3-30-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Canton project, Oklahoma, by Secretary of Interior. Interior.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), Ellender (D La.), Long (D La.), McClellan (D Ark.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Daniel (D Texas) S 2360 . . 6-16-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into compact re their interests in, and apportionment of, waters of Red River and its tributaries. Public Works.

*KERR (D Okla.), Chavez (D N.M.), Gore (D Tenn.), Symington (D Mo.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Thurmond (D S.C.), McNamara (D Mich.), Martin (R Pa.), Case (R S.D.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Cotton (R N.H.) S 2374 . . 6-29-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to enter into contracts to furnish water for municipal water supplies from flood control and river and harbor projects. Public Works.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Neely (D W.Va.) S 736 . . 1-26-55. Provide transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.

*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Bible (D Nev.), Malone (R Nev.) S 1391 . . 3-10-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of California and Nevada to negotiate and enter into compact re distribution and use of waters of Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers, Lake Tahoe, and tributaries of such rivers and lake in such states. Interior.

*KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 178 . . 1-10-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain as additions to Central Valley project, California, Trinity River division and San Luis unit of West San Joaquin division. Interior.

*KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 548 . . 1-18-55. Provide financial assistance to Oakdale and South San Joaquin Irrigation Districts, Calif. in construction of Tri-Dam project. Interior.

*KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.), Malone (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) S 611 . . 1-21-55. Provide federal assistance for construction and reconstruction of a highway from Nevada state line across Sierra Nevada Mountains into San Francisco Bay area. Public Works.

*KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 926 . . 2-4-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to construct, operate, and maintain Ventura River reclamation project, California. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 451 . . 1-14-55. Provide for investigation of practicability of constructing new section of Alaska Highway. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1052 . . 2-11-55. Authorize projects for improvement of Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 1782 . . 4-25-55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of Missouri River between Garrison Dam in North Dakota and Sioux City, Iowa, to determine advisability of improving such river for navigation between such points. Public Works.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Gore (D Tenn.), Morse (D Ore), McNamara (D Mich), Neuberger (D Ore.), Langer (R N.D.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn), Jackson (D Wash), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Monroney (D Okla.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Scott (D N.C), Sparkman (D Ala), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 1823 . . 4-26-55. Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power. Public Works.

*LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) S 749 . . 1-26-55. Authorize construction of Mississippi River-Gulf outlet. Public Works.

*LONG (D La.), Clements (D Ky.), Douglas (D Ill.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ellender (D La), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Potter (R Mich.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.), Young (R N.D.) S 1524 . . 3-23-55 Authorize extension of credit to assist municipalities, or other political subdivisions of states, to finance vitally needed public works. Banking and Currency.

LONG (D La.) S 1890 . . 5-4-55. Authorize improvement of Amite River and its tributaries. Public Works.

*McNAMARA (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 2210 . . 6-14-55. Modify project for Saint Marys River, Mich., South Canal, in order to repeal authorization for alteration of International Bridge as part of such project, and authorize Secretary of Army to accomplish such alteration. Foreign Relations.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 1451 . . 3-15-55. Authorize project for improvement of Sammamish River in state of Washington. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1767 . . 4-20-55. Provide for payment to state of Washington by U.S. for cost of replacing and relocating portion of secondary highway of such state which was condemned and taken by U.S. Judiciary.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 2713 . . 7-30-55 Authorize charging of tolls for transit over Manette Bridge in Bremerton, Wash. Public Works.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 463 . . 1-14-55. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of dam and incidental works in main stream of Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. Public Works.

*MALONE (R Nev.), Anderson (D N.M.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Barrett (R Wyo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Bible (D Nev.) S 465 . . 1-14-55. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. Interior.

*MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) S 497 . . 1-18-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California. Interior.

*MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) S 1534 . . 3-23-55. Facilitate construction of drainage works and other minor items on federal reclamation and like projects. Interior.

*MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) S J Res 82 . . 6-22-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute certain contract with Toston Irrigation District, Mont. Interior.

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.), Smith (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.) S 209 . . . . 2-1-55 Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact or agreement between Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and state of New Jersey concerning Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. Public Works.

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Chavez (D N.M.), Case (R S.D.) S 1160 . . 2-22-55. Create Federal Highway Corporation for financing construction of National System of Interstate Highways, amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916, (39 Stat. 355) as amended and supplemented. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1839 . . 4-28-55. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation of interstate compact providing for toll road connecting east and west coasts of U.S. Public Works.

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.) S 2140 . . 6-2-55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey in state of Pennsylvania for purpose of determining possible means of improving water supplies in such state. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2398 . . 7-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to permit state of Pennsylvania to repay to federal government amounts expended on certain federal-aid road construction. Public Works.

*MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.) S 300 . . 1-10-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance by Secretary of Interior of Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado. Interior.

*MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.), Watkins (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah), Malone (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Carlson (R Kan.) S 1668 . . 4-13-55. Provide for designation of highway across Continental Divide as part of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 965 . . 2-4-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to construct certain works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on Beaver Creek watershed in Oklahoma. Agriculture.

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 1318 . . 3-4-55. Authorize construction of highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Texas and Okla. Public Works.

*MORSE (D Ore.) Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Gore (D Tenn.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neely (D W.Va.), Scott (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.,) Symington (D Mo.), Young (R N.D.) S 1333 . . 3-8-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Interior.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S 2254 . . 6-14-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Juniper division of Wapinitia federal reclamation project, Oregon. Interior.

*MUNDT (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Martin (R Iowa), Carlson (R Kan.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Young (R N.D.), Curtis (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.), Thye (R Minn.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 787 . . . 1-27-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into compact for attainment of conservation and development of water resources of Missouri Basin. Interior.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Pastore (D R.I.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1285 . . 3-2-55. Amend Davis-Bacon act re specifications for contracts in excess of $2,000 for public buildings. Labor.

*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.) S 2339 . . 6-27-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to include capacity to serve town of Glendo, Wyo., in storage system to be installed in connection with construction of Glendo Dam and Reservoir. Interior.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 1032 . . 2-11-55. Authorize modification of existing projects for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

*POTTER (R Mich.), McNamara (D Mich), Bricker (R Ohio), Bender (R Ohio) S 1303 . . 2-25-55. Authorize construction of certain flood control improvements on Lake Erie. Public Works.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 2900 . . 5-27-55. Transfer to jurisdiction of Department of Army bridge across Missouri River between Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Kansas and Platte County, Mo., and authorize its removal. Public Works.

SMITH (R Maine) S 1550 . . 3-24-55. Authorize State Highway Commission of state of Maine to construct, maintain and operate free highway bridge across the St. Croix River between Calais, Maine and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada. Public Works.

SMITH (R Maine) S 1551 . . 3-24-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of Short Sands section of York Beach, York County, Maine. Public Works.

SMITH (R Maine) S 1749 . . 4-20-55. Adopt and authorize improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine. Public Works.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 2447 . . 7-11-55. Adopt and authorize project for improvement of Tombigbee River and tributaries, Alabama and Mississippi, for flood control. Public Works.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 2621 . . 7-22-55. Adopt and authorize project for flood control and related purposes on Tombigbee River and tributaries. Public Works.

THURMOND (D S.C.) S 1217 . . 2-25-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to contract with city of McCormick, S.C. for sale of water from Clark Hill Reservoir. Public Works.

THYE (R Minn.) S 151 . . 1-6-55. Authorize projects for improvement of Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

THYE (R Minn.) S 528 . . 1-18-55. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of toll bridge across Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn. Public Works.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 164 . . 1-6-55. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. Interior.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 2733 . . 6-1-55. Provide for repayment to U.S. of certain costs of certain rivers and harbors and flood-control projects. Public Works.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 2750 . . 6-3-55. Amend Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act re making of payments from revenues of Hoover Dam to upper basin states. Interior.

WELKER (R Idaho) S 2251 . . 6-15-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain in upper Snake River Valley, Idaho and Wyoming, Narrows Federal reclamation project and reregulating reservoir below Palisades Dam and Reservoir. Interior.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 171 . . 1-6-55. Authorize modification of existing projects for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1690 . . 4-14-55. Authorize modification of existing project for Port Washington Harbor, Wis. Public Works.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2285 . . 6-21-55. Authorize construction of certain public works for flood control on Eau Galle River, Wis. Public Works.

*WILLIAMS (R Del.), Frear (R Del.) S 2062 . . 5-26-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of channel leading from Indian River Bay to Assawoman Canal known as White's Creek, Del. Public Works.

*WILLIAMS (R Del.), Frear (R Del.) S 2063 . . 5-26-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of channel leading from Indian River Bay via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro, Del. Public Works.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.), S 537 . . 1-18-55. Permit portion of federal funds made available to states for construction or reconstruction of secondary highways to be used by local governmental units for construction or reconstruction of county and township roads. Public Works.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.), S 1530 . . 3-23-55. Change name of reservoir above Garrison Dam and known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake, to Lake Sakakawea. Public Works.

HOUSE

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 6934 . . 6-21-55. Adopt and authorize project for improvement of Tombigbee River and tributaries, Alabama and Mississippi, for flood control. Public Works.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 3203 . . 1-27-55. Authorize construction of highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Texas, and Okla. Public Works.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 4552 . . 3-2-55. Authorize construction of highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Texas and Okla. Public Works.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 5242 . . 3-28-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas to negotiate and enter into compact re interests in, and apportionment of, waters of Red River and its tributaries. Interior.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 6641 . . 6-6-55. Modify project for Denison Reservoir on Red River in Texas and Oklahoma in order to provide for highway bridge across Lake Texoma. Public Works.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 1737 . . 1-10-55. Provide for construction of highway and appurtenances traversing Mississippi Valley. Public Works.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 2542 . . 1-20-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to review reports on Mississippi River (Frontenac), Minn. Public Works.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 5573 . . . . 4-14-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to review reports on Iowa River, Iowa and Minnesota. Public Works.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 4629 . . 3-3-55. Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 4779 . . 3-10-55. Authorize construction of certain flood-control improvements on Lake Erie. Public Works.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 4780 . . 3-10-55. Declare inundation of property because of, or aggravated by, wind, waves or, tidal effects on Great Lakes to be properly within flood-control activities of federal government Public Works.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 3383 . . 2-2-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating project. Interior.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 3384 . . 2-2-55. (By request.) Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating project. Interior.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 5504 . . 4-18-55. Provide for designation of highway across Continental Divide as part of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 31 . . 1-5-55. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 6117 . . . . 5-9-55. Authorize construction of building for Museum of History and Technology for Smithsonian Institution, including preparation of plans and specifications and all other work incidental thereto. Public Works.

AVERY (R Kan.) HR 6550 . . 5-27-55. Transfer to jurisdiction of Department of Army bridge across Missouri River between Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Kansas and Platte County, Mo., and authorize its removal. Public Works.

BALDWIN (R Calif.) HR 7548 . . 7-25-55. Authorize construction of additional works for extension of Contra Costa Canal, feature of Central Valley project, Calif. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 4425 . . 2-25-55. Provide for preliminary flood-control and bank-stabilization examination and survey in Matanuska Valley, Alaska. Public Works.

BASS (D Tenn.) HR 2812 . . 1-24-55. Modify comprehensive plans for improvement of Cumberland River and tributaries to provide for inclusion in such plans for payment of $37,740 to city of Gallatin, Tenn. for cost to such city of construction of additional water system facilities necessitated by raising of water level of Cumberland River. Public Works.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5556 . . 4-14-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of McGirts Creek, Fla., for flood control. Public Works.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 5606 . . 4-18-55. Provide for acquisition of lands by U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Oahe Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota. Interior.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 6000 . . 5-9-55. Provide for development of minimum basic recreational facilities in connection with federal reclamation projects. Interior.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 2552 . . 1-20-55. Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 6995 . . 6-23-55. Modify project for St. Marys River, Mich., South Canal, in order to repeal authorization for alteration of International Bridge as part of such project, and authorize Secretary of Army to accomplish such alteration. Public Works.

BLITCH (D Ga.) HR 6146 . . 5-10-55. Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that federal government shall pay portion of costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation. Agriculture.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 1770 . . 1-10-55. Provide for improvement of waterway between Barataria Bay, La., and Gulf of Mexico. Public Works.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 2557 . . 1-20-55. Authorize construction of Mississippi River-Gulf outlet. Public Works.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3995 . . 2-14-55. Provide that permanent works to protect certain levees from erosion and damage shall be constructed and maintained by U.S. Public Works.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5982 . . 5-3-55. Provide that permanent works to protect certain levees from erosion and damage shall be constructed and maintained by U.S. Public Works.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6181 . . 5-11-55. Authorize construction of Mississippi River-Gulf outlet. Public Works.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 2101 . . 1-13-55. Provide for examination and survey of Wright's Creek, N.C. Public Works.

BOWLER (D Ill.) HR 3216 . . 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 30-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

BOYLE (D Ill.) HR 1772 . . 1-10-55. Authorize Illinois and sanitary district of Chicago to help control lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

BOYLE (D Ill.) HR 3221 . . 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on three-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 5241 . . 3-28-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas to negotiate and enter into compact re interests in, and apportionment of, waters of Red River and its tributaries. Interior.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4722 . . 3-8-55. Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949 to eliminate one-year limitation on period of leases of space for federal agencies in D.C. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 234 . . 1-5-55. Revise the federal-aid highway laws of U.S. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 2114 . . 1-13-55. Provide for preparation of plans and specifications for museum building for Smithsonian Institution. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 3839 . . 2-10-55. Amend section 2 of act of March 2, 1945, pertaining to Columbia River at Bonneville, Ore. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 3878 . . 2-10-55. Amend section 5 of Flood Control Act of Aug. 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood control work. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 4260 . . 2-22-55. Create federal highway corporation for financing construction of national system of interstate highways, amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355) as amended and supplemented. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 4983 . . 3-15-55. Amend act of June 21, 1940, as amended, re alteration of certain bridges over navigable water to change method by which apportionment of total cost is made. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 4980 . . 3-16-55. Provide for operation and maintenance of certain flood control projects by local interests. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 5706 . . 4-20-55. Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 5960 . . 5-3-55. Authorize appropriations for completing construction of Inter-American Highway. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 6769 . . 6-13-55. Amend act entitled "Act to provide better facilities for enforcement of customs and immigration laws," to increase amounts authorized to be expended. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 144 . . . . 2-16-55. Authorize and direct Committee on Public Works to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within jurisdiction of such committee under clause 15 of rule XI of the Rules of the House. Rules.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) H Res 147 . . 2-17-55. Provide funds for expenses of investigations and studies authorized by H Res 144. Administration.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 3463 . . 2-2-55. Require express approval of Congress before any irrigation project whose estimated cost is more than $5 million shall be commenced. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 4723 . . 3-8-55. Amend Reclamation Project Act of 1939 removing authorization of projects by Secretary of Interior. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) **HR 6147** . . 5-10-55. Declare that beneficial consumptive uses of waters of western streams shall be superior to their use for navigation. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) **HR 6620** . . 6-2-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain in Upper Snake River Valley, Idaho and Wyoming, Narrows federal reclamation project and reregulating reservoir below Palisades Dam and Reservoir. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) **HR 7850** . . 8-2-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Little Wood River reclamation project, Idaho. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) **HR 5305** . . 4-13-55. Change name of reservoir above Garrison Dam and known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake, to Lake Sakakawea. Public Works.

BURLESON (D Texas) **HR 2819** . . . 1-24-55. Authorize purchase of portion of bonds issued by Brazos River Authority an agency of state of Texas, to finance early development by it of water resources of Brazos Basin, Texas. Public Works.

BYRNE (D Pa.) **HR 1556** . . 1-6-55. Offset declining employment with federal assistance to states and local governments with projects re public facilities and improvements. Public Works.

BYRNES (R Wis.) **HR 254** . . 1-5-55. Provide that when proposed dam across any navigable waters and pool caused by dam will be located entirely within one state, a license or permit must be granted by state for construction of dam. Commerce.

CANNON (D Mo.) **HR 749** . . 1-5-55. Authorize payment of damages to landowners of certain drainage districts in Missouri, arising from construction and operation of navigation pools in the Mississippi. Public Works.

CANNON (D Mo.) **HR 750** . . 1-5-55. Provide for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing Mississippi Valley. Public Works.

CANNON (D Mo.) **HR 5332** . . 3-30-55. Authorize remedial works and measures to prevent silting of Sandy Slough in Lincoln County, Mo. Public Works.

CARLYLE (D N.C.) **HR 5312** . . 3-29-55. Authorize appropriation of $5 million to repair hurricane damage along coast of North Carolina. Public Works.

CARRIGG (R Pa.) **HR 77** . . 1-5-55. Provide for temporary measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage and other purposes. Interior and Insular Affairs.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) **HR 412** . . 1-5-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance by Secretary of Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado. Interior.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) **HR 5362** . . . 3-30-55. Authorize construction of certain public works for flood control and other purposes on Purgatoire River in Colorado. Public Works.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) **HR 5558** . . 4-14-55. Provide for designation of highway across Continental Divide as part of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) **HR 6427** . . . 5-24-55. Authorize reconstruction, enlargement, and extension of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. Public Works.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 3222** . . 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

CHURCH (R Ill.) **HR 5819** . . 4-25-55. Modify Waukegan Harbor, Illinois, project by eliminating certain requirements. Public Works.

COON (R Ore.) **HR 1779** . . 1-10-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Juniper division of Wapinitia federal reclamation project. Oregon. Interior.

COON (R Ore.) **HR 3573** . . 2-3-55. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation of compact relating to waters of Klamath River by states of Oregon and California. Interior.

COON (R Ore.) **HR 5729** . . 4-21-55. Provide for cooperation in financing and prosecuting early development of John Day project on Columbia River, Oregon and Washington, for navigation, irrigation, flood control, and power production. Public Works.

COON (R Ore.) **HR 7013** . . . 7-26-55. Authorize construction by Secretary of Interior of upper division of Baker project, Ore. Interior.

COON (R Ore.) **HR 7726** . . 7-29-55. Authorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Crooked River federal reclamation project, Oregon. Interior.

COOPER (D Tenn.) **HR 63** . . . 1-5-55. Amend act entitled "An act for control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries." Public Works.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) **HR 4056** . . . . 2-16-55. Provide for construction of certain flood-control works along east bank of Mill River near New Haven, Conn. Public Works.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) **HR 4057** . . 2-16-55. Provide for determination by Board of Engineers for rivers and harbors of advisability of modifying existing project at New Haven Harbor, Conn. in view of changed shipping and economic conditions. Public Works.

CURTIS (R Mo.) **HR 88** . . 1-5-55. Authorize construction of certain public works on Mississippi River for protection of St. Louis, Mo. Public Works.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) **HR 5878** . . 4-27-55. Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power. Public Works.

DAWSON (R Utah) **HR 270** . . 1-5-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects. Interior.

DAWSON (D Ill.) **HR 2211** . . 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 2-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) **HR 4364** . . 2-24-55. Create federal highway corporation for financing contruction of national system of interstate highways, amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented. Public Works.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) **HR 7720** . . 7-29-55. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

DENTON (D Ind.) **HR 4796** . . 3-10-55. Provide that Secretary of Army shall review reports on Pigeon Creek, Ind. to determine feasibility of constructing flood-control reservoir. Public Works.

DENTON (D Ind.) **HR 6253** . . 5-16-55. Provide for annual audit of accounts of White County Bridge Commission. Public Works.

DENTON (D Ind.) **H Res 244** . . 5-16-55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of financial condition of White County Bridge Commission. Rules.

DINGELL (D Mich.) **HR 18** . . 1-5-55. Provide for system of cross-country super-highways. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) **HR 19** . . . 1-5-55. Provide that a portion of manufacturers' excise tax on gasoline be set aside and used exclusively for purposes of Federal-Aid Road Act. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) **HR 20** . . . 1-5-55. Increase usefulness of St. Lawrence Seaway by increasing width and depth of certain locks and connecting waterways in Great Lakes to permit oceangoing vessels to reach all Great Lakes ports. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) **HR 3894** . . . 2-10-55. Increase usefulness of St. Lawrence seaway by increasing width and depth of certain locks, increasing controlling depth of channels and canals, and by providing for deepening of certain connecting waterways in Great Lakes area so as to permit oceangoing vessels using such seaway to reach all the Great Lakes ports. Public Works.

DIXON (R Utah) **HR 4262** . . 2-22-55. Authorize certain improvement of Weber Basin, Utah for flood control. Public Works.

DIXON (R Utah) **HR 5635** . . 4-19-55. Provide for designation of highway between Echo Junction, Utah and Ogden, Utah as part of National System of Interstate Highways. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **HR 235** . . 1-5-55. Revise the federal-aid highway laws of U.S. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **HR 417** . . 1-5-55. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 re terms and conditions to be contained in contracts for sale of power. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **HR 419** . . 1-5-55. Rescind authorization for construction of Libby Dam project, Montana. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **HR 420** . . 1-5-55. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and River, authorize construction of certain works of improvement on that river for power purposes, and further the interests of national security by authorizing prompt development of such works for power purposes. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **HR 660** . . 1-5-55. Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **HR 2120** . . 1-13-55. Authorize Secretary of Army to review reports on Clinton River (Red Run) Mich. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **HR 4261** . . 2-22-55. Create Federal highway corporation for financing construction of national system of interstate highways, amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355) as amended and supplemented. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) **HR 7494** . . 7-20-55. Provide for completion and financing of national system of interstate highways uniformly throughout nation in interest of defense, travel, and commerce; amend Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented. Public Works.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) **HR 356** . . 1-5-55. Provide for programs of public facilities construction which will stimulate employment in areas having substantial surplus of labor. Public Works.

DORN (D S.C.) **HR 4436** . . 2-25-55. Make provision re sale of water from Clark Hill Reservoir to city McCormick, S.C. Public Works.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 1787** . . . 1-10-55. Grant consent of Congress to Kansas and Oklahoma to enter compact re interests in waters of Arkansas River. Public Works.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 1788** . . . 1-10-55. Grant consent of Congress to Arkansas and Oklahoma to enter compact re interests in waters of Arkansas River. Public Works.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) **HR 5820** . . 4-25-55. Change name of Hulah Dam and Hulah Reservoir, located on Caney River, a tributary of Verdigris River, to Lake O' the Osages Dam and Lake O' the Osages, respectively. Public Works.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 370** . . 1-5-55. Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, (39 Stat. 355) as amended and supplemented to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 6517** . . 5-26-55. Check growth of unemployment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments for construction of needed public works and public improvements. Public Works.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) **HR 7232** . . 7-11-55. Adopt and authorize project for improvement of Tombigbee River and tributaries, Alabama and Mississippi, for flood control. Public Works.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) **HR 4062** . . 3-7-55. Provide for flood control, irrigation and navigation in Williamette River Basin by providing for construction, operation and maintenance of power facilities and appurtenances at Cougar Dam and Reservoir, Green Peter Dam and Reservoir, and White Bridge Dam and Reregulating Reservoir. Public Works.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 101** . . 1-5-55. Amend sec. 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 re administration by Secretary of Interior. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 102** . . 1-5-55. Amend section 9 (d) of Reclamation Project Act of 1939 re repayment period. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 103** . . 1-5-55. Provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 104** . . 1-5-55. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 105** . . 1-5-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain as additions to the Central Valley project, Calif., Trinity River division and San Luis unit of West San Joaquin division. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 510** . . 1-5-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to maintain Sacramento River Channel in conjunction with operation and maintenance of Central Valley project. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 2386** . . 1-17-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of hydroelectric project on Toulumne River, Calif. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 2583** . . 1-20-55. Provide federal assistance for construction and reconstruction of highway from Nevada state line across Sierra Nevada Mountains into San Francisco Bay area. Public Works.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 3427** . . 2-2-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Ventura River reclamation project, Calif. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 3587** . . 2-3-55. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation of compact re waters of Klamath River by states of Oregon and California. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 4663** . . 3-7-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Trinity River Division, Central Valley project, Calif., under federal reclamation laws. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 5881** . . 4-27-55. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) **HR 6643** . . 6-6-55. Amend reclamation laws to provide that excess lands acquired by foreclosure or inheritance may receive water temporarily for 5 years. Interior.

EVINS (D Tenn.) **HR 2844** . . 1-24-55. Modify comprehensive plan for improvement of Cumberland River and Tributaries to provide for inclusion in such plans for payment of specific amounts to certain cities for construction of additional water-system facilities necessitated by raising of water level of Cumberland River as result of construction of Old Hickory lock and dam project. Public Works.

FALLON (D Md.) **HR 2127** . . 1-13-55. Revise federal-aid highway laws of U.S. Public Works.

FALLON (D Md.) **HR 5023** . . 4-28-55. Authorize certain sums to be appropriated immediately for completion of construction of Inter-American Highway. Public Works.

FALLON (D Md.) **HR 7072** . . 6-28-55. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 7474 ... 7-19-55. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

FENTON (R Pa.) HR 38 ... 1-5-55. Provide for temporary measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage. Interior.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 2836 ... 1-24-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects. Interior.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 6644 ... 6-6-55. Provide preliminary examination and survey of Hammonds Cove, entrance to Locust Point Harbor, Long Island Sound, N.Y. Public Works.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 5247 ... 3-28-55. Facilitate construction of drainage works and other minor items on federal reclamation and like projects. Appropriations.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 2291 ... 1-17-55. Provide for temporary measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage. Interior.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 7000 ... 6-29-55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public Works.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4166 ... 3-2-55. Amend Davis-Bacon Act re specifications for contract in excess of $2,000 for public buildings. Labor.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 2589 ... 1-30-55. Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

FORD (R Mich.) H J Res 38 ... 1-5-55. Create Great Lakes Water Level Commission. Public Works.

GAVIN (R Pa.) HR 7136 ... 6-30-55. Authorize improvement of North Fork Creek, Red Bank Creek and Sandy Lick Creek at and in vicinity of Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa. Public Works.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 3313 ... 1-31-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Kansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into compact re their interests in and apportionment of waters of Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such states. Public Works.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 4519 ... 3-1-55. Create federal highway corporation for financing construction of national system of interstate highways, and amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355) as amended. Public Works.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 6256 ... 5-16-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Kansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such states. Public Works.

GORDON (D Ill.) HR 1569 ... 1-6-55. Acquire site and prepare plans for building to house Wicker Park postal station in Chicago, Ill. Public Works.

GORDON (D Ill.) HR 3217 ... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 3225 ... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 4730 ... 3-8-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Interior.

GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 7787 ... 8-1-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain as additions to Central Valley project, Calif., Trinity River division and San Luis Reservoir, San Luis-West Side Canal, the Avenal Gap Reservoir, the Antelope Plain Canal (West San Joaquin division) and the Santa Clara-San Benito unit. Interior.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 3013 ... 1-25-55. Provide for construction of distribution systems by irrigation districts in Central Valley project. Interior.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 3431 ... 2-2-55. Provide for construction of San Luis Reservoir, San Luis West Side Canal, Avenal Gap Reservoir, and Antelope Plain Canal, Central Valley project, Calif. Interior.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 3432 ... 2-2-55. Provide for construction of San Luis Reservoir and San Luis West Side Canal, Central Valley project, California, and to direct Secretary of Interior to develop and file with Congress a planning and feasibility report of Avenal Gap Reservoir and Antelope Plain Canal. Interior.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 5476 ... 4-4-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain as additions to Central Valley project, California, Trinity River division and San Luis Reservoir, San Luis-West Side Canal, Avenal Gap Reservoir, and Antelope Plain Canal, West San Joaquin division. Interior.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 1706 ... 1-10-55. Establish National Superhighway Commission to plan and survey for construction of a national superhighway system. Public Works.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 4361 ... 2-24-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control and for other purposes" approved Sept. 3, 1954. Public Works.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 5251 ... 3-28-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into compact re interests in, and apportionment of, waters of Red River and its tributaries. Interior.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 6434 ... 5-24-55. Authorize Administrator of General Services to assist in planning and financing construction of county agricultural buildings. Public Works.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 2294 ... 1-20-55. Authorize construction of Mississippi River-gulf outlet. Public Works.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 5802 ... 4-21-55. Modify project for intracoastal waterway in vicinity of Algiers at New Orleans, La. Public Works.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 6300 ... 5-17-55. Authorize construction of Mississippi River-Gulf outlet. Public Works.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 5467 ... 4-14-55. Provide for designation of highway across Continental Divide as part of national system of interstate highways. Public Works.

HOFFMAN (R Ill.) HR 3219 ... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 109 ... 1-5-55. Grant the consent of Congress to the states of Colo., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., N.D., S.D., and Wyo. to negotiate compact re Missouri Basin. Interior.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 1894 ... 1-10-55. Authorize survey and investigation re location of Ferry County Highway, paralleling Lake Roosevelt, Columbia Basin. Interior.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 5847 ... 4-26-55. Establish a Columbia Interstate Commission for purposes of flood control and prevention. Public Works.

HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 7357 ... 7-25-55. Authorize extension of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors breakwater. Public Works.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 523 ... 1-5-55. Provide financial assistance to Oakdale and South San Joaquin Irrigation Districts, California, in construction of Tri-Dam project. Interior.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 6746 ... 6-9-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Folsom south unit, American River Division, Central Valley project, in California. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 6989 ... 6-22-55. Provide for improvement of Eau Galle River, Wis., for flood control. Public Works.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 1577 ... 1-6-55. Provide for federal cooperation in non-federal water-facility projects. Agriculture.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 3449 ... 2-2-55. Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended, and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways. Public Works.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 6110 ... 5-9-55. Authorize construction of building for Museum of History and Technology for Smithsonian Institution, including preparation of plans and specifications and all other work incidental thereto. Public Works.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 6410 ... 5-23-55. Authorize construction of building for Museum of History and Technology for Smithsonian Institution, including preparation of plans and specifications and all other work incidental thereto. Public Works.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 6329 ... 5-26-55. Authorize construction of certain public works on Mississippi River for protection of St. Louis, Mo. Public Works.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 7092 ... 6-29-55. Provide for improvement of Mississippi River at and in vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., for flood control. Public Works.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Con Res 7 ... 1-5-55. Request International Joint Commission to amend its order of approval of St. Lawrence power project to specify range of water levels to be maintained in Lake Ontario. Public Works.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 2145 ... 1-13-55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public Works.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 449 ... 1-5-55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair facilities and improvements. Public Works.

KILGORE (D Texas) HR 2064 ... 1-25-55. Authorize E. B. Reyna, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate toll bridge across Rio Grande at or near Los Ebanos, Texas. Foreign Affairs.

KING (D Pa.) HR 4734 ... 3-8-55. Amend provisions of River and Harbor Act of 1954 which authorize Secretary of Army to reimburse local interests for work done on dredging project at Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif., during period ending on July 1, 1953, by extending that period of Nov. 7, 1953. Public Works.

KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) HR 2014 ... 1-11-55. Authorize state of Illinois and sanitary district of Chicago under direction of Secretary of Army to help control lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) HR 3215 ... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and sanitary district of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 4630 ... 3-3-55. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of toll bridge across Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minn. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 549 ... 1-5-55. Appropriate money for improvement of Merrimack River from its mouth to Lawrence, Mass. Appropriations.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 553 ... 1-5-55. Authorize federal loans to assist local communities in building modern industrial plants in labor surplus areas. Public Works.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 820 ... 1-5-55. Create Federal Unemployment Relief Administration to relieve unemployment by providing work on local public improvement and maintenance projects. Public Works.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 7561 ... 7-25-55. Authorize Secretary of Army, acting through Corps of Engineers, to undertake certain public works and grant compensation for certain property damages as result of construction of Oahe, Gavins Point, and Fort Randall Dams and Reservoir projects, Missouri River. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 230 ... 1-5-55. Provide for construction of customhouse building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 231 ... 1-5-55. Provide for construction of post-office garage building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 232 ... 1-5-55. Provide for extension and remodeling of Terminal Annex Post Office at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4662 ... 3-7-55. Authorize General Services Administration to construct new federal office building at Los Angeles, Calif. on land now owned or hereafter acquired by U.S. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4663 ... 3-7-55. Amend section 101 of River and Harbor Act of 1954, approved Sept. 3, 1954 (ch 1264, P L No. 780 83rd Cong.) to extend time for work done by local interests on dredging project at Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif., authorizing Secretary of Army to make reimbursement therefor. Public Works.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4665 ... 3-7-55. Provide for purchase of site for new federal office building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 7021 ... 6-27-55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of Indian River Bay Channel via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro, Del., for navigation and flood control. Public Works.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 2907 ... 2-10-55. Authorize appropriation of $5 million to repair hurricane damage along coast of South Carolina from Georgetown to Cherry Grove Beach. Public Works.

McVEY (R Ill.) HR 3214 ... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 462 ... 1-5-55. Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 463 ... 1-5-55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public Works.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 2223 ... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing water diversion from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 5430 ... 3-31-55. Authorize construction of Shelbyville Reservoir on Kaskaskia River in Illinois. Public Works.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 5824 ... 4-25-55. Assist states in providing for construction of municipal lakes, ponds and reservoirs. Interior.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 7810 ... 8-1-55. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 4720 ... 3-8-55. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam

on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Interior.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 4371 .... 2-24-55. Amend Federal Highway Act to increase amount paid by federal government for construction and maintenance of certain highways. Public Works.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) HR 6148 ... 5-10-55. Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that federal government shall pay portion of costs of certain works of improvement constructed for purposes of water conservation. Agriculture.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 6651 ... 6-6-55. Permit construction of certain public works on Great Lakes for flood control, and for protection from high water levels. Public Works.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4740 .... 3-9-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 6268 .... 5-16-55. Facilitate construction of drainage works and other minor items on federal reclamation and like projects. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) H J Res 353 ..... 6-23-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute certain contract with Toston Irrigation District, Mont. Interior.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 382 .... 1-5-55. Authorize Secretary of Army in certain cases to undertake small river and harbor improvement projects not specifically authorized by Congress. Public Works.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 384 .... 1-5-55. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal agencies in federal projects. Interior.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 4484 ... 3-28-55. Provide federal cooperation with Nebraska Mid-State Reclamation District, Neb. in construction of mid-state project. Interior.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 5749 ... 4-20-55. Provide for construction and operation by Secretary of Interior of Ainsworth unit of Missouri River Basin project. Interior.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7154 ... 7-1-55. Reauthorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Farwell unit, Neb., of Missouri River Basin project. Interior.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7365 .... 7-13-55. Authorize modification of general comprehensive plan of improvement for Missouri River Basin to include certain flood-control works in Gering Valley, Neb. Public Works.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7435 .... 7-18-55. Reauthorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Farwell unit, Neb., of Missouri River Basin project. Interior.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 143 .... 1-5-55. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls, authorize construction for power purposes on Niagara River, and authorize prompt development of such works in interest of national security. Public Works.

MINSHALL (R Ohio) HR 4524 ... 3-1-55. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction of breakwater for protection of the Cleveland, Lakewood, Rocky River, and Bay Village, Ohio, shore of Lake Erie. Public Works.

MOLLOHAN (D W. Va.) HR 385 .. 1-5-55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public Works.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3453 .... 3-3-55. Authorize construction of bridge over Port Allen-Indian Village Canal in West Baton Rouge Parish, La. Public Works.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3684 .... 3-7-55. Make ineffective certain requirement of local cooperation re river and harbor project on Pearl River, Miss. below Jackson. Public Works.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3722 .... 3-7-55. Assist certain classes of municipalities to finance vitally needed and specific types of public works by providing for guaranty by U.S. of approved bonds hereafter issued by these municipalities. Ways and Means.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 6110 .... 5-9-55. Authorize improvement of Amite River and its tributaries. Public Works.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 6441 .... 5-24-55. Provide that levee shall be constructed and maintained by U.S. along north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, La. Public Works.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 3686 .... 3-7-55. Provide federal assistance for construction and reconstruction of highway from Nevada state line across Sierra Nevada Mountains into San Francisco Bay area. Public Works.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 4447 .... 3-25-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain as additions to Central Valley project, Calif., Trinity River division and San Luis unit of West San Joaquin division. Interior.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 5433 .... 3-31-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Folsom South unit, American River Division, Central Valley project, in California. Interior.

MURRAY (D Ill.) HR 2825 .... 1-11-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago under direction of Secretary of Army to help control lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

MURRAY (D Ill.) HR 3213 .... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

NELSON (R Maine) HR 4639 .... 3-7-55. Adopt and authorize improvement of Rockland Harbor, Maine. Public Works.

NORBLAD (R Ore.) HR 5723 .... 4-20-55. Provide for designation of U.S. Highway No. 101 as part of the National System of Interstate Highways.

O'BRIEN (D Ill.) HR 3210 .... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 1827 .... 1-10-55. Authorize Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago to control lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water to Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 3213 .... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 6005 .... 6-1-55. Provide for protection of shores of U.S. against erosion. Public Works.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 2930 .... 2-10-55. Provide for maintenance of a 9-foot channel in Minnesota River, Minn. from mile 14.3 to its mouth. Public Works.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 158 .... 1-5-55. Authorize modification of existing projects for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 4362 .... 2-24-55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control and for other purposes" approved Sept. 3, 1954. Public Works.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 5259 .... 3-29-55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas to negotiate and enter into compact re interests in, and apportionment of, waters of Red River and its tributaries. Interior.

PATMAN (D Texas) H J Res 339 ..... 6-9-55. Modify authorized project for Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir, Texas, and provide for local cash contribution for water supply feature of that reservoir. Public Works.

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 7814 .... 8-1-55. Make provision re reconstruction and improvement of existing bridge and construction of adjacent new bridge by Washington Toll Bridge Authority extending across Port Washington Narrows at Bremerton, Wash., and grouping and operating said bridges and imposition of tolls in connection therewith. Public Works.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 1829 .... 1-10-55. Authorize construction of certain public works for navigation and flood control on Big Sandy River and Tug and Levisa Forks. Public Works.

PFOST (D Idaho) HR 4370 .... 2-22-55. Provide for construction of water-filtration plant at Bonners Ferry, Idaho. Agriculture.

PFOST (D Idaho) HR 4719 .... 3-8-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Interior.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 2873 .... 1-24-55. Authorize purchase of portion of bonds issued by Brazos River Authority an agency of state of Texas, to finance early development by it of water resources of Brazos Basin, Texas. Public Works.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 3234 .... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5377 .... 3-30-55. Authorize immediate construction of certain works of improvement on Niagara River for power purposes. Public Works.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 2182 .... 1-13-55. Authorize modification of existing projects for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 3653 .... 1-20-55. Provide loans for cost of improving distribution system of Salt River reclamation project, Arizona, for purpose of conserving water resources. Interior.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 5141 .... 3-22-55. Provide that existing project at Charleston Harbor shall be modified to include dredging of additional portion of Shem Creek. Public Works.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 4015 .... 2-14-55. Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355) as amended and supplemented re moneys expended on Highway 103 shall be returned to federal government and highway shall be operated as toll road by state of Colorado. Public Works.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 4488 .... 2-28-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects. Interior.

RUTHERFORD (D Texas) HR 5518 .... 4-13-55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of Rio Grande and its tributaries in Texas at Fort Hancock, Hudspeth County, Texas and vicinity in interest of flood control, drainage and allied purposes. Public Works.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 849 .... 1-5-55. Provide for programs of public facilities construction which will stimulate employment in areas having a substantial surplus of labor. Public Works.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) H J Res 128 .... 1-13-55. Revoke certain reclamation projects for which construction funds have not been appropriated. Interior.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 7459 .... 7-29-55. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 2225 .... 1-27-55. Provide for adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for Demopolis lock and dam, Alabama, by the reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to former owners thereof. Public Works.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) HR 3220 .... 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) HR 1610 .... 1-6-55. Authorize additional funds for carrying out provisions of sec. 6 of Defense Highway Act of 1941 re highway access roads and national defense. Public Works.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 3439 .... 1-17-55. Authorize improved entrance and channel for Pensacola Bay, Fla. Public Works.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 7083 .... 7-28-55. Authorize reexamination of report on Pensacola Bay, Fla. Public Works.

SISK (D Calif.) HR 2677 .... 1-20-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain as additions to Central Valley project, Calif., Trinity River division and San Luis unit of West San Joaquin division. Interior.

SISK (D Calif.) HR 6006 .... 5-5-55. Authorize modification of project for flood protection on San Joaquin River and tributaries, Calif. Public Works.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 3005 .... 2-8-55. Provide that in construction of reservoirs by U.S. consideration shall be given to future development of such reservoirs and surrounding area for recreational purposes. Public Works.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 6021 .... 2-14-55. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark. Public Works.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 6417 .... 5-23-55. Revise and reenact act entitled "Act authorizing Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission, its public successors or public assigns, to construct, maintain and operate bridge across Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark.," approved May 17, 1939. Public Works.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 192 .... 1-5-55. Amend Public Law 536, 79th Congress, sec 10 of the Flood Control Act, July 24, 1946 re maintenance of power pool at certain elevation. Public Works.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 196 .... 1-5-55. Provide a system of transcontinental superhighways. Public Works.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 3804 .... 2-8-55. Provide transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 4315 .... 2-23-55. Provide grants to municipalities in those states which are parties to Ohio River Valley sanitation compact to aid in construction of sewage treatment works to prevent pollution of waters in Ohio River Basin and tributaries, such as Monongahela River. Public Works.

STEED (D Okla.) H J Res 113 .... 1-19-55. Establish Highway Finance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 2830 .... 1-11-55. Authorize construction of certain public works on Mississippi River for protection of St. Louis, Mo. Public Works.

TEAGUE (R Calif.) HR 1488 .... 1-5-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Ventura River reclamation project. Interior.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 7086 .... 7-25-55. Increase storage capacity of Whitney Dam and Reservoir and make available 50,000 acre-feet of water from reservoir for domestic and industrial uses. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 204 .... 1-5-55. Assist certain classes of municipalities to finance needed and specific public works by providing U.S. guaranty of approved bonds issued by these municipalities. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 6713 .... 6-9-55. Authorize extension of credit to assist municipalities, or other political subdivisions of states, to finance vitally needed public works. Banking and Currency.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 7270 .... 7-13-55. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 7942 .... 7-21-55. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways.

Public Works.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 4307 . . . 2-23-55. Amend joint resolution of May 17, 1930, to provide for construction and maintenance of National Collection of Fine Arts Museum on site set aside for art gallery thereunder. Public Works.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 6123 . . . 5-9-55. Authorize construction within Grand Teton National Park of alternate route to U.S. Highway No. 89 also numbered U.S. 187 and U.S. 26 and conveyance thereof to state of Wyoming. Interior.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 206 . . . 1-5-55. Grant consent to Arkansas and Oklahoma to negotiate compact re waters of Arkansas River. Public Works.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 851 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize modification of general plan for comprehensive development of White River Basin to provide for additional hydroelectric power development, and for control of floods. Public Works.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 6069 . . . 5-5-55. Promote and establish policy and procedure for development of water resources of lakes, rivers and streams. Public Works.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) H J Res 165 . . . . . 1-24-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Army to confer with certain municipal officials and others to work out method of preventing certain lake levels from dropping excessively because of use hydroelectric generators. Public Works.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 5143 . . . 3-23-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Buttes Dam and Reservoir and Safford Valley improvements project on Gila River, Ariz. and Charleston Dam and Tucson aqueduct on San Pedro River, tributary of Gila River. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 6940 . . . 6-21-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into additional contract with Yuma County Water Users' Association re payment of construction charges on valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Ariz. Interior.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 7572 . . . 7-25-55. Authorize extension of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors breakwater. Public Works.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 7573 . . . 7-25-55. Authorize construction of shore protective works in vicinity of Oceanside, Calif. Public Works.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 4110 . . . 2-16-55. Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 860 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for programs of public facilities construction which will stimulate employment in areas having substantial surplus of labor. Public Works.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 2444 . . . 1-17-55. Provide for temporary measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage. Interior.

WEAVER (R Neb.) HR 4360 . . . 2-23-55. Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb., as unit of Missouri River Basin project. Interior.

WEAVER (R Neb.) HR 4702 . . . 3-7-55. Authorize modification of flood-control project for Missouri River Agricultural Levee Unit 513-513-R, Richardson County, Neb. Public Works.

WEAVER (R Neb.) HR 6942 . . . 6-21-55. Authorize modification of general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Missouri River Basin to provide for improvement of Salt Creek, and its tributaries, Neb. Public Works.

WEAVER (R Neb.) HR 7219 . . . 7-7-55. Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb., and construction by Secretary of Army of Wilson Dam and Reservoir, Kan., as units of Missouri River Basin project. Interior.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 2937 . . . 1-11-55. Authorize improvement of Sammamish River, Wash. Public Works.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 1854 . . . 1-10-55. Authorize construction of highways and facilities within boundaries of Government-owned lands. Public Works.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 1858 . . . 1-10-55. Provide for construction of highway and appurtenances traversing Mississippi Valley. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 219 . . . . . 1-5-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Canton reclamation project, Oklahoma, by Secretary of Interior. Interior.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 360 . . . . . 1-5-55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to construct certain works of improvement for runoff and water-flow retardation, and soil erosion prevention on Beaver Creek watershed in Oklahoma. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 361 . . . . . 1-5-55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of Beaver Creek watershed, Oklahoma, for purposes of runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 365 . . . . . 1-5-55. Extend watershed programs authorized in section 13 of Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 369 . . . . . 1-5-55. Establish temporary commission to investigate costs and effects of watershed programs for flood control in agricultural watersheds. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 810 . . . . . 1-5-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma. Interior.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 6150 . . . . . 5-10-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Canton project, Okla. by Secretary of Interior. Interior.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 3607 . . . 1-20-55. Establish Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on Missouri River, its tributaries and watershed, to prevent floods; reclaim and irrigate lands; encourage agriculture; stimulate industrial expansion; develop low-cost hydroelectric power; promote navigation; increase recreational possibilities; protect wildlife; strengthen national defense. Public Works.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 5977 . . . 5-3-55. Provide transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 2451 . . . 1-17-55. Direct Secretary of Army to complete survey of Kickapoo flood area and appropriate $25,000 for such purposes. Public Works.

WRIGHT (D Texas) HR 7000 . . . 7-20-55. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 314 . . . 1-5-55. Authorize state of Illinois and sanitary district of Chicago under direction of Secretary of Army to help control lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 3218 . . . 1-27-55. Authorize state of Illinois and sanitary district of Chicago, under direction of Secretary of Army, to test on 3-year basis effect of increasing diversion of water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3148 . . . 1-26-55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of dam and incidental works in main stream of Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3404 . . . 2-2-55. Provide federal assistance for construction and reconstruction of highway from Nevada state line across Sierra-Nevada Mountains into the San Francisco Bay area. Public Works.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3817 . . . 2-8-55. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. Interior.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 6068 . . . 5-4-55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California. Interior.

Taxes and Tariffs

SENATE

BEALL (R Md.) S 335 . . . 1-14-55. Permit accelerated amortization for federal income-tax purposes of facilities constructed to relieve unemployment. Judiciary.

BENDER (R Ohio) S 856 . . . 1-20-55. Provide for payments by federal government to states or local taxing units adversely affected by federal acquisition, ownership, or use of defense production facilities and provide for taxation of certain federal properties. Government Operations.

BUSH (R Conn.) S 1657 . . . 4-13-55. Authorize taxation of certain federal property by state and local tax authorities and provide for payment by federal agencies of sums in lieu of taxes re certain other federal property. Government Operations.

*CARLSON (R Kan.), Thye (R Minn.) S 1236 . . . 3-8-55. Provide for refund or credit for tax on gasoline used or resold for certain farm equipment. Finance.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2436 . . . 7-11-55. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to prescribe regulations re qualifications of persons who assist taxpayers in determination of their federal tax liabilities. Finance.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1360 . . . 3-9-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refunds to farmers of amounts of tax paid on gasoline used by them in farming operations. Finance.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 316 . . . 1-10-55. Establish separate custom collection district comprising state of New Mexico. Finance.

*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Hennings (D Mo.) S 2262 . . . 6-23-55. Allow individuals to deduct for federal income tax purposes not to exceed $100 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective federal offices. Finance.

COTTON (R N.H.) S 1485 . . . 3-18-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce amount of income tax payable in case of individual 65 years of age or over who sells his home and does not acquire new one. Finance.

CURTIS (R Neb.) S 793 . . . 1-28-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that federal tax lien shall not be valid, as against holder of mechanic's lien until notice of such tax lien has been duly filed. Finance.

CURTIS (R Neb.) S 1854 . . . 4-28-55. Permit amounts paid motor-carrier transportation systems as compensation for possession or control of such systems by U.S. to be attributed, for income tax purposes, to period of such possession or control. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1200 . . . 2-25-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for maximum manufacturers' excise tax on leases of certain truck trailers. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 1969 . . . 5-13-55. Remove manufacturers' excise tax on electric flatirons and electric ironers. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2548 . . . 7-14-55. Exempt shipments of livestock from tax on transportation of property. Finance.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2549 . . . 7-14-55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on household type equipment. Finance.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 1877 . . . 5-3-55. Grant additional income-tax exemption to taxpayer supporting dependent who is blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled. Finance.

*FLANDERS (R Vt.), Ives (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.) S 2700 . . . 7-30-55. Provide deductions for gifts to nonprofit voluntary health insurance plans. Finance.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1188 . . . 2-23-55. Provide that tax on transportation of persons shall apply only if amount paid for transportation exceeds $1. Finance.

FREAR (D Del.) S 1850 . . . 4-26-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow deduction under federal estate tax for certain death taxes imposed by state on bequests or devices for public, charitable and religious uses. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1068 . . . 3-11-55. Allow certain persons to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for meals and lodging when employed away from home. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1281 . . . 3-3-55. Exempt from tax billiard and pool tables maintained by religious organizations if no charge is made for their use. Finance.

*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 1586 . . . 3-28-55. Establish general policy and procedures re payments in lieu of taxes to state and local governments on account of federal real property and tangible personal property. Government Operations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1856 . . . 5-2-55. Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove discrimination against retired members of armed forces of U.S. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2488 . . . 7-20-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow deduction for certain expenses incurred by taxpayer for care of his children while his wife is physically or mentally incapable of caring for such children. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 596 . . . 1-21-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for preservation of records. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 835 . . . 1-28-55. Amend Federal Unemployment Tax Act re compensation. Finance.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.), Langer (R N.D.) S 957 . . . . . 2-4-55. Permit any taxpayer who provides home for any foster child placed in his home by licensed agency to treat such child as dependent for federal income-tax purposes. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1246 . . . 2-28-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prohibit deduction of expenses or losses incurred in illegal wagering. Finance.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 2390 . . . 6-30-55. Consent to taxation of certain federal property by state and local tax authorities to provide for payment to such authorities of sums in lieu of taxes re certain other federal property. Government Operations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 275 . . . 1-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to increase individual exemption for income-tax purposes from $600 to $1,000. Finance.

LONG (D La.) S 1898 . . . 5-4-55. Allow credit of $7 against manufacturers' excise tax in case of ultra high frequency television receiving sets. Finance.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1157 . . . 2-21-55. Terminate withholding of Oregon state income tax from wages of certain residents of state of Washington who are employed by Corps of Engineers at Bonneville Dam. Finance.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 494 . . . 1-14-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re encouragement of imports into U.S. and organization of foreign trade authority. Finance.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1722 . . . 4-18-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re giving Tariff Commission the necessary latitude to adjust tariffs on basis of fair and reasonable competition. Finance.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 2754 . . . 8-5-55. Authorize taxation of certain federal real property by state and local tax authorities. Government Operations.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 827 . . . 2-1-55. Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code re unlimited deduction for charitable and other contributions. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 840 . . . 2-1-55. Make temporary provision for payment of taxes, or making of payments in lieu of taxes with respect to certain real estate held by government corporations or transferred by them to other government agencies. Government Operations.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 962 . . . 2-4-55. Increase specific amounts which are exempt from tax on transportation of persons

from amounts which do not exceed 35 cents to amounts which do not exceed 76 cents. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1134 . . 3-31-55. Establish seperate rates of excise tax on automotive glass. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1365 . . 3-8-55. Amend section 4081 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re imposition of tax upon lubricating oils and amend section 6416 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re overpayments of tax. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1602 . . . 4-14-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt transportation by air taxi from tax on transportation of persons. Finance.

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Dirksen (R Ill.) S 2000 . . . 5-19-55. Remove manufacturers' excise tax from sales of certain component parts for use in other manufactured articles, and confine to entertainment type equipment tax on radio and television apparatus. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2066 . . 5-25-55. Amend section 115 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re distributions in kind. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2645 . . . 7-27-55. Abate taxes on distilled spirits stolen from customs bonded warehouse. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2695 . . 7-30-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re foreign-tax credit for United Kingdom income tax paid with respect to royalties and other like amounts. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 919 . . 2-4-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Finance.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 726 . . 1-26-55. Amend paragraph 1513 of Tariff Act of 1930 re toy marbles. Finance.

NEUBERGER (D Ore.) S 1771 . . 4-21-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase tax on gasoline, diesel fuel and special motor fuels from 2 cents to 3 cents. Finance.

PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1478 . . 3-16-55. Provide for refund or credit of internal revenue taxes and customs duties paid on distilled spirits and wines lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by health authorities as result of hurricanes of 1954. Judiciary.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 17 . . 1-6-55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, buses, trailers, tires and tubes, and automobile parts and accessories. Finance.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 2377 . . 6-30-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes re certain real property transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other government departments. Government Operations.

*PURTELL (R Conn.), Bush (R Conn.) S 1117 . . 2-18-55. Amend section 162 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deduction of trade or business expenses. Finance.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 618 . . 1-21-55. Provide for reimbursement of Lancaster, Mass., for loss of taxes on property acquired by U.S. for military use. Judiciary.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 1845 . . 4-29-55. Provide for discharge of tax liens on certain real property deeded to U.S.A. subject to unpaid taxes. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 339 . . 1-11-55. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Finance.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1024 . . 2-9-55. Amend section 5701 (b) (2) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to adjust rates of tax on cigars. Finance.

*SMITH (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.) S 916 . . 2-4-55. Provide that compensation of federal officer or employee shall be subject to state tax only in state where he is domiciled. Finance.

*THURMOND (D S.C.), George (D Ga.), Aiken (R Vt.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bricker (R Ohio), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Cotton (R N.H.), Daniel (D Texas), Duff (R Pa.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Ellender (D La.), Ervin (D S.C.), Flanders (R Vt.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green (D R.I.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Long (D La.), Martin (R Iowa), Martin (R Pa.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Smith (R Maine), Thye (R Minn.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Curtis (R Neb.), Mundt (R S.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Symington (D Mo.), Mouroney (D Okla.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.) S Res 121 . . 7-1-55. Direct Tariff Commission to make investigation of effects of tariff agreements entered into at GATT Conference at Geneva on domestic textile industry. Finance.

*THYE (R Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.) S 904 . . . 2-8-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Finance.

THYE (R Minn.) S 2207 . . 6-14-55. Provide that admissions to certain historical pageants conducted in connection with public celebrations of historical events shall be exempt from admissions tax. Finance.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 1786 . . 4-25-55. Permit states to tax wine and distilled spirits purchased on, or for delivery into, military reservations and other federal areas, unless purchased for use or resale by U.S. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1778 . . 4-25-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30 percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. Finance.

*WILEY (R Wis.), Curtis (R Neb.), Long (D La.), Hruska (R Neb.) S 1896 . . 5-4-55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on motorcycles. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2497 . . 7-12-55. Allow individuals to deduct for federal income-tax purposes not to exceed $50 a year of political contributions made to candidates for elective federal offices. Finance.

*WILLIAMS (R Del.), Potter (R Mich.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S Res 24 . . 1-14-55. Express sense of Senate that marking of tax forms being mailed to taxpayers with colored stripes to designate amount of taxpayers' liability is violation of intent of section 7213 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Finance.

*YOUNG (R N.D.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 1468 . . . 3-16-55. Provide for payment to farmers of amount of tax paid on gasoline used by them in farming. Finance.

HOUSE

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 6830 . . 6-15-55. Provide that manufacturers' excise tax on mechanical pencils and pens shall not apply to pencils and pens manufactured to retail at $1 or less. Ways and Means.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 7721 . . 7-29-55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on pencils and pens. Ways and Means.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 2891 . . 1-24-55. Increase from $600 to $1,000 personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness). Ways and Means.

ADAIR (R Ind.) HR 5854 . . 5-3-55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on gasoline and retailers' excise tax on special fuels. Ways and Means.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 24 . . 1-5-55. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer and spouse, and additional exemptions for old age or blindness, from $600 to $1,000, and increase exemption for dependent from $600 to $900. Ways and Means.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 53 . . 1-5-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that value of imported hops be computed, for purposes of determining applicable rate of duty, as of date of purchase. Ways and Means.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 55 . . 1-5-55. Provide additional exemption for income-tax purposes in case of scoutmasters. Ways and Means.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 6097 . . 6-20-55. Amend section 313 (b) of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to permit substitution for drawback purposes, of domestic crude petroleum for imported crude petroleum. Ways and Means.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 7304 . . 7-13-55. Fix effective date of section 613, 172 (a), and 172 (b) (2) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Ways and Means.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 7748 . . 7-30-55. Repeal federal gasoline tax. Ways and Means.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 3032 . . 2-7-55. Amend certain subsections of subchapter B of chapter 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Ways and Means.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 4166 . . 3-17-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit employees to deduct their contributions under private unemployment compensation disability benefit plans where such contributions are in lieu of contributions otherwise required by state law. Ways and Means.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 1730 . . . 1-10-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to remove restrictions on importation of feathers of wild birds for use in manufacture of artificial flies for fishing. Ways and Means.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 3874 . . 3-10-55. Provide additional exemption for income-tax purposes for taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. Ways and Means.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 4907 . . 3-15-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional exemption for taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself, and additional exemption for taxpayer supporting dependent who is blind or physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. Ways and Means.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 5032 . . 3-17-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deduction in certain cases for disabled veterans who replace automobiles furnished by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Ways and Means.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 5394 . . 3-24-55. Withhold compensation of federal employees for purposes of income taxes imposed by certain incorporated political subdivisions of states and territories. Ways and Means.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 5553 . . 4-14-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from manufacturers' excise tax certain automobiles furnished without charge to schools for use in driver-training programs. Ways and Means.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 6212 . . 5-12-55. Amend section 214 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (re expenses for care of certain dependents) re taxpayers whose wives are physically or mentally incapable of caring for themselves. Ways and Means.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 2207 . . 1-24-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on selective basis, regulate flow of imported articles on basis of fair competition with domestic articles. Ways and Means.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 6289 . . 5-17-55. Repeal excise tax on transportation of coal. Ways and Means.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 7054 . . 6-28-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers. Ways and Means.

BALDWIN (R Calif.) HR 7417 . . 7-19-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to transfer casein from dutiable list to free list. Ways and Means.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 2964 . . 1-25-55. Make provision for income tax treatment of corporations which shift manufacturing operations from continental U.S. to Puerto Rico to avoid federal income taxes. Ways and Means.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 7068 . . . 6-27-55. Amend Public Law 587 by permitting withholding by federal government from wages of employees certain taxes imposed by municipalities. Ways and Means.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 3941 . . . 1-27-55. Provide for income-tax refunds for taxable year 1949. Ways and Means.

BELCHER (R Okla.) HR 5344 . . . 3-28-55. Make provision re income-tax treatment where taxpayer recovers substantial amount held by another under claim of right. Ways and Means.

BELL (D Texas) HR 6711 . . 6-8-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 so as to increase duty imposed on importation of broom corn. Ways and Means.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 2838 . . 1-3-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that time for filing nonincorporate income-tax returns shall be May 15 in lieu of April 15. Ways and Means.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 2998 . . . 1-13-55. Insure that reductions in manufacturers' excise tax on automobiles and other motor vehicles, and on parts and accessories therefor, which are scheduled for April 1, 1955 will take effect on such date. Ways and Means.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 3653 . . 2-7-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of amorphous graphite. Ways and Means.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 3675 . . 2-10-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 5786 . . 4-21-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that, in case of motor vehicles, lien for federal taxes shall not be valid as against mortgagee, pledgee or purchaser who has no notice or knowledge of existence of such lien. Ways and Means.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 7750 . . 7-30-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to apply same duty to wheat unfit for human consumption as applies to all other wheat. Ways and Means.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 7751 . . 7-30-55. Reduce individual income taxes and certain excise taxes and provide that the 52 percent rate of income tax on corporations shall drop to 50 percent on April 1, 1956. Ways and Means.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 3276 . . 2-10-55. Allow certain persons to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for meals and lodging when employed away from home. Ways and Means.

BLITCH (D Ga.) HR 4784 . . 3-10-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide revised rate of duty on jute backing for tufted rugs and carpets. Ways and Means.

BLITCH (D Ga.) HR 7324 . . 7-21-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to reduce rate of duty on jute yarn when used wholly in manufacture of backing for tufted rugs and carpets. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 2333 . . 1-20-55. Amend section 502 (f) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939, as amended by section 223 of Revenue Act of 1950, re use of corporation property by shareholder. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 2815 . . 1-24-55. Encourage equity investments through tax incentives. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 2946 . . 1-25-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small business by increasing amount which is exempt from surtax on corporate taxable income. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 3745 . . 2-8-55. Remove excise tax on musical instruments. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 4821 . . 3-3-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide 30 percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5184 . . . 3-23-55. Grant

additional income-tax exemption to taxpayer supporting dependent who is blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5330 ... 3-30-55. Amend section 304 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deduction for amortization of bond discount for acquiring corporation. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5331 ... 3-30-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide 23 percent depletion rate for bauxite if from deposits in western hemisphere. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5447 ... 4-19-55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on motorcycles. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5960 ... 5-3-55. Amend section 101 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re income-tax treatment of certain life insurance proceeds payable to surviving children of insured. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5961 ... 5-3-55. Amend section 115 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re distributions in kind. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6179 ... 5-11-55. Amend section 115 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re distributions in kind. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6180 ... 5-11-55. Amend section 1231 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re definition of nondepreciable real property held by a corporation for more than 30 years. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6712 ... 6-8-55. Amend section 1237 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain corporations, public utilities and certain acquired property. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6723 ... 6-8-55. Provide for carryback and carryover of foreign-tax credit. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 7000 ... 6-27-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re special rule for loans. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 7997 ... 8-1-55. Provide that transportation of mollusk shells (including clam and oyster shells) from point of extraction to dockside shall be taken into account in computing percentage depletion. Ways and Means.

BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 7630 ... 7-27-55. Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in the brewing industry. Ways and Means.

BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) HR 502 ... 1-5-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that duty on refractory grade bauxite shall be $1 per ton. Ways and Means.

BOLTON, O.P. (R Ohio) HR 2011 ... 2-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove limitations on amount of medical and dental expenses which may be deducted, to permit taxpayers using the standard deduction to deduct such expenses. Ways and Means.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 2161 ... 1-13-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage by establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 4223 ... 3-18-55. Increase normal tax and surtax exemption and exemption for dependents from $600 to $1,000. Ways and Means.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 604 ... 1-6-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to make clear that admissions tax does not apply to initiation fees and dues paid to Knife and Fork Clubs. Ways and Means.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 365 ... 1-6-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that annuities received under Civil Service Retirement Act shall be exempt from income tax. Ways and Means.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 746 ... 1-6-55. Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that annuities received under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall be exempt from income tax. Ways and Means.

BURLESON (D Texas) HR 2220 ... 1-24-55. Amend section 4521 of Internal Revenue Code to prevent contraction of tax base from which federal revenues are derived. Ways and Means.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 2547 ... 1-30-55. Amend paragraph 1513 of Tariff Act of 1930 re toy marbles. Ways and Means.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 6975 ... 6-22-55. Amend paragraph 1513 of Tariff Act of 1930 re toy marbles. Ways and Means.

BYRD (D W.Va.) HR 7301 ... 7-13-55. Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 900 at Institute, W.Va. Armed Services.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 1537 ... 1-6-55. Amend sec. 1701 of Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to planetariums, museums, or educational institutions. Ways and Means.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 1538 ... 1-6-55. Amend chapter 1, sub-chapter C, of Internal Revenue Code re treatment works amortization deduction (combatting air pollution). Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 235 ... 1-5-55. Provide for refund of federal tax paid on gasoline where gasoline is destroyed by fire or other casualty while held for resale by jobber, wholesaler, or retail dealer. Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 237 ... 1-5-55. Amend section 112 (n) (8) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that in certain cases of sale or exchange of taxpayer's residence, certain periods of limitation shall not run against taxpayer while he is on extended active duty in armed forces. Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 5707 ... 4-30-55. Amend chapter 1 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain investments by dealers in real estate. Ways and Means.

CANFIELD (R N.J.) HR 3407 ... 2-2-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers who are severely disabled to deduct certain transportation expenses. Ways and Means.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 625 ... 1-5-55. Provide for adjustment of tolls to be charged by the Wayland Special Road District No. 1 of Clark County, Missouri, for toll bridge across Des Moines River near Saint Francisville, Missouri. Public Works.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 362 ... 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to reduce rate of tax applicable to distilled spirits. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 363 ... 1-5-55. Amend section 2679 (b) of Internal Revenue Code re distilled spirits in internal revenue bonded warehouses. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3750 ... 3-8-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7851 ... 8-2-55. Exempt fine arts programs from admissions tax. Ways and Means.

CHASE (R Neb.) HR 7419 ... 7-18-55. Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry. Ways and Means.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 2569 ... 1-20-55. Increase from $600 to $1,000 income-tax exemption allowed taxpayer for dependent and $1,200 for dependent child (until said child reaches 21 years of age) while attending any business school, college, or university. Ways and Means.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5048 ... 3-18-55. Exempt farm transportation from tax. Ways and Means.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5537 ... 4-14-55. Amend section 542 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re definition of personal holding company. Ways and Means.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 3412 ... 2-2-55. Continue until close of June 30, 1956, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 3413 ... 2-2-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities shall not apply to amounts paid for installation of equipment. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 4835 ... 3-10-55. Provide for refund or credit for tax on gasoline used or resold for certain farm equipment. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 6328 ... 5-18-55. Exempt from duty under paragraph 1551 of Tariff Act of 1930 certain motion-picture film imported into Puerto Rico. Ways and Means.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 264 ... 1-5-55. Amend section 1001, paragraph 412 of Tariff Act of 1930 re hardboard. Ways and Means.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 265 ... 1-5-55. Provide for ad valorem duty on importation of shrimp. Ways and Means.

COON (R Ore.) HR 7687 ... 7-20-55. Repeal federal gasoline tax. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 1 ... 1-5-55. Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 2340 ... 1-17-55. Amend subsec. (a) of sec. 7237 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by deleting reference to subpart C of part I in first sentence thereof. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 3980 ... 2-14-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that retirement systems for members of armed forces shall be considered public retirement systems as defined in section 37 (f). Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 4200 ... 2-19-55. Provide one-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 4210 ... 3-22-55. Provide 1-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates and provide $20 credit against individual income tax for each personal exemption. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 6725 ... 3-8-55. Repeal sections 452 and 462 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re prepaid income and reserves for estimated expenses. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 5530 ... 4-14-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re administration of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 5539 ... 4-14-55. Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of armed forces of U.S. on duty abroad. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 5560 ... 4-14-55. Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into U.S. under government orders. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 5696 ... 4-20-55. Continue until close of June 30, 1958 suspension of certain import taxes on copper. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 6040 ... 5-5-55. Amend certain administrative provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 and repeal obsolete provisions of customs laws. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 6853 ... 6-15-55. Amend section 7511 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt diplomatic officers and employees of foreign states from payment of internal revenue taxes on imported articles. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 6992 ... 6-23-55. Extend for 1 year existing temporary increase in public debt limit. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 7206 ... 7-7-55. Eliminate claims of immunity from state and local taxes based on contracts with U.S. or its agencies or instrumentalities. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 7466 ... 7-19-55. Amend paragraph 367 of Tariff Act of 1930 which defines substitutes for jewels in imported watch movements. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 7715 ... 7-29-55. Provide lower rate of tax on certain business income from foreign sources and postpone tax on income from foreign branches until withdrawn from country where earned. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 23 ... 1-5-55. Assist individuals to provide financial security upon retirement and make provisions for surviving members of their families by allowing income-tax reduction for premiums paid on annuity and life-insurance contracts. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 266 ... 1-5-55. Provide that certain amounts expended by individuals for purchase of non-interest bearing U.S. bonds may be deducted in computing net income. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 267 ... 1-5-55. Permit postponement of income tax re portion of earned net income paid to restricted retirement fund. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 2574 ... 2-3-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 647 ... 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code re computation of net capital loss and gain. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3321 ... 2-8-55. Make provision re withholding, for purposes of income tax imposed by certain cities on compensation of federal employees. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3337 ... 2-10-55. Exempt from tax amount paid for admissions to certain rodeos. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3338 ... 2-10-55. Exempt from tax, assessments paid by club members for capital improvements. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3339 ... 2-10-55. Repeal certain manufacturers excise taxes on electric, gas, and oil appliances. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3391 ... 2-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow longer period for claiming refund or credit of income tax where claim is based upon judicial decision affecting tax liability in a similar case. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3392 ... 2-10-55. Protect farmers and other persons who are required to treat patronage dividends as income for federal income-tax purposes by providing for collection of income tax at source on such dividends. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3393 ... 2-10-55. Amend section 213 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit deduction of medical expenses without regard to maximum limitations of existing law. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 4802 ... 3-14-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax transportation of persons to and from Mexico, to and from Central America, and to and from West Indies. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 7857 ... 6-28-55. Make provision re income-tax treatment where taxpayer recovers a substantial amount held by another under claim of right. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 7182 ... 7-6-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to terminate for future construction deductions for amortization of emergency facilities and grain-storage facilities. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 7202 ... 7-7-55. Make provision re taxation of income of insurance companies. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 7247 ... 7-11-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of gain in certain railroad reorganizations. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 7837 ... 8-3-55. Provide for averaging taxable income. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 1780 ... 1-10-55. Provide tax equity through taxation of cooperative corporations to provide tax

credits for recipients of dividends from genuine cooperatives. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 4793 ... 3-10-55. Provide tax equity through taxation of cooperative corporations and provide for tax credits for recipients of dividends from genuine cooperatives. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) H J Res 248 ... 3-8-55. Provide tax equity through taxation of cooperative corporations and provide tax credits for recipients of dividends from genuine cooperatives. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 2116 ... 1-13-55. Provide basis for income-tax purposes of property held by surviving joint tenants and surviving tenants by entirety. Ways and Means.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 5365 ... 3-30-55. Make provision re imposition of tax on importation of lead and zinc. Ways and Means.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 4795 ... 3-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline which is used to operate or propel farm equipment. Ways and Means.

DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) HR 1781 ... 1-10-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for payment of taxes or payments in lieu of taxes re real property transferred from government corporations to other agencies of federal government. Government Operations.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 10 ... 1-5-55. Repeal provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 granting special income-tax treatment for dividends received by individuals, and increase amount of each personal exemption allowed by such code as a deduction for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 2279 ... 1-20-55. Repeal 3 cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 2280 ... 1-20-55. Grant additional income-tax exemptions and deductions to taxpayers who are permanently disabled and allow additional income-tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting dependents who are permanently disabled. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 5286 ... 3-24-55. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to prescribe regulations re qualifications of persons who assist taxpayers in determination of federal tax liabilities. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 5713 ... 4-20-55. Make provision re status of certain organizations as tax-exempt organizations under section 101 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Ways and Means.

DODD (D Conn.) HR 5714 ... 4-20-55. Amend section 162 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deduction of trade or business expenses. Ways and Means.

DODD (D Conn.) HR 5879 ... 4-27-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide partial tax credit for certain payments made to public or private educational institution of higher education. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 273 ... 1-5-55. Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 2005 ... 1-26-55. Grant additional income-tax exemption to taxpayer supporting a dependent who is permanently handicapped. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3096 ... 1-26-55. Provide additional income-tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3098 ... 1-26-55. Grant exemption from income tax in case of retirement annuities and pensions. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3101 ... 1-26-55. Impose five percent federal excise tax in case of parimutuel betting on horse and dog races and other events. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3102 ... 1-26-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase deductions for personal exemptions. Ways and Means.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 1783 ... 1-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to authorize refund of manufacturers' excise taxes paid on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively for agricultural purposes. Ways and Means.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 761 ... 1-5-55. Amend section 124 of Internal Revenue Code to permit amortization deductions for tax purposes for emergency production facilities set up between Dec. 31, 1939 and Sept. 30, 1945, if such facilities were necessary for national defense. Ways and Means.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 1785 ... 1-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code so certain gains and losses re contracts for sale of real property, or re mortgages on real property, shall be capital gains and losses. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 7184 ... 7-6-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes re certain real property transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other government departments. Government Operations.

DORN (D S.C.) HR 5656 ... 4-19-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on transportation of property shall not apply to transportation of certain farm commodities and livestock from farm to market. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 2124 ... 1-13-55. Amend section 4233 (a) (4) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply in case of admissions to privately operated swimming pools, skating rinks, and other places providing facilities for physical exercise. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 2387 ... 1-17-55. Amend section 4061 (b) of Internal Revenue Code to provide that excise tax on automotive windshields, side windows, and rear windows be imposed on square-foot basis. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 5367 ... 3-30-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize determination of tax on distilled spirits when they are withdrawn from internal revenue bonded warehouse without regard to date of original entry for deposit. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 5965 ... 5-3-55. Amend internal revenue laws to allow deduction under federal estate tax for certain death taxes imposed by state upon bequests or devices for public, charitable and religious uses. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 7012 ... 6-27-55. Amend section 209 (a) of Technical Changes Act of 1953 re taxes paid on insurance policies by estates of deceased persons. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 7123 ... 6-30-55. Amend PL 587 by permitting withholding by federal government from wages of employees of certain taxes imposed by municipalities. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 7675 ... 7-29-53. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at 11th Annual Instrument-Automation (International) Conference and Exhibit, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff. Ways and Means.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 4515 ... 3-1-55. Increase depletion rate on thenardite. Ways and Means.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 5419 ... 3-31-55. Provide for imposition of tax on importation of lead and zinc. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 425 ... 1-5-55. Provide that permanently disabled individuals (including the blind) who are under 65 be entitled to same tax treatment of their medical expenses as they would be entitled if they were 65, and grant permanently disabled individuals an additional tax exemption. Ways and Means.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 5131 ... 3-23-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re automobile parts and accessories. Ways and Means.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 275 ... 1-5-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose duty on importation of montan wax produced in certain Communist-controlled countries or produced from raw materials originating in such countries. Ways and Means.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4883 ... 3-14-55. Establish general policy re payments to state and local governments on account of federal real property and tangible personal property by providing for taxation of certain federal property and for payments in connection with certain other federal property. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 7670 ... 7-29-55. Repeal tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

FASCELL (D Fla.) HR 437 ... 1-5-55. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

FASCELL (D Fla.) HR 7147 ... 7-1-55. Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry. Ways and Means.

FASCELL (D Fla.) HR 7510 ... 7-20-55. Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 515 ... 1-5-55. Grant exemption from income tax in case of retirement annuities and pensions. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3763 ... 2-9-55. Allow parent, under certain circumstances to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for care of children while parent is working. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3765 ... 2-9-55. Provide additional income-tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3766 ... 2-9-55. Provide additional income-tax exemption to taxpayer supporting dependent who is permanently handicapped. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 4063 ... 2-16-55. Grant exemption from income tax in case of retirement annuities and pensions. Ways and Means.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 4003 ... 2-14-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for education of his children. Ways and Means.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 7013 ... 6-27-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, promote thrift, and stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 3768 ... 2-9-55. Repeal excise tax on transportation of coal. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6431 ... 5-24-55. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer for himself and his spouse, and additional exemptions for old age or blindness, from $600 to $1,000, and increase exemption for dependent from $600 to $800. Ways and Means.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 4123 ... 3-16-55. Provide for refund of federal excise tax on distilled spirits lost or damaged by hurricanes of 1954. Judiciary.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 5349 ... 3-28-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refund or credit of internal revenue taxes and custom duties paid on distilled spirits and wines lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by health authorities as result of hurricanes of 1954. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 4285 ... 2-22-55. Amend paragraph 1004 (a) of Tariff Act of 1930 re importation of certain yarns. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 4295 ... 2-22-55. Amend section 2402 (a) of Internal Revenue Code re aromatic cachous. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 4449 ... 2-25-55. Amend section 25 (b) (3) of Internal Revenue Code to include dependents in Republic of Philippines. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5368 ... 3-30-55. Amend paragraph 1004 (a) of Tariff Act of 1930 re importation of certain yarns. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 4068 ... 3-7-55. Amend section 4021 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re aromatic cachous. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5894 ... 4-29-55. Provide for refund of certain estate taxes. Judiciary.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 6395 ... 5-1-55. Amend certain provisions of law re estate tax re refunds in case of property transferred by decedent dying between Nov. 11, 1935, and Jan. 30, 1940. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 7148 ... 7-1-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide personal exemption re certain dependents in Republic of Philippines. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 2388 ... 1-17-55. Provide deduction for income-tax purposes of losses and certain other expenses caused by abnormally high water levels in Great Lakes. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 2394 ... 1-17-55. Allow deduction for income-tax purposes of expenses for transportation to and from work in case of disabled individual. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 2839 ... 1-24-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain tuition payments be treated as charitable contributions. Ways and Means.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 376 ... 1-5-55. Increase from $600 to $800 personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer including exemption for spouse, dependent and additional exemption for old age or blindness. Ways and Means.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 1795 ... 1-10-55. Increase amount of articles acquired abroad by residents of U.S. which may be brought in country without payment of duty. Ways and Means.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) HR 4568 ... 3-2-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide 30 percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. Ways and Means.

FRIEDEL (D Md.) HR 1796 ... 1-10-55. Increase personal income tax exemptions of taxpayer, including exemptions for spouse, dependents, old age and blindness, from $600 to $800. Ways and Means.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 3113 ... 1-26-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 3114 ... 1-26-55. Amend section 127 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and other statutes re deduction of war losses. Ways and Means.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 3773 ... 2-8-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum alloys.

GARY (D Va.) HR 665 ... 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deduction from gross income for losses sustained by voluntary demolition of building, acquired with intent to demolish, if land is to be used in business. Ways and Means.

GARY (D Va.) (by request) HR 5345 ... 4-14-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, effective for taxable years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1955, to provide deduction from gross income for depreciation of buildings owned by all classes of federal income-tax payers engaged in trade or business, originally acquired for demolition purposes but subsequently used or rented for period of more than 6 months in one or more taxable years. Ways and Means.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 3314 ... 1-31-55. Exempt states and political subdivisions

thereof from tax on conveyances. Ways and Means.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 4480 ... 2-28-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to authorize refund of manufacturers' excise taxes paid on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively for agricultural purposes. Ways and Means.

GORDON (D Ill.) HR 7188 ... 7-6-55. Amend section 4216 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for constructive sale price upon which to compute excise tax in certain cases where article is sold other than at first general level of distribution of industry. Ways and Means.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 2286 ... 1-30-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, promote thrift, and stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 3386 ... 2-3-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 4679 ... 3-7-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that taxpayer may deduct amounts paid to acquire, improve, or repair home to extent that such amounts do not exceed 5 percent of his adjusted gross income for taxable year. Ways and Means.

HALEY (D Fla.) HR 2403 ... 1-17-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to change gross income limitation on allowance of exemptions for dependents to an adjusted gross income limitation. Ways and Means.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 1799 ... 1-10-55. Provide for deduction and credit of contributions or subscription charges to prepayment health service plans for purposes of federal income tax. Ways and Means.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 2075 ... 1-25-55. Require approval by Congress of executive agreements re reduction of tariff rates before same become effective. Ways and Means.

HARRISON (D Va.) HR 4671 ... 3-7-55. Amend certain provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 re import duties on wool. Ways and Means.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 2537 ... 1-20-55. Provide for public accountability by tax-exempt organizations. Ways and Means.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 3776 ... 2-8-55. Provide for information required from certain tax-exempt organizations. Ways and Means.

HAYS (D Ohio) H Res 87 ... 1-5-55. Create special committee to investigate educational and philanthropic foundations exempt from federal income taxation. Rules.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 2404 ... 1-17-55. Provide for tax treatment to be afforded under section 117 (j) (3) of Internal Revenue Code in certain cases involving sale, exchange or conversion of land with unharvested crops thereon. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 3000 ... 2-10-55. Amend section 5701 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to adjust rates of tax on cigars. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 4731 ... 3-8-55. Make provision re tax treatment to be afforded under section 117 (j) (3) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 in certain cases involving sale, exchange or conversion of land with unharvested crops thereon. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 4894 ... 3-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to authorize refund of manufacturers' excise taxes paid on gasoline used exclusively for non-highway purposes. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7060 ... 6-20-55. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7060 ... 6-20-55. Amend section 4141 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal manufacturers' excise tax on phonograph records. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7282 ... 7-13-55. Make provision re allowance of credits for dividends received, for dividends paid, and for Western Hemisphere trade corporation in computing alternative tax of corporation re its capital gains. Ways and Means.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 2976 ... 1-25-55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on musical instruments. Ways and Means.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 3778 ... 2-8-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit accelerated amortization of certain devices and equipment for collection at source of atmospheric pollutants and contaminants. Ways and Means.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 4073 ... 6-22-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide partial tax credit for certain payments made to public or private educational institutions of higher education. Ways and Means.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 523 ... 1-5-55. Amend chapter 1, sub-chapter C, of Internal Revenue Code re treatment works special amortization deduction. Ways and Means.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 6579 ... 5-31-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow deduction for interest and taxes paid by taxpayer for his spouse or for dependent. Ways and Means.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 1574 ... 1-6-55. Repeal tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 2400 ... 1-17-55. Establish general policy re payments to state and local governments on account of federal real property and tangible personal property by providing for taxation of certain federal property and for payments in connection with certain other federal property. Interior.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 5336 ... 3-30-55. Amend section 312 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deduction for medical, dental, etc., expenses to remove limitation based on 3 percent of adjusted gross income, maximum limitations, and where the taxpayer or his spouse is 65 years of age or over, limitation on amounts paid for medicine and drugs. Ways and Means.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 3427 ... 2-2-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for maximum manufacturers' excise tax on leases of certain automobile utility trailers. Ways and Means.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 4070 ... 2-16-55. Exempt ultrahigh frequency television receiving sets from federal excise tax. Ways and Means.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 4539 ... 3-1-55. Increase depletion rate on thenardite. Ways and Means.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 6163 ... 5-9-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax relief to livestock growers who are forced to sell their herds because of drought. Ways and Means.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 7014 ... 6-27-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code re tax treatment where taxpayer recovers amounts held by another under claim of right. Ways and Means.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 7171 ... 7-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for exclusion from gross income in certain cases of indebtedness discharged 20 years or more after date on which it was incurred. Ways and Means.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 7300 ... 7-13-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re tax treatment of income received from patent infringement suits. Ways and Means.

JACKSON (R Calif.) HR 4444 ... 3-25-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide partial tax credit for certain payments made to public or private educational institution or higher education. Ways and Means.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 7015 ... 6-27-55. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 709 ... 1-5-55. Provide that declaration of attorney or agent executed by person who prepares an estate tax return need not state that it is executed under penalties of perjury and need not imply an expression of opinion as to value of items listed in return. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 4929 ... 3-15-55. Amend act of Oct. 19, 1940 entitled "An act to assist states in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes". Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 6041 ... 5-5-55. Amend certain administrative provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 and repeal obsolete provisions of customs laws. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 6886 ... 6-16-55. Amend act of Oct. 19, 1940, entitled "Act to assist states in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes," re filing of statements by distributors in state into which cigarette shipments are made. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 7150 ... 7-1-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for exclusion from gross income in certain cases of indebtedness discharged 20 years or more after date on which it was incurred. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 7151 ... 7-1-55. Amend section 503 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re tax treatment of loans. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 7430 ... 7-18-55. Amend paragraph 367 of Tariff Act of 1930 re substitutes for jewels. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 7467 ... 7-19-55. Amend paragraph 367 of Tariff Act of 1930 which defines substitutes for jewels in imported watch movements. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 1805 ... 1-10-55. Provide limitation on application of sec. 691, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and sec. 126, Internal Revenue Code of 1939, to prevent confiscatory double taxation of livestock and crops of estates of deceased farmers. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 2141 ... 1-13-55. Modify tax on effervescent wines. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 3673 ... 2-7-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re marital deduction under federal estate taxes. Ways and Means.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 3378 ... 4-14-55. Amend paragraph 207 and schedule 16 of Tariff Act of 1930 re crude or not refined bauxite. Ways and Means.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 335 ... 1-5-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain church robes and vestments shall be exempt from duty. Ways and Means.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 4200 ... 2-18-55. Increase from $600 to $700 personal-income-tax exemptions of taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, exemption for dependent and additional exemption for old age or blindness). Ways and Means.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 6200 ... 5-17-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re unmanufactured mica and mica films and split, tings. Ways and Means.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 7160 ... 7-1-55. Clarify jurisdiction of tax court in abnormality relief cases arising under World War II Excess Profits Tax Act. Ways and Means.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 7747 ... 7-20-55. Provide tax relief to a charitable foundation and contributors thereto. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 526 ... 1-5-55. Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements under sec. 350 of Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 3117 ... 1-26-55. Add new section 274 to Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide revenue and eliminate unfair competition by denying deduction for amounts paid by private industrial or commercial organization to state or local government for use of property acquired or improved by government by issuing industrial development bonds. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 3118 ... 1-26-55. Amend section 7851 (a) (1) (A) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deficiency notice mailed to taxpayer. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 4263 ... 3-16-55. Amend section 1233 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and section 117 (1) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re arbitrage operations in securities. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 6680 ... 6-7-55. Provide for carryback and carryover of foreign tax credit. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 7634 ... 7-27-55. Provide that amounts which do not exceed 61 cents shall be exempt from tax imposed upon amounts paid for transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 672 ... 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 2143 ... 1-13-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 5210 ... 3-24-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to promote diversified ownership of domestic corporations by encouraging small investors to buy stock and reinvest dividends. Ways and Means.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 5211 ... 3-24-55. Exempt from federal income tax dividends paid by regulated investment companies whose income is derived entirely from tax-exempt government obligations. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 785 ... 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, promote thrift, and stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 786 ... 1-5-55. Provide for taxation by states and their political subdivisions of certain real properties owned by U.S. or its agencies. Interior.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 787 ... 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code so taxes imposed under federal old-age and survivors insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who have attained age of 65. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 796 ... 1-5-55. Provide for credit of subscription charges or insurance premiums re health or medical service plans or programs, or health or medical insurance for purposes of federal income tax. Ways and Means.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 891 ... 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide for a deduction for income-tax purposes of necessary expenses for transportation to and from work for certain disabled war veterans. Ways and Means.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 2413 ... 1-17-55. Amend section 25 (b) (3) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939, re definition of dependent. Ways and Means.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 805 ... 1-5-55. Provide that U.S. shall reimburse states and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by foreign governments and therefore exempt from taxation. Foreign Affairs.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 2596 ... 2-3-55. Repeal retailers' excise tax on handbags. Ways and Means.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 6586 ... 5-26-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide 20 percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition of or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. Ways and Means.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 6587 ... 5-26-55. Amend section 214 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (re deduction of expenses for care of certain dependents). Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 542 ... 1-5-55.

Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt employer from withholding tax requirement re non-cash remuneration to retail commission salesmen. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 2146 . . 1-13-55. Amend sections 4261 (a) and 4262 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re transportation tax of 10 per cent for North America. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 2147 . . 1-13-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation interest received from certain loans guaranteed under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 2414 . . 1-17-55. Provide for refund of federal tax paid on gasoline where gasoline is destroyed by fire, flood, or other casualty while in transit or held for resale. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 3119 . . 1-26-55. Amend section 151 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional exemption for certain individuals who maintain separate households. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 3904 . . 2-10-55. Amend section 7851 (a) (1) (A) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deficiency notice mailed to taxpayer. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4074 . . 2-16-55. Make provision re definition of term "bond" for purposes of determining amortizable bond premium under section 171 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4175 . . 2-17-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to allow containers for certain petroleum products and derivatives to be temporarily imported without payment of duty. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4234 . . 2-18-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4394 . . 2-24-55. Amend section 3401 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re definitions of wages. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4616 . . 3-3-55. Provide that certain caps shall be dutiable under paragraph 1504 of Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4931 . . 3-15-55. Amend section 812 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re trust or other interest in property with power of appointment or power to consume in surviving spouse. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4991 . . 3-16-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 5428 . . 3-31-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that chapter 71 re transferees and fiduciaries shall apply to any tax imposed by Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 6264 . . 5-16-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide special method of taxation for real-estate investment trusts. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 6389 . . 6-1-55. Provide that tax on transportation of property shall not apply to amounts paid for ferry service. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 7016 . . 6-27-55. Remove manufacturers' excise tax from sales of certain component parts for use in other manufactured articles, and confine to entertainment type equipment tax on radio and television apparatus. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 7602 . . 7-26-55. Provide deductions for gifts to nonprofit voluntary health insurance plans. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 322 . . 1-5-55. Extend to fishermen same treatment accorded farmers re estimated income tax. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 674 . . 1-5-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose duties on importation of tunafish. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 1000 . . 1-10-55. Increase from $600 to $700 personal income-tax exemptions for taxpayer, spouse, dependents, old-age and blindness. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 3676 . . 2-7-55. Establish United States Customs Port Patrol in Bureau of Customs for purpose of enforcing anti-smuggling laws. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 4902 . . 3-16-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain from sale of residence by taxpayer who has attained age of 65 shall be excluded from gross income. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 6412 . . 5-23-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7017 . . 6-27-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re validity of lien for taxes as against mechanic's lien. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7093 . . 6-29-55. Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to conform its provisions re retirement income-tax credit to corresponding liberalized provisions of social-security amendments of 1954, and extend its provisions to members of armed forces. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7506 . . 7-20-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re 14 point differential foreign tax credit. Ways and Means.

KING (R Pa.) HR 1810 . . 1-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to extend to fruit and vegetable storage facilities same amortization deduction now provided for grain storage facilities. Ways and Means.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3905 . . 2-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deduction for loss of wages or other compensation by reason of calls to jury service. Ways and Means.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 5375 . . 3-30-55. Exempt from taxation certain property of Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A. National Memorial, Inc., in D.C. D.C.

KNOX (R Mich.) HR 5650 . . 4-19-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refunds to farmers of amounts of tax paid on gasoline used by them in farming operations. Ways and Means.

LAIRD (R Wis.) HR 3906 . . 2-10-55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 453 . . 1-5-55. Provide that outer covering of income tax returns mailed to taxpayers shall not bear colored stripes or other identification devices. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 459 . . 1-5-55. Repeal section 618 of Revenue Act of 1951 (re prohibition upon denial of Social Security Act funds). Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 545 . . 1-5-55. Extend sec. 124A of Internal Revenue Code (amortization deductions) to cover facilities in distressed areas. Ways and Means.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 1812 . . 1-10-55. Provide that rates of duty on certain manufactured cotton goods shall not be reduced below rates applicable to such goods on Jan. 1, 1955. Ways and Means.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 2152 . . 1-13-55. Increase from $600 to $700 income tax exemptions allowed for taxpayer, spouse and dependents and for old-age and blindness. Ways and Means.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 2905 . . 1-25-55. Provide that rates of duty on certain goods manufactured from wool shall not be reduced below rates applicable to such goods on Jan. 1, 1955. Ways and Means.

LANKFORD (D Md.) HR 5480 . . 4-4-55. Amend section 450 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to make corrections in section dealing with figuring of excess profits tax over period of years when one year shows sharp decline. Ways and Means.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 2154 . . 1-13-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals to promote thrift, and stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 5215 . . 3-24-55. Increase from $1,200 to $2,000 amount which may be taken into account in computing retirement income credit under section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Ways and Means.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 1557 . . 1-6-55. Provide payments by federal government to states or local taxing units adversely affected by federal acquisition, ownership, etc., provide for taxation of federal properties. Interior.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 2016 . . 1-11-55. Provide for deduction re amortization of devices for collection of atmospheric pollutants and contaminants for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 2416 . . 1-17-55. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to prescribe regulations re qualifications of persons who assist taxpayers in determination of their federal tax liability. Ways and Means.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 6662 . . 6-1-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of payment and receipt of back alimony. Ways and Means.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 7291 . . 7-14-55. Provide for refund or credit for tax on gasoline used or resold for certain farm equipment. Ways and Means.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 3223 . . 3-24-55. Continue until close of June 30, 1956 suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. Ways and Means.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 5429 . . 3-31-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide 30-percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. Ways and Means.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 6105 . . 6-9-55. Reduce manufacturers excise tax on self-contained air conditioning units. Ways and Means.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 7068 . . 6-28-55. Extend period during which claims for floor-stocks refunds may be filed with respect to certain manufacturers' excise taxes which were reduced by Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954. Ways and Means.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 7364 . . 7-13-55. Make provision re application of documentary stamp tax to transfers of certain installment obligations. Ways and Means.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 7681 . . 7-28-55. Amend section 170 (b) (1) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain charitable contributions to libraries. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 2 . . 1-5-55. Increase from 5 percent to 10 percent amount which corporations may deduct for tax purposes for charitable contributions. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 1814 . . 1-10-55. Amend sec. 345 of Revenue Act of 1951 re miscellaneous subjects. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 2619 . . 1-30-55. Amend section 345 of Revenue Act of 1951 re abatement of tax on certain trusts for members of armed forces dying in service. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 3079 . . 2-7-55. Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re unlimited deduction for charitable contributions. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7004 . . 6-29-55. Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (re unlimited deduction for charitable contributions). Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7005 . . 6-29-55. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to certain athletic events held for benefit of U.S. Olympic Association. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 324 . . 1-5-55. Repeal retailers' excise tax on toilet preparations. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 325 . . 1-5-55. Amend section 1701 of Internal Revenue Code re exemptions from tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 326 . . 1-5-55. Repeal section 701 (a) (2) of Internal Revenue Code to exempt from tax admissions to certain events conducted for benefit of religious, educational and charitable organizations. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 327 . . 1-5-55. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to moving-picture theaters. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 328 . . 1-5-55. Repeal retailers' excise tax on purses, handbags, and certain other articles. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 334 . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide 3 year carryover for medical and dental expenses in excess of maximum deduction allowable under section 23 (x). Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 335 . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow, as deduction from gross income, certain amounts paid as life-insurance premiums, and provide more liberal income-tax treatment for amounts paid for hospitalization insurance and amounts paid under voluntary medical care plans. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 336 . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code act of Feb. 10, 1939 to provide that annuities, pensions and retirement benefits up to $2,400 per annum be excluded from gross income. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 339 . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide compensation for employers required to withhold income tax at source on wages of employees. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 2417 . . 1-17-55. Amend chapter 1, subchapter C of Internal Revenue Code, re treatment works special amortization deduction. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4368 . . 2-22-55. Permit local taxation of private interest in personal property and work in process and inventories of material acquired by federal government for military security and national defense but in possession of contractors with federal government. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4887 . . 3-14-55. Provide that federal real property used primarily for production of commodities of type commonly produced by private enterprise shall be subject to state and local real property taxation. Interior.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4923 . . 3-15-55. Permit local taxation of private interest in personal property and work in process and inventories of material acquired by federal government for military security and national defense but in possession of contractors with federal government. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 6436 . . 5-24-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain tuition payments be treated as charitable contributions. Ways and Means.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 4091 . . 2-16-55. Amend section 812 (d) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re deduction of inheritance, succession or other death taxes imposed by law other than federal. Ways and Means.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 4092 . . 2-16-55. Amend section 163 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re excess deductions on termination available to beneficiaries. Ways and Means.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 5747 . . 4-26-55. Amend section 812 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to allow deduction under federal estate tax laws for certain death taxes imposed by state upon bequests for public, charitable, or religious uses. Ways and Means.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 5748 . . 4-26-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize deduction under federal estate tax laws for certain death taxes imposed by state upon bequests or de-

vices for public, charitable or religious uses. Ways and Means.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 5864 . . 5-3-55. Amend internal revenue laws to allow deduction under federal estate tax for certain death taxes imposed by state on bequests or devices for public, charitable and religious uses. Ways and Means.

McVEY (R Ill.) HR 2415 . . 1-17-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for education of his children through 12th grade. Ways and Means.

MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 7291 . . . . 7-13-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes re certain real property transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other government departments. Government Operations.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 134 . . . . 1-5-55. Increase to $1,000 amount a dependent may earn without loss of exemption to taxpayer. Ways and Means.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 556 . . . 1-5-55. Terminate withholding of Oregon State income tax from the wages of certain residents of Washington employed by Corps of Engineers at Bonneville Dam. Ways and Means.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 4613 . . . . 3-10-55. Make provision re federal estate and gift tax treatment of bequests and gifts to certain hospitals. Ways and Means.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 6300 . . . . 5-17-55. Amend section 1231 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re inclusion of certain livestock in term "property used in trade or business." Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Mass.) HR 5798 . . 4-21-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on television tubes shall not apply where such tubes are sold for use in manufacture or production of nontaxable component parts of television sets or for export. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 43 . . . . . 1-5-55. Equalize taxation and provide revenue. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 2156 . . . 1-27-55. Amend section 723 of Internal Revenue Code re recapitalization of railroad corporation as defined in National Bankruptcy Act. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 3094 . . 2-3-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 5094 . . . 4-20-55. Provide revenue from excise tax uniformly applied to end products of manufacturers. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 7006 . . 6-27-55. Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to conform its provisions re retirement income tax credit to corresponding liberalized provisions of social-security amendments of 1954 and to extend its provisions to members of armed forces. Ways and Means.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 4904 . . 3-15-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that for excise tax purposes, sale price of refrigerator components shall not include value of similar components accepted in exchange. Ways and Means.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 6182 . . 5-11-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes re certain real property transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other government departments. Government Operations.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 5854 . . . 4-26-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline which is used to operate or propel farm equipment. Ways and Means.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 7434 . . . 7-18-55. Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry. Ways and Means.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 2633 . . . 1-30-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, promote thrift and stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 4888 . . . 3-14-55. Provide for refund or credit for tax on gasoline used or resold for certain farm equipment. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 7 . . . 1-5-55. Establish Tax Settlement Board. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 3005 . . . . 2-3-55. Grant additional income-tax exemption to taxpayer supporting a dependent who is blind. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 6897 . . . 6-16-55. Extend for 1 year application of section 108 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (re income of railroad corporation from discharge of indebtedness). Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 7004 . . . 6-20-55. Amend section 421 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend period for exercise of restricted stock options after termination of employment. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 7201 . . 7-7-55. Make provision re taxation of income of insurance companies. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 7094 . . . 7-20-55. Provide that declining balance and certain other methods of depreciation shall be available for income-tax purposes only in case of property with useful life of 10 years or more, and terminate provision for amortization of emergency facilities. Ways and Means.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 4375 . . 2-24-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 153 . . . 1-5-55. Eliminate liability of a collector of internal revenue for uncollected taxes. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 465 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to increase deductions for personal exemptions. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 681 . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to increase deductions for personal exemptions. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2019 . . . 1-11-55. Allow deduction for income-tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by taxpayer for education of dependent. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2020 . . . . 1-11-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation interest received from loans guaranteed under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as amended. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2021 . . . 1-11-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re finality of determinations relating to assessment of duties or charges on certain imported merchandise. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2022 . . . 1-11-55. Provide income-tax exemptions for members of armed forces serving outside U.S. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2024 . . . 1-11-55. Provide for payments in lieu of taxes to be made to local taxing authorities re federal real property. Interior.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2146 . . . 1-13-55. Amend sec. 103 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that interest on certain obligations issued by states and political subdivisions shall not be tax exempt. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 2167 . . . . 1-13-55. Allow a parent, under certain circumstances, to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for care of children while parent is working. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N. Y.) HR 4536 . . . . 3-1-55. Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes and admissions to certain race tracks. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Res 50 . . . . 1-5-55. Increase personal income-tax exemptions. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7155 . . . . 7-1-55. Provide that outer covering of income-tax returns mailed to taxpayers shall not bear colored stripes or other identification devices. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7469 . . . . 7-19-55. Provide that communications re income tax which are mailed to taxpayer shall not bear on outer covering any markings which disclose information re such taxpayer's income or tax liability. Ways and Means.

MURRAY (D Ill.) HR 4816 . . . . 3-10-55. Provide exemptions to taxpayers who support aged dependents. Ways and Means.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 5236 . . . 3-28-55. Provide for redemption of certain unused stamps. Merchant Marine.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 7735 . . . 7-29-55. Amend sec 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry. Ways and Means.

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 680 . . 1-5-55. Establish Commission on Tax Policy to study various methods for limiting taxing, appropriating, spending, and borrowing powers of the federal government. Ways and Means.

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 3131 . . . . 1-26-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for deduction from gross income of allowance for depreciation of property owned and occupied by taxpayer as his residence. Ways and Means.

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 6442 . . . 5-24-55. Exempt from duty under paragraph 372 of Tariff Act of 1930 certain crawler-type diesel tractors imported into Puerto Rico for agricultural use. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 2031 . . . . 2-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide, in the case of individual taxpayers, a deduction equal to 30 percent of amounts paid as tuition for college or university students. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 2032 . . . . 2-10-55. Continue until close of June 30, 1956, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 5436 . . . 3-31-55. Repeal federal taxes on gasoline, lubricating oils and diesel fuel. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7719 . . . 7-29-55. Amend section 1221 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re involuntary liquidation LIFO inventories. Ways and Means.

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 4579 . . . 3-2-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to repeal duty on crude silica. Ways and Means.

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 7546 . . . 7-25-55. Amend Internal Revenue Codes to make it clear that taxes on transportation of persons and property do not apply to ferry service provided by state-operated ferry boats. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 2091 . . 1-25-55. Provide for reimbursement of town of Lancaster, Mass. for loss of taxes on certain property in such town acquired by U.S. for use for military purposes. Interior.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 4376 . . . 2-24-55. Exempt from duty importation of certain handwoven fabrics when used in making of religious vestments. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 4379 . . . 2-24-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code re relief of sufferers of casualty losses. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 4381 . . . 2-24-55. Clarify deduction for income-tax purposes of allowances for salaries or other compensation for personal services. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 4382 . . 2-24-55. Allow exemption of $25,000 corporate income taxes on corporations which has been expended by corporation for capital expenditures. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) (by request) HR 4383 . . . . 2-24-55. Allow corporations exemption of $25,000 for income-tax purposes and provide that combined normal tax and surtax rate of 30 percent shall be applicable to corporations having taxable incomes of less than $50,000. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5143 . . . 3-21-55. Amend section 2104 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re property within U.S. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 7191 . . . 7-6-55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes re certain real property transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other government departments. Government Operations.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 468 . . . 1-5-55. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply in case of admissions, all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to benefit of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, or similar organizations. Ways and Means.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 469 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit certain water district taxes to be deducted from gross income. Ways and Means.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 1830 . . 1-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain employees' cooperative earnings shall be excluded from gross income. Ways and Means.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 4300 . . 2-18-55. Increase from $600 to $700 personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, exemption for dependent and additional exemption for old age or blindness). Ways and Means.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 5136 . . 3-23-55. Provide for payment to farmers of amount of tax paid on gasoline used by them in farming. Ways and Means.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 5923 . . . 4-28-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an amortization deduction for certain facilities in areas of substantial unemployment. Ways and Means.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 693 . . 1-5-55. Amend sec 112 (n) of Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain from sale or exchange of taxpayer's home will not be taxed whether or not he replaces with another residence. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 172 . . . 1-5-55. Provide additional income-tax exemption for taxpayer supporting an invalid child. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 289 . . 1-5-55. Amend section 2672 of Internal Revenue Code re requirement of filing notice of lien for taxes. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 290 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt from manufacturer's excise tax certain automobiles furnished without charge to schools for use in driver-training programs. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 5972 . . . 5-3-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt from manufacturers' excise tax certain automobiles furnished without charge to schools for use in driver-training programs. Ways and Means.

RAY (R N.Y.) HR 2092 . . . . 1-13-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 291 . . . 1-5-55. Extend retirement income-tax credit to members of armed forces. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 1001 . . . . 1-6-55. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to prescribe regulations re qualifications of persons who assist taxpayers in determination of their federal tax liabilities. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 2202 . . . . 1-27-55. Continue until close of June 30, 1956, suspension of certain import taxes on copper. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3009 . . 2-3-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4001 . . . 3-18-55. Provide one-year extension of existing cor-

porate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4694 . . . 3-7-55. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4726 . . . 3-8-55. Repeal sections 452 and 462 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re prepaid income and reserves for estimated expenses. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 5265 . . . 3-29-55. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

REES (R Kan.) HR 1835 . . . 1-10-55. Provide for discharge of tax liens on certain real property deeded to U.S. subject to unpaid taxes. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) HR 4891 . . . 3-14-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to authorize refund of manufacturers' excise taxes paid on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively for agricultural purposes. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 4390 . . . 2-24-55. Provide $20 credit against individual income tax for each personal exemption. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 4842 . . . 3-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce amount of income tax payable in case of individual 65 years of age or over who sells his home and does not acquire new one. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5616 . . . 4-18-55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on motorcycles. Ways and Means.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 699 . . . 1-5-55 Grant more income-tax exemptions to taxpayers who are permanently disabled, and allow same to those supporting permanently disabled dependents. Ways and Means.

RHODES (D Pa) HR 701 . . . 1-5-55. Increase normal tax and surtax exemption, and normal exemption for dependents from $600 to $800. Ways and Means

RHODES (R Ariz) HR 1004 . . . 1-6-55. Provide for refund of employment taxes paid by farmers on services performed between January 1, 1951, and July 12, 1951, by agricultural workers recruited from Mexico. Judiciary.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 2431 . . . 1-17-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that net operating loss for taxable year shall be net operating loss carryback for 5 preceding taxable years. Ways and Means.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 6122 . . . 3-9-55. Remit duty on certain bells to be imported for addition to carillons of The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. Ways and Means.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 3135 . . . 1-26-55. Amend section 214 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deduction of expenses for care of certain dependents. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 1838 . . . 1-10-55. Allow deduction for income-tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by taxpayer for education of a dependent. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 3466 . . . 2-2-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase deductions for personal exemptions. Ways and Means.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 2190 . . . 1-13-55 Increase from $600 to $1000 personal income-tax exemption of taxpayer (including spouse, dependent, old age or blind). Ways and Means.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 6343 . . . 6-15-55. Increase specific amounts which are exempt from tax on transportation of persons from amounts which do not exceed 35 cents to amounts which do not exceed 76 cents. Ways and Means.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 6856 . . . 6-15-55. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 472 . . . 1-5-55. Increase personal income tax exemption of taxpayer and spouse from $600 to $1000, and increase exemption for dependent from $600 to $750. Ways and Means.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 2661 . . . . 1-20-55. Exempt retirement income and pensions of members of armed forces who are under age of 65. Ways and Means.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 583 . . . 1-5-55. Exempt states and political subdivisions thereof from the tax on conveyances. Ways and Means.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 3229 . . . 1-31-55. Provide additional time to file claims for refund or credit of tax overpayments resulting from reductions in tax rates under certain international conventions. Ways and Means.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 4821 . . . 3-10-55. Amend section 23 (k) (4) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re definition of "non-business debt." Ways and Means.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 5858 . . . 4-26-55. Provide that admissions to entertainment events conducted by certain civic and community membership associations shall be exempt from admissions tax. Ways and Means.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 6143 . . . 5-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950 certain amounts received in consideration of transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of basis upon which such amounts are paid. Ways and Means.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 6999 . . . 6-23-55. Amend section 1321 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re involuntary liquidation of certain inventories. Ways and Means.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 3482 . . . . 2-2-55. Repeal retailers excise tax on handbags. Ways and Means.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 186 . . . 1-5-55. Increase income-tax exemptions allowed taxpayer for himself, spouse and dependents. Ways and Means.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 2642 . . . 1-20-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that excise tax on automotive windshields, side windows and rear windows be imposed on square foot basis. Ways and Means.

SCHENCK (R Ohio) HR 6342 . . . 5-18-55. Reduce manufacturers excise tax on self-contained air-conditioning units. Ways and Means.

SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) HR 3230 . . . . 1-31-55. Exempt farm equipment repair parts from excise tax levied on automobile parts. Ways and Means.

SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) HR 5267 . . . . 3-28-55. Exempt farm equipment repair parts from excise tax levied on automobile parts. Ways and Means

SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) HR 7771 . . . . 7-30-55. Amend sections 4061 and 4062 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include wholesale distributors within definition of "producers" of gasoline. Ways and Means.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 1606 . . . . 1-6-55. Authorize tax refunds on cigarettes lost in floods of 1951. Judiciary.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) H J Res 223 . . . . 2-22-55. Authorize transfer of percentage of tax collection from individual and corporate income taxes to states and territories for use for educational purposes only. Ways and Means.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 5180 . . . 3-23-55. Amend Public Law 587 by permitting withholding by federal government from wages of employees certain taxes imposed by municipalities. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 845 . . . 1-5-55. Reduce rate of tax on transportation of property. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 2800 . . . 2-8-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on selective basis, regulate flow of imported articles on basis of fair competition with domestic articles. Ways and Means.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 3961 . . . . 2-8-55. Amend section 1016 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re adjustment of basis of property for carrying charges on unimproved and unproductive real property. Ways and Means.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 5389 . . . . 3-29-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re unmanufactured mica and mica films and splittings. Ways and Means.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 4822 . . . 3-10-55. Make provision re federal estate and gift tax treatment of bequests and gifts to certain hospitals. Ways and Means.

SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) HR 1000 . . . 1-6-55. Grant exemption from income tax in case of certain pensions and annuities of policemen and firemen. Ways and Means.

SIEMINSKI (D. N.J.) HR 1611 . . . 1-6-55. Provide that Interstate Commerce Commission may determine toll charges over certain bridges and tunnels crossing state lines. Commerce.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2193 . . . 1-13-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide for sale at certain post offices of tobacco, cigar and cigarette tax stamps. Ways and Means.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2196 . . . 1-13-55. Amend sec 117 (j) (3) of Internal Revenue Code re tax treatment afforded in certain cases involving sale, exchange, or conversion of land with unharvested crops thereon. Ways and Means.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2200 . . . 1-13-55. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 2879 . . . 1-24-55. Provide for tax refunds in certain cases where it has been determined that unlawful collection has been made. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2263 . . . 1-13-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code re withholding income tax. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2538 . . . 1-20-55. Provide for public accountability by tax-exempt organizations. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2667 . . . 1-20-55. Amend section 208 (b) of Technical Changes Act of 1953 (P L 287, 83rd Cong.) re change to earlier date of 1947. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2669 . . . 1-20-55. Amend section 4233 (a) (4) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply in case of admissions to privately operated swimming pool, skating rinks, and other places providing facilities for physical exercise. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 2670 . . . 1-20-55. Provide for public accountability by tax-exempt organizations. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3487 . . . 2-2-55. Increase specific amounts which are exempt from tax on transportation of persons from amounts which do not exceed 35 cents to amounts which do not exceed 76 cents. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3709 . . . 2-7-55. Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re unlimited deduction for charitable and other contributions. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3710 . . . 2-7-55. Define term "public utility" for purposes of computing deductions for income-tax purposes for dividends paid and received on certain preferred stock of public utilities. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3777 . . . 2-8-55. Provide for information required from certain tax-exempt organizations. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3968 . . . 2-8-55. Provide for correction of inequities under Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950, as amended. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4302 . . . 2-24-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide special method of taxation for real-estate investment trusts. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4531 . . . 3-2-55. Amend section 4091 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re imposition of tax upon lubricating oils and amend section 6416 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re overpayments of tax. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4562 . . . 3-2-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deductions from gross income of amounts contributed to employees' trusts. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4999 . . . 3-16-55. Amend section 812 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re trust or other interest in property with power of appointment or power to consume in surviving spouse. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 5966 . . . 5-3-55. Amend internal-revenue laws to allow deduction under federal estate tax for certain death taxes imposed by state upon bequests or devices for public, charitable and religious uses. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 6226 . . . 5-13-55. Amend section 115 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re distributions in kind. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 6444 . . . 5-24-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to exempt transportation by air taxi from tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 6985 . . . 6-22-55. Amend section 1016 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re adjustment of basis of property for carrying charges on unimproved and unproductive real property. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 6986 . . . 6-23-55. Amend section 115 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re distributions in kind. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7084 . . . 6-27-55. Remove manufacturers' excise tax from sales of certain component parts for use in other manufactured articles, and confine to entertainment type equipment tax on radio and television apparatus. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7085 . . . 6-27-55. Amend section 1321 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re involuntary liquidation of certain inventories. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7193 . . . 7-6-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re basis of restricted stock options which employee has not exercised at death. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7385 . . . 7-14-55. Amend subsection 172 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re carryover of net operating losses. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7489 . . . 7-19-55. Make provision re deduction of taxes in computing section 102 net income under Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7643 . . . 7-27-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re foreign-tax credit for United Kingdom, income tax paid re royalties and other like amounts. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7644 . . . 7-27-55. Abate taxes on distilled spirits stolen from customs bonded warehouse. Ways and Means.

SISK (D Calif.) HR 4530 . . . 3-1-55. Repeal provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which give tax preference to individuals who receive dividends. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 466 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that state welfare agencies may have information regarding income-tax exemptions claimed by those receiving or applying for public-assistance benefits. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 728 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for suspension by President under certain circumstances of certain provisions of law embodying the buy-American principle re foreign countries not discriminating against U.S. in acquiring material for public works. Public Works.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 729 . . . 1-5-55. Provide that manufacturer or producer of non-beverage products containing distilled spirits shall not be required to pay tax imposed on such spirits by section 2800 of the Internal Revenue Code if he is appropriately licensed and bonded. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 847 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit accelerated amortization re certain facilities constructed or acquired in foreign countries which will help make available to foreign investors and labor economic benefits of American production, distribution and management techniques. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 2296 . . . 1-13-55. Increase amount of articles acquired

abroad by residents of the U.S. which may be brought into the country without payment of duty. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4278 . . . 2-23-55. Grant additional income-tax exemption to taxpayer supporting dependent who is blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 5315 . . . 3-29-55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on rebuilt automotive parts and accessories. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 5754 . . . 4-20-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to authorize refund of manufacturers' excise taxes paid on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively for agricultural purposes. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 6384 . . . 5-19-55. Increase amount of articles acquired abroad by residents of U.S. which may be brought into country without payment of duty. Ways and Means.

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 3712 . . . 2-7-55. Extend period during which claims for floor stocks refunds may be filed re certain manufacturers' excise taxes which were reduced by Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954. Ways and Means.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 3008 . . . 1-25-55. Exempt certain non-profit organizations from tax imposed on bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 199 . . . 1-5-55. Increase from $600 to $700 personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 205 . . . 1-5-55. Provide ad valorem duty on importation of shrimp. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 4491 . . . 2-28-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional personal exemption for taxpayer if he or his spouse is permanently and totally disabled. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D La.)HR 7819 . . . 8-1-55. Provide that transportation of mollusk shells (including clam and oyster shells) from point of extraction to dockside shall be taken into account in computing percentage depletion. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 5152 . . . 3-22-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide 20 percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 7009 . . . 7-26-55. Exempt fine-arts programs from admissions tax. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D Texas) HR 7830 . . . 8-1-55. Provide that transportation of mollusk shells (including clam and oyster shells) from point of extraction to dockside shall be taken into account in computing percentage depletion. Ways and Means.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 206 . . . 1-5-55. Provide for taxation by Wyoming of certain property located within Grand Teton National Park. Interior.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 207 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide emergency tax relief to livestock growers forced to dispose of herds because of drought. Ways and Means.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 6302 . . . 6-14-55. Allow credit or refund of gift tax erroneously paid by reason of treating nontaxable divisions of community property as gifts. Ways and Means.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 3713 . . . 2-7-55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 5006 . . . 3-16-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that silk fabrics shall be exempt from duty when imported by certain religious societies for use in manufacture of clerical vestments, robes and altar cloths. Ways and Means.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 7001 . . . 6-23-55. Allow individual to deduct for federal income-tax purposes not to exceed $100 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective federal offices. Ways and Means.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 5067 . . . 3-18-55. Amend section 721 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re abnormalities in income during World War II excess profits tax period. Ways and Means.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 4750 . . . 3-8-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that individual may deduct amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education for education of any dependent of such individual. Ways and Means.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 4751 . . . 3-8-55. Increase from $600 to $700 personal income tax exemption of taxpayer including exemption for spouse, exemption for dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness. Ways and Means.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 4823 . . . 3-10-55. Repeal provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which give tax preference to individuals who receive dividends. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 864 . . . 1-5-55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on selective basis, to regulate flow of imported articles on basis of fair competition with domestic articles. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 5486 . . . 4-4-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayer to deduct expenses paid during the taxable year for repair, including painting and papering, of his home to extent that such expenses do not exceed $500. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 7172 . . . 7-5-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayer to deduct expenses paid during the taxable year for repair (including painting and papering) of his home to extent that such expenses do not exceed $500. Ways and Means.

WATTS (D Ky.) HR 6911 . . . 6-20-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional tax of $1.50 a proof gallon on neutral spirits used in blended whiskies or other beverages. Ways and Means.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) HR 4845 . . . 3-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm tractors or farm machinery or for other agricultural purposes. Ways and Means.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 1849 . . . 1-10-55. Direct that special consideration be given to excess agricultural commodities produced in U.S. when entering into foreign trade agreements under sec 350 of Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 5145 . . . 3-22-55. Direct special consideration be given to excess agricultural commodities produced in U.S. when entering into foreign-trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 225 . . . 1-5-55. Terminate war tax rate on admissions. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 226 . . . 1-5-55. Terminate war tax rate on admissions to theaters. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 227 . . . 1-5-55. Terminate tax on admissions to theaters. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 228 . . . 1-5-55. Terminate tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 302 . . . 1-5-55. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness) from $600 to $1,000. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 304 . . . 1-5-55. Terminate war-tax rate on admissions to public parks and provide that no tax be levied on admissions to public parks where cost of admission is less than 60 cents. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 305 . . . 1-5-55. Terminate war-tax rate on admissions to theaters and provide that no tax on admissions shall apply in case of admissions to theaters where cost of admission is less than 60 cents. Ways and Means.

WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) HR 7794 . . . 8-1-55. Amend subparagraph (A) of subparagraph (3) of subsection (a) of section 1033 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Ways and Means.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 2492 . . . 2-3-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove the three percent limitation on amount of medical and dental expenses which may be deducted from gross income. Ways and Means.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) (by request) HR 6337 . . . 5-18-55. Make provision re accumulated earnings tax imposed by Internal Revenue Code of 1954 on corporations improperly accumulating surplus. Ways and Means.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) HR 6912 . . . 6-20-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a partial tax credit for certain payments made to public or private educational institution of higher education. Ways and Means.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 2449 . . . 1-17-55. Provide for ad valorem duty on importation of shrimp. Ways and Means.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 2450 . . . 1-17-55. Increase personal income tax exemptions of taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, exemption for dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness) from $600 to $1,000. Ways and Means.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 6173 . . . 5-11-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt certain automobile seat covers from manufacturers' excise tax on automobile accessories. Ways and Means.

WILSON (R Ind.) HR 2228 . . . 1-13-55. Prevent discrimination against fiscal year taxpayers with respect to depletion allowances. Ways and Means.

WILSON (R Ind.) HR 4847 . . . 3-10-55. Prevent discrimination against fiscal year taxpayers re depletion allowance. Ways and Means.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 1800 . . . 1-10-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow deduction of certain premiums paid for life and fire insurance in computing federal income tax. Ways and Means.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3978 . . . 3-3-55. Make provision re imposition of tax on importation of lead and zinc. Ways and Means.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 462 . . . 1-5-55. Amend section 213 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit deduction of certain payments for health insurance without regard to the 3-percent limitation contained therein. Ways and Means.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 4113 . . . 2-16-55. Provide that compensation of a federal officer or employee shall be subject to state tax only in state where he is domiciled. Ways and Means.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 7727 . . . 7-29-55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide exclusion from gross income in case of damages recovered pursuant to suits under antitrust laws. Ways and Means.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 1865 . . . 1-10-55. Amend sec 213 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re medical expenses. Ways and Means.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) HR 4451 . . . 3-25-55. Repeal section 462 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re reserves for estimated expenses. Ways and Means.

84th CONGRESS . . . 1st SESSION ACTION ON NOMINATIONS

CQ

Nominations

Roll-Call Votes

Senate

	SUBJECT OF VOTE	VOTE CHART PAGE
Hall Nomination, ICC	Confirmation	134
Harlan Nomination to Supreme Court	Confirmation	119
Patterson Nomination to SEC	Confirmation	135

1955 PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

The top-ranking new Presidential nomination in 1955 was that of Marion B. Folsom as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, on July 20; the Senate confirmed his nomination July 11. Folsom, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, succeeded Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, who resigned July 13 as Secretary of HEW.

John Marshall Harlan, of New York, was nominated Jan. 10 as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding the late Justice Robert H. Jackson. The appointment first had been submitted in the closing days of the 83rd Congress but action was deferred until 1955. Harlan's nomination was confirmed by the Senate March 16 by a 71-11 roll-call vote. (For more detailed story, see p. 668.)

Wilber M. Brucker was confirmed by voice vote of the Senate July 11 as Secretary of the Army, succeeding Robert T. Stevens, who resigned June 22. Brucker, a former Republican governor of Michigan, served as general counsel of the Defense Department prior to his Army appointment.

President Eisenhower Aug. 11 named Donald A. Quarles as Secretary of Air Force. Quarles was given a recess appointment to succeed Harold E. Talbott, who resigned Aug. 1 during a Senate investigation of his outside business interests. (See p. 510.)

Quarles, former engineer and administrator for Bell Telephone Laboratories and Western Electric Co., had been Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development since Sept. 1, 1953.

The Senate July 22 confirmed Reuben B. Robertson as Deputy Secretary of Defense. The Senate Armed Services Committee July 21 said Robertson would have to divest himself of shares in two stock holdings to avoid any conflict of interest between his new government post and his former private business. Robertson, an official of the second Hoover Commission on reorganization of the government, succeeded Robert B. Anderson, who resigned July 11.

Rear Adm. Arleigh A. Burke was nominated by President Eisenhower May 25 to succeed Adm. Robert B. Carney as Chief of Naval Operations. The Senate confirmed his nomination June 6. Burke, who ranked 93rd on the Navy's list of line admirals, was a leader of the 1949 "revolt of the admirals" against dependence on the Air Force's B-36 bomber as the nation's principal strategic weapon. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 499ff.)

The Senate June 6 confirmed the May 13 nomination of Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor to succeed Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway as Army Chief of Staff. Gen. Taylor was commander of the 101st Airborne Division in World War II and commander of the Eighth Army during the Korean War.

The Senate Aug. 2, on a 49-29 roll-call vote, confirmed Harold C. Patterson of Virginia as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. His nomination was opposed by Democratic Senators on grounds he was an "Eisenhower Democrat" who would not properly represent the Democratic party on the SEC. (For more detailed story, see p. 669.)

Ex-Rep. John B. Hollister (R Ohio, 1931-37) was designated by President Eisenhower April 30 to head the International Cooperation Administration, which took over functions of the Foreign Operations Administration when that agency expired June 30. The Senate confirmed the nomination June 15. Hollister, a law partner of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio, 1939-53), had been serving as executive director of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Truman and Eisenhower Nominations

(Jan. 3, 1949 to Aug. 2, 1955)

Session and Congress	Postmasters	Armed Services	Other Civilians
1st session, 81st Jan. 3 - Oct. 19, 1949	2,711	49,956	2,644
2nd session, 81st Jan. 3, 1950 - Jan. 2, 1951	1,477	28,822	1,656
1st session, 82nd Jan. 3 - Oct. 20, 1951	1,326	23,437	1,521
2nd session, 82nd Jan. 8 - July 7, 1952	814	18,922	900
1st session, 83rd Jan. 3 - Aug. 3, 1953	101	21,902	1,539
2nd session, 83rd Jan. 6 - Dec. 2, 1954	1,914	42,058	1,945
1st session, 84th Jan. 5 - Aug. 2, 1955	1,490	37,467	1,729

NOMINATIONS UNCONFIRMED

Five new U.S. circuit court judges were confirmed in 1955 but two nominations were still pending when Congress adjourned:

Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff of Baltimore July 14 was nominated to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Because of his part in the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, Sobeloff's nomination was questioned by opponents of integration. In the security-risk firing of Dr. John P. Peters as consultant to the Public Health Service, Sobeloff declined to sign the Justice Department brief before the Supreme Court defending the action against Peters. This was described as the first public break by a Solicitor General on a major policy question in 20 years.

Warren E. Burger, of Minnesota, was nominated June 21 to be U. S. circuit judge, District of Columbia circuit. Burger, an Assistant Attorney General, was floor manager for Harold E. Stassen at the 1952 GOP convention, had been a practicing attorney and professor of law and was a member of the Minnesota Governor's Interracial Commission.

Ex-Rep. John S. Wood (D Ga., 1931-35, 1945-52) was nominated March 4 to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board. His nomination was indorsed by Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.) and Richard B. Russell (D Ga.). Accused of past membership in the Klu Klux Klan, Wood said he had joined, later walked out of the organization. He denied that, as one-time chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, he had

tried to "block" an investigation of the Klan. Former Gov. Francis A. Cherry (D) of Arkansas Oct. 5 was given a recess appointment as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN

Allen Whitfield (R), Des Moines, Iowa, attorney, July 8 asked President Eisenhower to withdraw his nomination as an Atomic Energy Commission member. Whitfield, whose nomination had been pending since March 16, said he had been asked to disclose to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee his clients' confidential affairs. Even if he were confirmed, Whitfield said, "my services might involve the Atomic Energy Commission in political controversy..." The President July 12 withdrew the nomination.

On Oct. 10 he gave a recess appointment to Harold S. Vance, chairman of the Studebaker-Packard Corp., as the new AEC member.

During 1955 the President sent 40,686 nominations to the Senate; three were rejected (all postmasters), 15 were withdrawn and 39,897 were confirmed. Mr. Eisenhower requested Senate approval of 20,753 nominations in 1953; 45,917 in 1954.

Rep. Robert H. Mollohan (D W. Va.) May 25 said the Eisenhower Administration was "moving the military" into top civilian posts in the government. He made public a list of 34 retired military officers who were serving or recently had served in top civilian posts. "This is a very bad trend," Mollohan declared. "The farther apart you keep the military and the civil government, the better." Mollohan singled out the Immigration and Naturalization Service, headed by Gen. J.M. Swing (ret.), for criticism.

MAJOR NOMINATIONS

This is a list of major nominations confirmed by the Senate during 1955. Nominations which were not confirmed are not listed.

Executive Department

AGRICULTURE

Ervin L. Peterson, of Oregon, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; confirmed Jan. 24.
James A. McConnell, of New York, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; confirmed Jan. 24.

COMMERCE

Louis S. Rothschild, of Missouri, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation; confirmed Feb. 25.
George T. Moore, of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; confirmed Feb. 11.

DEFENSE

Reuben Buck Robertson, of Ohio, Deputy Secretary of Defense; confirmed July 22.
Adm. Arthur William Radford, USN, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; confirmed June 6.
Robert Tripp Ross, of New York, Assistant Secretary of Defense; confirmed March 14.
Gordon Gray, of North Carolina, Assistant Secretary of Defense; confirmed June 17.

Department of the Army

Wilber Marion Brucker, of Michigan, Secretary of the Army; confirmed July 11.
Charles C. Finucane, of Washington, Under Secretary of the Army; confirmed Feb. 8.
Chester R. Davis, of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Army; confirmed March 8.
Gen. Maxwell Davenport Taylor, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; confirmed June 6.

Department of the Air Force

Dudley C. Sharp, of Texas, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; confirmed Aug. 1.
Trevor Gardner, of California, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; confirmed Feb. 28.
Gen. Nathan Farragut Twining, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; confirmed June 6.

Department of the Navy

Albert Pratt, of Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; confirmed Feb. 8.
Rear Adm. Arleigh Albert Burke, Chief of Naval Operations; confirmed June 6.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Marion B. Folsom, of New York, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; confirmed July 20.

LABOR

Ewan Clague, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; confirmed July 30.

STATE

George V. Allen, of North Carolina, Assistant Secretary of State; confirmed Jan. 24.
Loy W. Henderson, of Colorado, Assistant Secretary of State; confirmed Jan. 24.
Francis O. Wilcox, of Iowa, Assistant Secretary of State; confirmed July 28.

TREASURY

H. Chapman Rose, of Ohio, Under Secretary of the Treasury; confirmed July 20.
David W. Kendall, of Michigan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; confirmed July 30.

Boards, Commissions, Corporations

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

John Von Neumann, of New Jersey, member, for term expiring June 30, 1959; confirmed March 14.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Ervin L. Peterson, of Oregon, member, Board of Directors; confirmed Jan. 24.
James A. McConnell, of New York, member, Board of Directors; confirmed Jan. 24.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Ross Rizley, of Oklahoma, member, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1960; confirmed Feb. 25.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Joseph Campbell, of New York, Comptroller General of the United States, for term of 15 years; confirmed March 18.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Joseph S. Davis, of California, member; confirmed April 1.
Raymond J. Saulnier, of New York, member; confirmed April 1.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Glen E. Edgerton, of the District of Columbia, president; confirmed Feb. 1.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

George C. McConnaughey, of Ohio, member, for unexpired term of 7 years from July 1, 1950; confirmed March 14.
Richard A. Mack, of Florida, member, term of 7 years from July 1, 1955; confirmed June 17.

FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD

Ben. H. Guill, of Texas, member, for remainder of term expiring June 30, 1957; confirmed Jan. 27.
G. Joseph Minetti, of New York, for remainder of term expiring June 30, 1958; confirmed Jan. 27.
Clarence G. Morse, of California, member, for remainder of term expiring June 30, 1956; confirmed March 14.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Joseph F. Finnegan, of New York, director; confirmed Jan. 24.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

William R. Connole, of Connecticut, member, for term expiring June 22, 1960; confirmed May 2.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Charles Noah Shepardson, of Texas, member, Board of Governors, for remainder of term of 14 years from Feb. 1, 1954; confirmed March 8.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

William C. Kern, of Indiana, Commissioner, for term of 7 years from Sept. 26, 1955; confirmed July 21.

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

William J. Hallahan, of Maryland, member, for term expiring June 30, 1959; confirmed June 28.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

John B. Hollister, of Ohio, director; confirmed June 15.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Frank A. Southard, Jr., of New York, U.S. executive director, for term of 2 years and until successor appointed; confirmed May 24.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Everett Hutchinson, of Texas, Commissioner, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1958; confirmed Jan. 27.
Kenneth H. Tuggle, of Kentucky, Commissioner, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1961; confirmed Jan. 27.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Boyd Leedom, of South Dakota, member, for term expiring Dec. 16, 1959; confirmed Feb. 28.
Theophil Carl Kammholz, of Illinois, general counsel, for term of 4 years; confirmed March 8.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Leverett Edwards, of Oklahoma, member, for term expiring Feb. 1, 1958; confirmed Jan. 27.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, USN, member, for term expiring June 19, 1960; confirmed May 11.
Albert J. Hayes, of Maryland, member, for remainder of term expiring June 19, 1958; confirmed Feb. 25.
Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, USA, member, for remainder of term expiring June 19, 1956; confirmed Feb. 8.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Thomas Coggeshall, of Connecticut, member; confirmed Feb. 25.
Donald Ross, of New Jersey, member; confirmed June 15.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Andrew Downey Orrick, of California, member, for remainder of term expiring June 5, 1957; confirmed May 24.
Harold C. Patterson, of Virginia, member, for term expiring June 5, 1960; confirmed Aug. 2.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

James Weldon Jones, of Texas, member, for remainder of term expiring June 16, 1957; confirmed June 14.

United Nations

John C. Baker, of Ohio, U.S. representative on the Economic and Social Council; confirmed June 29.

Colgate Whitehead Darden, Jr., of Virginia, U.S. representative to the 10th session of the General Assembly of the UN; confirmed July 28.

Brooks Hays, of Arkansas, U.S. representative to the 10th session of the General Assembly of the UN; confirmed July 28.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, U.S. representative to the 10th session of the General Assembly of the UN; confirmed July 28.

Chester E. Merrow, of New Hampshire, U.S. representative to the 10th session of the General Assembly of the UN; confirmed July 28.

George W. Perkins, of New York, U.S. permanent representative on the Council of NATO; confirmed March 14.

Dennis Joseph Roberts, of Rhode Island, U.S. representative to the 10th session of the General Assembly of the UN; confirmed July 28. (Gov. Roberts later resigned and was replaced as a UN delegate by Sen. John O. Pastore, D R.I.)

Courts

SUPREME COURT

John Marshall Harlan, of New York, Associate Justice; confirmed March 16.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

J. Edward Lumbard, of New York, U.S. circuit judge, second circuit; confirmed July 11.

Sterry R. Waterman, of Vermont, U.S. circuit judge, second circuit; confirmed July 11.

Warren L. Jones, of Florida, U.S. circuit judge, fifth circuit; confirmed April 19.

Ben F. Cameron, of Mississippi, U.S. circuit judge, fifth circuit; confirmed March 14.

John R. Brown, of Texas, U.S. circuit judge, fifth circuit; confirmed July 22.

HALL CONFIRMATION

NOMINATED -- John A. Hall, Jan. 10, 1955, to be Director of Locomotive Inspection for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

REPORTED ADVERSELY -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, 6-9, July 20.

CONFIRMED -- By the Senate July 29, by a roll-call vote, 43-41. (See p. 134.)

John A. Hall had served as acting director of Locomotive Inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission, since Oct. 5, 1954, under a recess appointment. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, after subcommittee hearings, adversely reported the nomination July 20.

Senate

The Senate confirmed Hall's nomination July 29 by a 43-41 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 134.)

DEBATE -- John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- Hall's nomination was supported by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), of which he was a member, but opposed by the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) and the International Association of Machinists (AFL), who said precedent called for choosing the director from among the ICC's inspection service. The ICC unanimously voted to support the nomination because of Hall's 11-year experience as a diesel engineer.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- In 1952 most of the railway unions supported the Democratic ticket but the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers supported Mr. Eisenhower. Hall was their choice for the inspection job.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- "The position...requires something besides a knowledge of how to run a locomotive." Hall never took a civil service exam for an inspector's position and "the preponderance of testimony" indicated he was not qualified to administer the position of chief locomotive inspector.

JUSTICE HARLAN

NOMINATED -- John Marshall Harlan, Jan. 10, 1955, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. (His name was submitted to the 83rd Congress on Nov. 9, 1954.)

APPROVED -- Senate Judiciary Committee, 10-4, March 9.

CONFIRMED -- By the Senate March 16, by roll-call vote, 71-11. (See p. 119.)

Four months after he was first nominated as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, John Marshall Harlan was approved for the position by the Senate on March 16, 1955. While the nomination was pending the Supreme Court held in abeyance hearings on its 1954 decree against segregation in public schools.

Harlan's nomination was President Eisenhower's second appointment to the Supreme Court. The first was Chief Justice Earl Warren. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 399.)

Background

Harlan was named to succeed Justice Robert H. Jackson, who died on Oct. 9, 1954. At the time of nomination he was serving as U.S. Circuit Judge of the second circuit. President Eisenhower had named him to that post on Jan. 13, 1954 and the Senate confirmed the appointment Feb 9.

Harlan's nomination to the Supreme Court was first sent to the Senate on Nov. 9, 1954 during the session called to act on the censure resolution of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) requested the Judiciary Committee to postpone action on the nomination until the 84th Congress met in January, 1955.

Counsel for the Committee said letters of objection had been received involving three protests: that Harlan had been a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, was a member of the advisory board of Atlantic Union, and was inexperienced. The Committee voted Nov. 23, 1954 to postpone action.

On Dec. 2, Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) said he would "fight" confirmation of Harlan and hoped his opposition would force President Eisenhower to appoint men from "small states" to high federal posts.

Senate

On Jan. 10, 1955 President Eisenhower resubmitted to the Senate Judge Harlan's nomination to the Supreme Court. The President Feb. 2 termed the Senate's delay in confirming Harlan "unfortunate." He said "...I think it is too bad that the delay seems necessary in the eyes of the Committee..."

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 24, 25.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 24 -- Joseph M. Proskauer, former New York state judge and one-time chairman of the New York State Crime Commission, representing the New York County Lawyers' Association, supported the nomination and quoted a letter submitted to the Committee by attorney John W. Davis stating that Harlan was an accomplished lawyer, a man of the highest character who would "fill with distinction a place on the Supreme Court."

Herman Methfessel, attorney of Miami, Fla., and a former district attorney of Richmond County, N.Y., testified Harlan's "attitude toward cross examination and...the right of a person to defend himself is not the attitude that I feel should be carried to the Supreme Court."

Edward J. Fox, Jr., chairman, Committee on Federal Judiciary, American Bar Association, stated it was the "unqualified recommendation" of the committee, acting for the ABA, that the nomination be confirmed. Whitney N. Seymour, on behalf of the Bar Association of the City of New York, Wendell Berge, attorney of Washington, D.C. and former Assistant Attorney General, and Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) testified in support of the nomination.

ATLANTIC UNION CRITICIZED

Merwin K. Hart, president, National Economic Council, Inc. asked the Committee to "reject the nomination...and not to confirm any nominee who is not known to be in favor of America first." He said that Harlan was a member of the National Advisory Council of the Atlantic Union, an organization, he claimed, that was designed to surrender the sovereignty of the U.S. to a group of nations that would comprise one government.

Feb. 25 -- George Racey Jordan, representing the American Coalition, Harry F. Klinefelter, insurance agent of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Ernest W. Howard, legislative representative of the Wheel of Progress, opposed the nomination. They contended Harlan's membership in the Atlantic Union should bar him from the Supreme Court.

Judge Harlan testified that he was not a member of the Atlantic Union itself and had never attended any of its functions, was "not a one-worlder", and did not believe in surrendering American sovereignty. Declining to answer questions on how he might rule on issues involving the Constitution and treaty making powers of the Executive, he said "a nominee to high judicial office would commit the gravest indiscretion...in expressing views as to how he would vote on issues that have not yet come before him and may come before him as a member of the Court."

(Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) March 1 denounced as "ridiculous" opposition to Harlan's appointment because of his association with the Atlantic Union. Kefauver said "approximately 150 past and present members... of Congress, the Vice President, Cabinet officials, and other leading citizens were affiliated with the organization.")

ACTION-- The Committee voted 10-4, March 9, to report the nomination to the Senate. Voting against the nomination were James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), William Langer (R N.D.), and Herman Welker (R Idaho). Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) voted "present." Welker said he could not vote for confirmation because he was not satisfied that Harlan "adheres to the doctrine that American sovereignty cannot and must not be diluted."

Floor Action

The Senate March 16, by a 71-11 roll-call vote, confirmed the nomination of John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court. (For voting, see chart, p. 119.)

DEBATE -- The principal opposition to Harlan's appointment was expressed on grounds that he refused to take a position on the so-called Bricker amendment, was a member of the advisory board of the Atlantic Union Committee, and did not have sufficient judicial experience. He had been a circuit court judge since March 4, 1954.

Sens. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), John C. Stennis (D Miss.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.) -- The Supreme Court needed men with more judicial experience who understood the "restraint of precedent."

James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- Opposed the nomination on three grounds: Harlan's failure to say whether treaties take precedence over the Constitution; sponsorship of the appointment by "Thomas E. Dewey and his henchmen;" and Harlan's New York residence. He denied allegations that opposition to the appointment by southern Senators stemmed from concern over the Supreme Court's position on segregation.

Speaking for the nomination were Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.).

PATTERSON TO SEC

NOMINATED -- Harold C. Patterson, May 20, 1955, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

APPROVED -- Senate Banking and Currency Committee, 8-6, July 27.

CONFIRMED -- By the Senate Aug. 2, by a roll-call vote of 49-29. (For voting, see p. 135.)

Harold C. Patterson, a former partner in Auchincloss, Parker and Redpath, New York Stock Exchange members, was nominated by President Eisenhower May 20 to the Securities and Exchange Commission. He was director of the SEC's Division of Trading and Exchanges.

Under the law, three members of the SEC must be members of the majority political party, two must be members of the minority party. Patterson, a Virginian who voted for Mr. Eisenhower in 1952, filled a Democratic vacancy on the SEC for a term ending June, 1960.

Senate

Patterson's appointment was confirmed by the Senate Aug. 2 on a 49-29 roll call vote. One Republican -- William Langer (N.D.) -- joined 28 Democrats in opposing the nomination. (For voting, see chart, p. 135.)

DEBATE -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "An Eisenhower Democrat is not a Democrat within the meaning of the law which sets up bipartisan commissions... We are making the record today that what is happening under the Eisenhower Administration is a breakdown of the two-party system with respect to independent agencies. The Administration is not filling them with Republicans and Democrats. It is filling them with Republicans and Eisenhower Democrats."

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- The Administration had treated independent and quasi-judicial agencies as "mere tools and instruments of the Administration's will... How can anyone claim that this man would represent the Democratic philosophy of life on a bipartisan quasi-judicial board....?"

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- "It amazes me to hear the question raised as to whether or not he (Patterson) is or is not a true Democrat.... Certainly when a man who has been honest and forthright before a committee of the Senate is asked what his party affiliation is and says 'I am a Democrat,' to ask him whether he is a Stevenson Democrat or a Kefauver Democrat or some other kind of Democrat is going pretty far."

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Confirmation of Patterson "will be creating an issue for the Democratic Party in the campaign of 1956..."

SECTION 9

LOBBY ROUNDUP

How Lobbies Fared

Lobby Spending

Lobbyist Registrations



LOBBY ROUNDUP

Pressure Group Activity Shaped Key 1955 Decisions, Offers Clue to Future Special Interest Drives

Intensive lobby activity shaped key decisions during the first session of the 84th Congress and offered a preview of the pressure drives expected in 1956.

Major lobby drives were set in motion when Congress considered highway, power, water resources, natural gas, farm price supports, school aid, housing, and tax programs. All should be lobby issues again in 1956.

Lobby efforts to shape reciprocal trade, military reserves and minimum wage legislation apparently ended, at least for the time being, when compromise legislation was enacted. But some groups, dissatisfied with the measures, said they would press for revision.

Left hanging when Congress adjourned were such controversial issues as sugar quotas, Upper Colorado and Fryingpan-Arkansas reclamation projects, and the Dixon-Yates and Hells Canyon power disputes. Lobby pressures should be intense on these issues in 1956.

Major Lobby Fights

Congressional Quarterly's annual lobby roundup tells what the lobbies wanted and what they got on major issues in the first session of the 84th Congress:

RECIPROCAL TRADE

• What Freer-Trade Lobbies Wanted -- Led by the Committee for a National Trade Policy, a lobby coalition backed a bill (HR 1) to extend the reciprocal trade program. The League of Women Voters, the Committee on Foreign Trade Education, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Farmers Union, and the CIO were all active in the fight to ease trade restrictions. These groups urged that the President be given more authority to simplify customs procedure and cut tariffs. They also supported the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade and the proposal to set up the Organization for Trade Cooperation as secretariat for GATT.

• What High-Tariff Lobbies Wanted -- Opposition to the freer-trade groups was spearheaded by the American Tariff League and the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy. Spokesmen for these groups argued that HR 1 would give the President too much authority over tariff-making and seriously injure many domestic industries. Industries such as coal, oil, textiles, chemicals, wool, and cattle claimed injury from imports under current laws. Representatives of these groups aimed at having major amendments -- such as a quota on oil imports -- tacked onto HR 1.

• What Congress Did -- Congress June 15 completed action on HR 1 (PL 118). As enacted, the measure authorized a three-year extension and broadened the President's tariff-making authority. The final version authorized the President to limit imports threatening "to impair national security," while broadening the Tariff Commission's power to recommend action to relieve any industry suffering "seriously" from import competition. The bill also specifically stated that enactment would not indicate approval or disapproval of GATT. No action was taken on OTC. The House rejected 11 amendments, among them the proposed oil quota. (See pp. 289ff.)

RESERVE PROGRAM

• What Veterans and Patriotic Lobbies Wanted -- Support for a major overhaul of the military reserve system came from a loosely-knit group of veterans and patriotic organizations called the National Security Committee. Leadership was provided by the American Legion and the Reserve Officers Association with aid from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Veterans of World War II, and the Disabled American Veterans. Some business groups, such as the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., also supported an expanded reserve program. The Legion was particularly active in support of a "strong" reserve bill, which provided a reserve obligation of five years. The Legion felt young men should serve three years in the reserves after two years of

active duty, or 4½ years in the reserves after completing "not less than 1,000 hours" (four months, by Legion figures) of military training. The Legion also favored a compulsory provision -- authority to recall for additional duty men who failed to serve satisfactorily in the reserves.

• What Labor, Farm, and Church Lobbies Wanted -- Opposition to the reserve program was led by the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the National Farmers Union. These long-time opponents of any form of peacetime military training instead favored world disarmament, humanitarian work by the United Nations, and cuts in the military establishment. The National Association of Secondary School Principals opposed provisions that might induce young people to leave high school before graduation; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wanted an anti-segregation provision.

• What Congress Did -- Lawmakers passed a compromise reserve program that would require five years of active- and ready-reserve service and an additional one-year standby reserve obligation for men inducted after the bill was enacted. Reservists not meeting training requirements could be inducted for 45 days' service per year. The bill also provided for 250,000 voluntary enlistments annually of youths 17 to 18½ years of age to serve three to six months on active duty and 7½ years in the ready reserve. The Reserve bill (HR 7000) was signed (PL 305) by President Eisenhower on Aug. 9. (See pp. 334ff.)

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

• What Highway Industry Lobbies Wanted -- An Administration proposal to spend $101 billion on roads in 10 years found many groups agreeing over "principle" but differing over details and financing. The American Road Builders Association approved of the program, but wanted to insure that regular federal aid to highways was not "frozen" as a result. The Automobile Manufacturers Association favored a "large" program that would include research in materials and highway design. The Truck Trailers Manufacturers Association wanted an expanded highway program financed by a highway user tax.

• What Highway User Lobbies Wanted -- The American Automobile Association and the National Association of Motor Bus Operators led the fight against toll roads. The American Farm Bureau Federation also opposed toll roads as well as any increase in federal contributions for highway construction. The American Trucking Associations favored a highway program, but insisted on a "fair" highway user tax on truckers. The Private Truck Council of America, Inc., wanted users to assume "proper" share of the cost

• What Local Government Officials Wanted -- The American Association of State Highway Officials wanted 100 percent federal financing of construction on the interstate system, with state maintenance after completion. The National Association of County Officials pleaded for "adequate" attention to secondary roads.

• What Congress Did -- The Senate May 25 passed a bill (S 1048) to provide nearly $17.3 billion for a highway program over a five-year period. The measure included no financial provisions. The House July 27 rejected a proposed highway bill (HR 747) to raise gasoline and other taxes by $12.4 billion to help pay for a 13-year $48.5 billion highway program. The House also rejected the Administration proposal for a highway plan financed by sale of 30-year bonds. House Democratic leaders blamed defeat of the pay-as-you-go program on lobbyists for trucking interests. (See pp. 431ff.)

POWER

• What Public Power Lobbies Wanted -- Public Power forces concentrated most of their efforts on the Dixon-Yates and Hells Canyon issues. Public power groups wanted the federal government to build a single, multi-purpose high dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River, about 90 miles north of Wieser, Idaho. These groups -- led by the National Hells Canyon Association, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, and the American Public Power Association -- argued that greater economic development would be possible with the high dam and that the government would benefit from the broadened tax base. NRECA and APPA were leading opponents of the Dixon-Yates power contract. The contract would have permitted the Tennessee Valley Authority to purchase needed additional electric power from a private power combine made up of Middle South Utilities, Inc. (Edgar H. Dixon, president) and the Southern Company (Eugene A. Yates, chairman.) Public power groups said the contract would be a "surrender" to the private power companies and would "destroy TVA."

• What Private Power Lobbies Wanted -- The National Association of Electric Companies backed the Idaho Power Co.'s bid to build three small dams on the Snake River in place of the single federal dam. NAEC argued that the high dam would cost more and would have a poorer tax yield. Private power intetests also claimed Idaho power's plan was in line with the Administration's "partnership" power policy. NAEC, as well as some business groups interested in getting government out of commercial enterprises, also supported the Dixon-Yates contract. The groups argued that rates under the contract would be lower than any other AEC contract for power, that the private companies were "competent and able to do the job," and that they should have "the opportunity to help supply power needed for atomic development."

• What Congress Did -- Congress July 7 voted (HR 6766 -- PL 163) $6.5 million for transmission lines to link the proposed Dixon-Yates plant to the TVA system. Without the lines no Dixon-Yates power could be delivered to TVA. Congress stipulated, however, that if Memphis, Tenn., decided to build its own power plant (thereby relieving demands for TVA power), the funds would be withheld. On July 11, after Memphis said it would build its own plant, the Administration cancelled the Dixon-Yates contract. On Aug. 22 the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee reported that the Administration used "sly and clever" tactics to hide details of the contract. (See pp. 227ff. and 533ff.)

On Hells Canyon, a House Subcommittee July 27 approved a bill (HR 4719) which would authorize $484

million for federal construction of the Hells Canyon project. However, on Aug. 4 the Federal Power Commission granted the Idaho Power Co. permission to build three dams on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. On Sept. 29 FPC denied an application for a new hearing on Hells Canyon made by the National Hells Canyon Association, NRECA, and eight Washington State Public utility districts. (See pp. 449ff.)

MINIMUM WAGE

• What Labor Lobbies Wanted -- Labor channeled its major efforts behind a drive to achieve revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The CIO and AFL urged an increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents an hour to $1.25 an hour. They also recommended that minimum wage benefits be extended to several million more workers. Two special groups -- the Joint Minimum Wage Committee and the Citizens' Committee on a Fair Labor Standards Act -- were founded to muster support of local officials and civic groups. Labor lobbies contended the existing minimum wage lagged behind wages, living costs, and productivity. Labor also argued that its proposal would assure low-income families a "decent living" standard while bolstering the economy.

• What Industry Lobbies Wanted -- Leading the opposition to any change in the current law were the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Both groups opposed any raise in the minimum wage and any extension of minimum wage benefits to additional workers. They argued that the raise would have a "disemployment tendency" by eliminating some marginal operations, inducing a spiral of wage increases to maintain differentials for workers within industries. This, they contended, would seriously affect the financial position of many companies. Industry also pointed out that the minimum wage offsets regional wage differentials and thus deters a special attraction to capital investment where it is needed.

• What the Administration Wanted -- The Administration asked that the minimum wage be raised to 90 cents an hour.

• What Congress Did -- The Senate June 8 passed a bill (S 2168) to increase the minimum wage from 75 cents an hour to $1 an hour effective Jan. 1, 1956. The House July 20 passed a minimum wage bill (HR 7214) providing for a similar increase effective March 31, 1956. Neither house made any attempt to extend or alter the coverage of the Act. Congress accepted the main features of the House version on July 30. The President signed the bill (PL 381) on Aug. 12. (See pp. 321ff.)

HOUSING

• What Pro-Public Housing Lobbies Wanted -- Lobbyists initially expected little change in the public housing provisions enacted in 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 198ff.) The Senate, however, June 7 passed a housing bill (S 2126), and groups immediately began scurrying around for support in the House. Supported by the AFL, CIO, and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Housing Conference conducted an impromptu drive for 200,000 public housing units a year until the 1949 authorization of 810,000 units was reached, special housing for elderly persons, an expanded urban redevelopment program, and an increase in federal loans for advance planning of community facilities.



• What Anti-Public Housing Lobbies Wanted -- Opposition to any public housing program was led by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the National Association of Home Builders. The former urged Congress to "terminate the public housing program, (and)...liquidate" existing public housing projects. Both groups commended the urban redevelopment program. The U.S. Savings and Loan League urged independence of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and backed the NAREB and the NAHB in their stand against public housing.

• What Congress Did -- The Senate June 7 passed a bill (S 2126) to extend and enlarge federal housing legislation. An amendment to substitute the Administration's plan for construction of 35,000 public housing units annually for two years was rejected. As passed, the bill called for construction of 135,000 units annually, until the authorized total of 810,000, set in the Housing Act of 1949, was reached. The House July 29 passed a "skelton" version of S 2126, after first removing all public housing provisions. On Aug. 2 Congress completed action on a compromise version of S 2126 which authorized 45,000 units of public housing through July 31, 1956, and removed restrictions imposed in 1954. The bill also increased the authorization for assistance in slum clearance and urban redevelopment by $200 million for fiscal 1956 and 1957 and set up the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as an independent agency no longer affiliated with the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The bill was signed (PL 345) on Aug. 11. (See pp. 253ff.)

NATURAL GAS

• What Pro-Regulation Lobbies Wanted -- Mayors of many cities using natural gas repeatedly urged Congress to continue federal control of natural gas sales in

interstate commerce. In Washington, the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, the AFL, CIO, and Americans for Democratic Action supported federal regulation. All argued that a release from government control would mean an increase in the price of natural gas.

• What Anti-Regulation Lobbies Wanted -- With the aid of two special units, the General Gas Committee and the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee, the Independent Natural Gas Association led a campaign to release gas from federal control. The groups concentrated publicity efforts in areas of heaviest gas consumption. Anti-regulation groups argued that because of the "hazardous" nature of discovery and the "vigorously competitive" market, federal regulation would result in "diminished supplies" of natural gas.

• What Congress Did -- The House July 28 passed a bill (HR 6645) to exempt gatherers and producers of natural gas from federal regulation. The Senate took no action on the measure. However, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 28 reported S 1853 (S Rept 1219), amended by substitution of the text of HR 6645. (See pp. 454ff.)

GOVERNMENT-IN-BUSINESS

• What Get-Government-out-of-Business Lobbies Wanted -- The National Associated Businessmen, Inc., and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. carried the load in supporting legislation to force the federal government to discontinue its many business enterprises. These enterprises, largely operated by the Defense Department, include airlines, laundries, bakeries, and grocery stores. Pressure groups cited Congressional committee statistics showing that the government was operating some 100 business enterprises with a total investment of at least $40 billion. The NAB, "determined to improve" this situation, backed a bill (HR 687) to put Congress on record as opposed to federal competition with private business and to give the Bureau of the Budget power to veto any new government activity which would compete with private business. The drive was favored by the Bureau of the Budget and the second (Hoover) Commission for the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. (See pp. 367ff.)

Specialized Lobby Lineup

The Groups . . .	. . . Their Stands On
POWER GROUPS	**PUBLIC POWER PROJECTS**
American Public Power Assn.	For
Nat. Assn. of Electric Cos.	Against
Nat. Rural Electric Coop. Assn.	For
TRANSPORTATION GROUPS	**BIGGER HIGHWAY PROGRAM**
American Trucking Assn.	For
Assn. of American Railroads	Against
HOUSING GROUPS	**PUBLIC HOUSING**
Nat. Assn. of Home Builders	Against
Nat. Assn. of Real Estate Bds.	Against
Nat. Housing Conference	For
SUGAR GROUPS	**BIGGER DOMESTIC QUOTAS**
U.S. Beet Sugar Assn.	For
U.S. Cuban Sugar Council	Against

(Most of these groups took no stands on other issues.)

• What Government Employee Unions Wanted -- Led by the Government Employees Council (AFL) federal employees unions urged safeguards against "indiscriminate waste" of public funds while cutting back on business activities. The District Lodge No. 44 of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL) wanted Congressional supervision over the proposed cutback.

• What Congress Did -- Congress took no action on HR 687, but did add provisions to appropriations bills which spelled out a cutback policy. On June 30 Congress cleared the Defense Appropriations bill (HR 6042 -- PL 157) which contained a provision which would prevent shifting to private industry work that the government had been doing for three years without first giving the House and Senate Appropriations Committees 90 days advance notice. On July 30 the Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 7278 -- PL 219) was passed with a provision to bar use of Defense Department funds for "construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility" at U.S. bases, unless the Secretary of Defense certified that similar services were unavailable from "commercial sources at reasonable rates." (See pp. 219ff. and 242ff.)

INCOME-EXCISE TAXES

• Lobbies Favoring Across-the-Board Tax Cuts -- Liberal and labor groups were quick to support a Democratic proposal to cut personal income taxes by $20 for each exemption. The proposal was offered as an amendment to a bill (HR 4259) extending existing excise taxes for one year. The CIO and Americans for Democratic Action, early backers of the proposal, argued that the tax cut would give relief to the lower brackets, thus adding to spending and giving the economy a needed boost. They also argued that excise taxes should be reduced and eventually eliminated on a priority basis, opposed any general sales tax or manufacturers' excise tax as "socially and economically unsound."

• Lobbies Opposing Across-the-Board Tax Cuts -- The National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. took the lead in opposing the $20 cut. Both groups said the proposal would lead to a "spiral of inflation." Instead they proposed a series of five reductions lowering the progressive element of each rate bracket 16 percent so that the top income tax rate would be 35 percent. They also argued for a replacement of existing excises by a uniform excise tax on end products of manufacture.

• What Congress Did -- Congress voted (PL 18) to extend existing excise taxes for one year, but refused to reduce individual income taxes. (See pp. 419ff.)

PRICE SUPPORTS

• What Flexible Support Lobbies Wanted -- The American Farm Bureau Federation made a determined stand in support of the flexible farm price support program (82.5 to 90 percent of parity) enacted by the 83rd Congress. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 100ff.) Assisted by some farm commodity and business groups, the Federation argued that farmer income would be maintained at the "highest possible" levels if the price system were permitted to serve as the main balance

LOBBY SCORECARD

Positions of Major Organizations on Key Issues in 1955*

WHAT CONGRESS DID ⟶	FOUR ISSUES PASSED				ONE DEFEATED	SIX PENDING					
KEY √ -- For X -- Against	New Reserve Plan	More Public Housing	Higher Minimum Wage	Expanded Reciprocal Trade	Personal Tax Exemption	Bigger Domestic Sugar Quotas	Regulation of Natural Gas Producers	Federal Aid for School Const.	Increased Highway Building	Public Power Projects	Rigid Price Supports
BUSINESS GROUPS											
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	√	X	X	√	X		X	X	√	X	X
Nat. Assn. of Manufacturers	√		X		X		X			X	
LABOR GROUPS											
CIO	X	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√
AFL	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√	
FARM GROUPS											
American Farm Bureau Fed.	√		X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	X
Nat. Farmers Union	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Nat. Grange	X		√	√	X	√	X		√	√	X
VETERANS GROUPS											
American Legion	√			√							
American Veterans Committee	√	√	√	√				√		√	
OTHER GROUPS											
Americans for Democratic Action		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√
Cooperative League of the U.S.A.		√		√			√	√		√	
Friends Committee on Nat. Legislation	X	√	√	√				√			

* *Some groups qualified their stands in certain details.*

wheel between supply and demand. It also argued that increased farm efficiency, lower costs, and market expansion at home and abroad was the "sound" way to stop the drop in net farm income which it attributed to rigid supports.

• What Rigid Support Lobbies Wanted -- The National Farmers Union, supported by the CIO and AFL, were the chief promoters of a bill (HR 12) to restore rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity. The Farmers Union claimed the flexible support program was a "serious mistake" and "unworkable by its very nature." It contended the farmer's position could not be improved "by cutting his prices and income."

• What Other Farm Lobbies Wanted -- Objecting to war-time price support levels as "too expensive" and expressing "no faith" in flexible supports, the National Grange said the farm-price program should be set up on a "commodity-by-commodity" basis. The Grange argued that no single formula could prescribe for the peculiar requirements of all commodities. The National Milk Producers Federation argued for its "self-help" program under which the dairy farmer would regulate production.

• What Congress Did -- The House passed HR 12, but no price support legislation reached the floor of the Senate. (See pp. 169ff.)

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PAY RAISE

• What Employee Unions Wanted -- A "pocket veto" of a pay raise at the end of the 83rd Congress made postal and classified government unions more determined than ever to obtain a raise for their members in 1955. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 388ff.) The National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL) and the National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL) led the drive in support of a bill (S 1) to provide postal workers with a 10 percent raise, the minimum increase to be $430. The American Federation of Government Employees (AFL) was the chief spokesman for the classified workers. It backed a bill (S 67) which would grant all classified workers a 10 percent raise, the minimum increase to be $200. The Government Employees Council of 22 AFL unions provided the framework for coordination of efforts on the behalf of both postal and classified bills. The Administration proposed an average increase of 6.5 percent for postal workers, with extensive reclassification of postal jobs. For classified workers, the Administration proposed an average increase of 5 percent.

• What Congress Did -- Congress passed one bill giving postal workers an average pay increase of 8.59 percent; President Eisenhower, however, vetoed the bill, and Congress upheld the veto. Congress then passed a second postal pay raise bill (S 2061), carrying an average increase of 8 percent. S 2061 was signed (PL 68) by the President on June 10. For the classified workers, Congress amended S 67 to provide a 7.5 percent increase. The bill was passed on June 23 and signed (PL 94) by the President on June 28. The new pay boost would cover about 1,075,000 workers and cost about $328 million annually. (See pp. 360ff. and 364ff.)

FEDERAL AID TO SCHOOLS

• What School Lobbies Wanted -- A coalition of 40 national organizations pooled resources and influence in a drive for a federal aid to school construction program. Leading school groups, led by the National Education Association and the Council of Chief State School Officers, coordinated plans and worked closely with Congressional committees. Support for the educators' program came from such groups as the AFL, CIO, National Farmers Union, American Association

of University Women, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. They argued that the existing shortage of at least 340,000 classrooms, coupled with sub-standard school buildings and the short supply of teachers, made increased federal aid mandatory.

• What Other Lobbies Wanted -- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People insisted that anti-segregation provisions be incorporated in any school aid proposal. The National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce opposed federal-aid provisions of school bills. The Council of State Chambers of Commerce took the position that school construction needs could be fully met at the state and local level without federal aid.

• What Congress Did -- The House Education and Labor Committee July 28 reported a bill (HR 7535 -- H Rept 1504) to provide $400 million annually to local school districts for school construction from July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1960. The Committee July 20 rejected an anti-segregation amendment to the bill. Hearings were held on the Senate side, but no bill was reported. (See pp. 265ff.)

SUGAR

• What Domestic Producers Wanted -- Domestic producers made a strong bid to gain a larger slice of the growing U.S. sugar market. The American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A. and the U.S. Beet Sugar Association led the domestic bloc in its drive to revise allotments under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. The bloc wanted to add 188,000 tons raw value to the annual fixed quotas; it also sought the right to supply 55 percent of any excess demand when U.S. consumption topped the annual estimated requirement. Domestic producers argued that under the present law Cuba gets 96 percent of the annual growth of the U.S. sugar market, while domestic producers get only their fixed legal quotas. They further argued that scientific advances have increased production per acre and that the result has been a domestic sugar surplus with a resulting cutback in acreage to hold production to legal limits. They further claimed that the 1948 law made what was supposed to be only a temporary concession to Cuba to assist her in making an adjustment from wartime production.

• What Cuban Producers Wanted --Cuba, opposing any change in the 1948 formula, was represented by the U.S. Cuban Sugar Council and Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Ball, a Washington law firm engaged by Cuban sugar interests. They argued that sugar provides more than 50 percent of the total dollar exchange available to Cuba; any cut would mean a reduction in Cuba's purchasing power in the U.S. The Washington law firm engaged 23 lawyers in key manufacturing centers in the U.S. They contacted manufacturers selling products in Cuba, urged them to protect their Cuban market by asking Congressmen to make no change in the 1948 sugar formula.

• What Congress Did -- The House July 30 passed a bill (HR 7030) to create a new formula for sugar marketing quotas. The existing formula grants Cuba 96 percent and other foreign countries 4 percent of the U.S. market, after fixed quotas of 5,421,000 tons have been filled by domestic and Philippine growers. The proposed new formula would continue the fixed quotas, but permit Cuba and foreign countries to maintain the 96-4 percent ratio as long as U.S. demand stays within 8,350,000 tons. Beyond 8,350,000 tons, Cuba would get 48 percent, other foreign countries 2 percent, with the remaining 50 percent going to domestic producers. The Senate Finance Committee Aug. 1 ordered reported a bill (S 1635) amended by substitution of the text of HR 7030 with changes to provide that any increase in U.S. consumption above 8,300,000 tons be supplied 25.6 percent by Cuba, 19.4 percent by other foreign countries on the basis of their sales of sugar in the U.S. market during the past four years, and the remaining 55 percent by domestic producers. S 1635 would extend the Sugar Act to 1962, instead of 1960, as HR 7030 would do. There was no final action on the measure. (See pp. 173ff.)

Other Lobby Fights

Small Business Administration -- A battle revolved around the SBA, an agency set up to make loans to small businesses, aid them in gaining a fair share of government contracts, and counsel them on financial and management problems. SBA, created in 1953, was slated to expire in 1955. The National Federation of Independent Business and the Smaller Business Association of New England helped promote an extension of SBA's life as an independent agency. The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the American Bankers Association favored an integrated SBA in the Department of Commerce. Congress extended the life of SBA (S 2127 -- PL 263) for two more years as an independent agency of the government. (See pp. 468ff.)

Co-ops vs. NTEA -- The National Tax Equality Association has long championed proposals to force cooperatives to pay additional taxes. NTEA in 1955 again backed legislation to require farm cooperatives to pay taxes on dividends paid on outstanding capital stock and taxes on patronage refunds distributed to members. NTEA said the "privileged" tax status of cooperatives has become a "cloak to cover competitive business operations." Opposition came from the Cooperative League of the U.S. and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. Both argued that earnings from cooperative activity were not profits, did not legally belong to the co-ops, and that the NTEA proposals were "essentially a move to destroy cooperatives." Congress took no action on the proposals in 1955.

Transportation -- A report by the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy touched off a propaganda war between competing transportation mediums. The Association of American Railroads and railroad labor brotherhoods supported a "more equitable" policy limiting power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroad rates, enable railroads to go into the trucking and bus business "on an equal basis," and impose user charges on airlines and waterways. The opposing groups, led by the American Trucking Associations, the Air Transport Association, and the American Waterways Operators, contended the railroads should not be allowed to "lower rates at will," and that allowing the railroads to operate trucks and airlines could lead to monopoly. Hearings on the report were held by a House Commerce Subcommittee. (See pp. 531ff.)

LOBBY SPENDING -- 1954

225 Groups Report Spending $4.3 Million in 1954, Smallest Annual Total In Lobby Law's History

Although Washington lobbyists promoted full-scale campaigns to swing votes on farm, trade, and labor legislation in 1954, they reported a new low in spending.

A total of 225 organizations spent $4,286,158.23 to influence legislation in 1954, according to reports filed with Congress and tabulated by Congressional Quarterly. This was the smallest sum reported since the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act was passed in 1946. Spending rose from $5 million in 1947 to more than $10 million in 1950, then dropped off to $4,445,841 in 1953.

Has the high cost of lobbying really gone down? It's not likely. What's happened is that lobbyists have changed their ideas about the kind of spending they have to report.

Constitutionality of the 1946 Act has been challenged on several occasions. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court, ruling in the case of U.S. vs. Harriss, narrowed the definition of lobying. (See CQ Almanac Vol. X, 1954, p. 674.) As a result, several organizations changed their method of reporting expenditures.

For example, the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., which reported spending $91,000 in 1953, did not file a regular report for the fourth quarter of 1954. Instead, the Chamber filed a statement to the effect that legal counsel had advised that such a report was unnecessary, but that "pending clarification" of the lobby law financial statements would be filed.

Third House of Congress



Some 222 lobbies reported spending more than $4 million to influence legislation in 1954. Spending not reported may have been even greater. For Congressional Quarterly's report on lobby spending for first half, 1955, see pp. 680-81.

TOP SPENDERS SHUFFLED

Changed reporting procedures probably account for some of the shifts that took place among the top spenders in 1954. Twenty-three organizations which reported spending more than $50,000 accounted for more than half of total spending reported. Their share was $2,139,380.48, compared to $2,511,518.75 for the 20 groups which topped $50,000 in 1953.

Leading the list was the National Milk Producers Federation, with $185,496.13. In 1953 the Federation reported spending $233,557.84, but ranked only third. That year the National Association of Electric Companies topped the list with $547,789.32. In 1954 the NAEC reported spending only $110,537.14 and tumbled to seventh place.

Five of 1953's biggest spenders dropped out of the "$50,000" club in 1954. They were the American Medical Association, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., American Tariff League, National Economic Council and Colorado River Association. AMA and Chamber officials were among those who told CQ that changed methods in reporting helped to account for the drop in their reported spending.

The 1954 rigid vs. flexible price supports battle -- repeated in the House in 1955 -- meant a busy and expensive year for the farm lobbies. Three leading farm groups -- National Milk Producers Federation, American Farm Bureau Federation, and National Farmers Union -- reported spending a total of $383,666.62.

Top Lobby Spenders

In 1954, 23 lobby groups each reported spending more than $50,000. Some declared that not all their spending was for legislative purposes. The 23, with reported 1953 spending for comparison:

Organization	1954	1953
Natl. Milk Producers Federation	$185,496.13	$233,557.84
Assoc. of American Railroads	185,379.55	235,727.73
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	146,012.75	78,252.95
American Federation of Labor	125,996.16	123,608.43
Congress of Industrial Organizations	120,119.09	48,425.61
American Farm Bureau Federation	112,408.00	102,403.00
National Association of Electric Companies	110,537.14	547,789.32
Southern States Industrial Council	99,805.88	105,106.65
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America	85,762.49	---
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association	83,325.92	34,533.40
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Assn.	81,995.29	88,146.31
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy	81,890.58	27,333.22
American Legion	78,513.84	85,830.39
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	76,815.22	86,203.56
General Electric Company	76,124.42	82,962.40
National Housing Conference	72,268.30	66,088.34
Employers Labor Relations Information Committee, Inc.	67,462.12	624.00
Friends Committee on National Legislation	64,820.07	61,276.60
International Association of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44	62,970.60	59,383.36
National Association of Real Estate Boards	60,571.84	122,368.46
Committee for Pipe Line Companies	59,290.62	---
U.S. Savings & Loan League	51,475.50	42,119.16
National Association of Letter Carriers	50,339.09	---
Totals	$2,139,380.48	$2,231,740.73

But the three took different positions in the price supports battle, so much of this spending may have been at cross purposes.

LABOR GROUPS ACTIVE

Labor members of the "$50,000" club reported total spending of $505,337.09 for lobby activities in 1954. About one-third of this was spent by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and National Association of Letter Carriers, which carried on an intensive but losing fight for a pay raise. Most of the balance was spent by the AFL and CIO, which lobbied on a wide variety of issues.

The reciprocal trade fight spotlighted a new lobby group in 1954. It was the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, organized in 1953 to coordinate supporters of protective tariffs. The Committee reported spending $81,890.58 in 1954. It played an active role in 1955 during House and Senate consideration of legislation (HR 1) extending and amending the Trade Agreements Act. (See pp. 289ff.)

All in all, it appeared that total spending, as reported under the lobby law, was something short of the amount actually spent by all individuals and organizations attempting to influence legislation.

For one thing, it covered only those groups which had registered under the law. According to one official, "we frankly don't know how many lobbyists there may be today who, wittingly or unwittingly, fail to comply with the law's terms."

Among those who do register and report, there is clearly some confusion concerning what must be reported as lobby spending. Some groups report almost all of the money they spend, while others report only a fraction. Many do not file financial reports for all four quarters. (For comments, see following pages.)

For additional background information on the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and various court decisions on it, see the following CQ Almanac references: Vol. X, 1954, p. 674; Vol. IX, 1953, p. 609; Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 248, 254; Vol. VI, 1950, p. 752.

For lobby spending in previous years, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 672-73; Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 578-80; Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 532-33.

Spending by Categories

Of organizations which filed 1954 reports under the lobby law, 225 included spending figures. A CQ division of these groups according to their principal fields of interest shows:

Reporting	Type of Group	Amount Spent
132	Business	$2,289,538.71
21	Labor	656,149.09
38	Citizens	615,582.61
14	Farm	411,629.27
15	Professional	195,437.46
5	Military & Veterans	117,821.09
225	TOTAL	$4,286,158.23

Yearly Totals

Total spending reported by groups under the Regulation of Lobbying Act for each full year since the law's enactment:

YEAR	SPENDING
1954	$4,286,158
1953	$4,445,841
1952	$4,823,981
1951	$8,771,097
1950	$10,303,204
1949	$7,969,710
1948	$6,763,480
1947	$5,191,856

$2 Million Spent

FIRST-HALF OF 1955 LOBBY SPENDING

Lobbies reported spending $63,109.19 less during the first half of 1955 than they did over the corresponding period in 1954, according to a Congressional Quarterly tally of financial statements filed with Congress.

The CQ count showed that first-half lobby spending totaled $2,486,243.77 for 251 groups. CQ said 198 lobbies reported spending $2,549,352.96 during the first six months of 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 673.)

The top spender was the Transportation Association of America, which reported expenditures of $227,011.70. TAA said, however, that it was reporting spending "for support of all this organization's purposes and functions." It estimated that the law required no more than 1 percent of the $227,011.70 total to be reported as lobby spending. Harold F. Hammond, TAA executive vice president, Aug. 29 said, "Actually our total lobbying expenditures for the six-month period were under $2,000." He added TAA "next time would report only the amount we consider to be actual lobbying spending."

Other top spenders were the American Tariff League, National Association of Electric Companies, General Gas Committee, and CIO. (See box, page 681.)

AUTHORITY FOR REPORTS

All groups registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 are required to file quarterly accounts of their receipts and expenditures. Some groups, however, have changed their reporting techniques since the Supreme Court decision in U.S. vs. Harriss, et al, (347 U.S. 612) on June 7, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 674.)

Many groups criticized the law, in statements attached to their official reports. Some said the law needed "clarification;" they pointed to "uncertainty as to coverage...and reporting obligations." Other groups attached reservations to their reports. Some groups said they filed "in good faith" while contending they were not subject to the law; others filed "under protest."

Another area of confusion concerned reporting methods. Some groups listed all expenditures, including salaries, administrative expenses, and overhead costs; others said only a small percentage of their total expenditures could be regarded as lobby spending.

Reporting Techniques

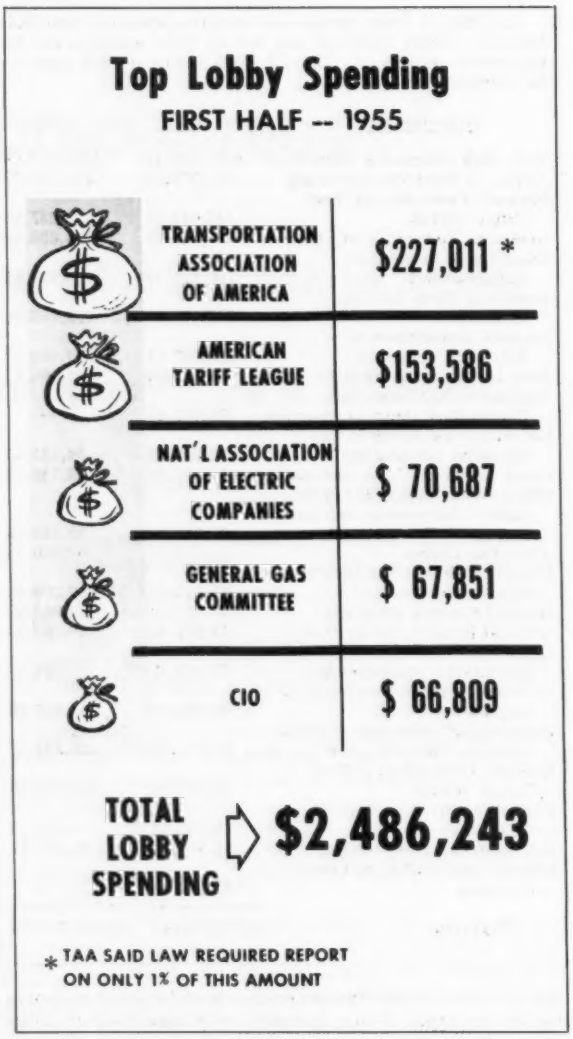
Representative statements indicating the confusion and uncertainty over coverage provisions of the lobby law:

American Hotel Association -- "Does not consider itself subject to the...Act; however, it will file reports pending clarification..."

American Medical Association -- "...unable to determine whether or not the Act is applicable...(but) is of the opinion that it is not. Because of the severe penalties incident to violation of the Act, even in good faith, the report is submitted under protest."

American Petroleum Institute -- "Pending an authoritative construction...by the courts, the Institute is filing this statement. By doing so, however, it does not admit that it is subject to...the Act or that it is required to file this statement."

American Tariff League -- "The League always had difficulty in fitting information on its receipts and expenditures into the categories set forth in the...'official' forms. Following the decision of the...Supreme Court...which, according to some legal opinion, makes the 'official' forms outmoded, the League has not reported on the



'official' forms. Furnishing this information, however, is not to be construed as any admission that the principal purpose of our expenditures and receipts was to influence legislation."

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. -- "Legal Counsel has advised that...it does not appear that the functions and purposes of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S....are of such character as to require reporting...since there still exists uncertainty as to coverage...and reporting obligations thereunder, and pending possible clarification thereof, reports should be filed...."

Lake Carriers' Association -- "...no expenses were incurred in direct communication with Congress. The Association...accordingly asserts that it is not subject to the...Act..."

Confusion, Reservations

Some statements indicated the wide variety of methods employed by groups in reporting receipts and expenditures under the lobby law:

American Farm Bureau Federation -- "Since none of the officers or employees...devote all of their time and effort to legislative matters, we have (reported) such percentage of their salaries as relates to the percentage of time that they spend on legislative matters."

American Petroleum Institute -- "1.8 percent of the general dues and contributions received during the period of this report is (reported.)"

American Textile Machinery Association -- "None of the dues received by the Association is to be considered contributions for the specific purpose of attempting to influence legislation. It has been determined that of the total funds raised by the Association not more than 1.76 percent has been used for the purpose of making expenditures which might fall within the terms of the Act."

Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc. -- "It is impossible...to separate exactly these activities directly connected with legislative interests...; therefore, of the total receipts and expenditures, 50 percent have been allocated to legislative interests."

CIO -- "...figures contained in the...report are necessarily estimated and represent the closest approximation possible."

Emergency Conservation Committee -- "The expenditures listed...include all expenditures by or on behalf of the...Committee in carrying on its 'work' and not limited to expenditures 'in connection with legislative interest.'"

Engineers and Scientists of America -- "Receipts of the Engineers and Scientists of America consist of dues and assessments of which 4.09 percent have been expended ...for activities falling within the purview of the...Act."

Life Insurance Association of America -- "Of the total receipts (reported) 1.8 percent was used for federal lobbying activities."

National Association of Electric Companies -- "When the Association first registered...it reported all receipts and expenditures..." After the 1954 Supreme Court decision, "the Association began allocating its receipts and expenditures as between coverable and non-coverable items...."

Pacific American Tankship Association -- The amount reported as spent by the Association "represents the proportion estimated at about three percent of total dues...considered applicable to matters covered by the Act, if the Association were covered by the Act."

Transportation Association of America -- "It is estimated that if any of the expenditures of this organization are required to be reported under the Act...the amount thereof would not be in excess of 1 percent of the total expenditures..."

26 Topped $30,000

Twenty-six organizations reported spending more than $30,000 each for lobbying during the first six months of 1955, according to a Congressional Quarterly tabulation of financial statements filed with Congress under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946.

The first-half reported lobby spending of these 26 groups, their reported lobby spending during the corresponding period in 1954, and their reported receipts for the first six months of 1955:

Organization	First-Half Spending		Receipts
	1955	1954	
Transportation Assn. of America	$227,011.70†	$31,275.65	$237,837.50
American Tariff League	153,586.12	46,479.48	152,392.27
Nat. Assn. of Electric Companies	70,687.24	47,649.59	111,038.10
General Gas Committee	67,851.74	*	56,300.00
CIO	66,809.66	53,393.18	66,809.66
AFL	63,780.88	58,553.25	‡
Nat. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, its public relations dept., and its Realtors Washington Committee	61,377.63	60,571.84	105,802.29
Nat. Associated Businessmen, Inc.	59,447.26	20,755.89	65,515.00
American Farm Bureau Fed.	56,385.00	83,867.00	96,017.00
Nat. Fed. of Post Office Clerks	54,989.59	57,799.79	350,439.05
U.S. Cuban Sugar Council	52,945.78	11,778.55	106,394.86
Assn. of American Railroads	51,211.31	124,464.35	51,211.31
Southern States Industrial Council	50,844.87	50,192.39	66,132.75
Friends Committee on Nat. Legislation	48,465.00	32,295.05	44,117.30
American Legion	46,664.50	38,663.00	67,387.48
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	45,591.40	*	52,518.89
Upper Colorado River Grass Roots, Inc.	44,853.82	*	70,082.17
U.S. Savings and Loan League	43,342.45	35,649.00	1,011,027.45
Nat. Farmers Union	42,482.94	53,294.73	112,489.74
Nat. Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	41,866.86	19,214.42	41,866.86
Nat. Assn. of Letter Carriers	37,223.84	50,339.09	375,092.10
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	36,638.79	41,894.49	39,578.79
Nat. Coal Assn.	35,163.37	37,570.37	471,240.82
Gypsum Assn.	30,850.00	2,608.12	‡
Nat. Housing Conference	30,823.78	40,946.42	40,305.56
Committee for Pipe Line Companies	30,058.02	26,928.73	68,011.00

* *No report filed under the lobby law.*

† *TAA said figure included all spending; spending required by law to be reported "would not be in excess of 1 percent of the total..."*

‡ *Report filed, but no receipts figure listed.*

4,000 Since 1946

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Lobbyist recruits swelled the recorded ranks of the pressures brigade to more than 4,000 during the first session of the 84th Congress.

Registration figures compiled by Congressional Quarterly for 1955 showed 329 persons and organizations had registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act through Aug. 2, the date the first session adjourned.

The lobby law, enacted Aug. 2, 1946, requires all persons attempting to influence federal legislation to register with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate. In the nine years between the date the law became effective and the date the 1955 session adjourned, 4,013 persons and organizations registered as lobbyists.

MANY DUPLICATIONS

Many of the filings, however, were duplications. Of the 329 additions to the lobby rolls at adjournment time, for instance, only 221 were new registrants. The others had filed at least once prior to 1955. The breakdown of the 221: individuals, 178; law and public relations firms, 15; organizations, 28.

The one-year high was 731 in 1947, the first full year of the law's operation. The one-year low: 1952, when only 204 lobbyists registered.

BIGGEST LOBBY TEAM

The biggest 1955 team of lobbyists worked for the Cuban Sugar Growers Association and the National Cuban Sugar Mills Owners Association. Records showed 23 lobbyists were registered by the Washington law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball and its New York affiliate, Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Hamilton, on behalf of the sugar organizations.

Both Cuban sugar groups sought extension of the Sugar Act of 1948 with no change in the foreign and domestic sugar quotas. The quotas, in fact, were unchanged as of adjournment, but the House had passed a bill (HR 7030) to give domestic growers a bigger share of expanding U.S. consumption. (See p. 173ff.)

CONGRESSMEN WHO FILED

Eleven former congressmen were employed as lobbyists in 1955 to carry on "direct communication" with Congress. Registrations showed the ex-lawmakers and their sponsors included:

Ex-Rep. Howard M. Baldrige (R Neb., 1931-33), U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, Washington, D.C.; Ex-Rep. James M. Barnes (D Ill., 1939-43), Reciprocal Inter-insurer's Federal Tax Committee, Washington, D.C.; ex-Rep. Robert A. Grant (R Ind., 1939-49), Ethanol institute, South Bend, Ind.; ex-Rep. William C. Lantaff (D Fla.,1951-54), U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, Washington, D.C.; ex-Rep. Carter Manasco (D Ala., 1941-49), Southern Pine Industry Committee, New Orleans, La.

Ex-Rep. Donald L. O'Toole (D N.Y., 1937-53), U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, Washington, D.C.; ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla., 1933-50) for the West Coast Inland Navigation District, Bradentown, Fla.; Florida Citrus Mutual (no address listed); Tomoka Land Co., Sebring, Fla.; Howard L. Shannon, acting trustee for Color Legislative Fund, Lakeland, Fla.; and for Gene Salentine of Brooksville, Fla.; ex-Rep. Walter C. Ploeser (R Mo., 1941-49), Mississippi Valley Association, St. Louis, Mo.; ex-Rep. Frank L. Sundstrom (R N.J., 1943-49), Schenley Industries, Inc., N.Y.

Former Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill., 1939-51) filed for the E. J. Albrecht Co. of Chicago, Ill. Ex-Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo., 1947-53) filed for the Tariff Committee of the Woven Felt Industry, c/o Albany Felt Co., Albany, N.Y.

Another filee bound to have wide Washington contacts was former Secretary of Army Kenneth C. Royall, who registered as a lobbyist for eight New York motion picture firms.

The 1955 registrations are listed by categories, (with Employers listed alphabetically) as follows:

Business ..... page 683
Citizens ..... page 697
Farm ..... page 699
Foreign ..... page 701
Individuals ..... page 702
Labor ..... page 705
Professional ..... page 706
Veterans and Military ..... page 707

Previous Registrations

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, enacted Aug. 2, 1946, requires the registration of all persons attempting to influence federal legislation. The year-by-year picture of total registrations since the law became effective:

Year	Registrations	Year	Registrations
1946*	222	1951	342
1947	731	1952	204
1948	447	1953	296
1949	599	1954	413
1950	430	1955†	329

* *Last four months only*
† *From Jan. 1 through Aug. 2.*

BUSINESS GROUPS

• **EMPLOYER** -- Advertising Distributors of America, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/13/55.

Legislative Interest -- "The effect upon their business of proposed legislation such as HR 125 -- to require that circulars and pieces of advertising mailed in bulk at the third-class rate bear definite and complete addresses. Opposed to this and all similar bills."

Compensation -- "Retaining fee of $2,500 and an additional fee of the same amount if it is necessary to oppose HR 125 or any similar bills."

Previous Registration -- American Legion, Sept. 12, 1946.

• **REGISTRANT** -- AIRPORT OPERATORS COUNCIL, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/22/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Aviation, in general, and airports in particular. Appropriations under, and amendments to, the Federal Airport Act are of particular interest." The council was interested in S 1855 and HR 6260, to provide for a national plan for the development of public airports in the U.S.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Airport Operators Council.

Registrant -- E. THOMAS BURNARD, executive director, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/22/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer, above.

• **EMPLOYER** -- E. J. Albrecht Co., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- SCOTT W. LUCAS, attorney and ex-Sen. (D Ill., 1938-51), Washington, D.C. Filed 8/2/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1393, for the relief of the E. J. Albrecht Co."

Compensation -- "Registrant is to receive no compensation or expenses for work on behalf of passage of this bill."

Previous Registration -- For registrations by Lucas' law firm, Lucas & Thomas, see Cook Electric Co. (page 687).

• **EMPLOYER** -- A. S. Aloe Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Registrant -- SHER, OPPENHEIMER & HARRIS, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/8/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Concerned with the desirability of clarifying and amending the Small Business Act of 1953."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Aluminum Extruders Council, Boston, Mass.

Registrant -- PHILLIP LEMELMAN, attorney, Boston, Mass. Filed 7/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All matters pertaining to the aluminum industry."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Association of Nursing Homes, Springfield, Ohio.

Registrant -- FRANK C. BATEMAN, Springfield, Ohio. Filed 2/18/55.

Expenses -- "Estimated at $600 annually."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Bankers Association, New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- J. OLNEY BROTT, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/24/55.

Compensation -- $1,750 (estimated) in connection with legislative interests.

2. Registrant -- CARROLL A. GUNDERSON, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/24/55.

Compensation -- $1,866 (estimated) in connection with legislative interests.

3. Registrant -- JAMES J. SAXON, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/24/55.

Compensation -- $1,375 (estimated) in connection with legislative interests.

4. Registrant -- J. R. DUNKERLY, New York, N.Y. Filed 2/18/55.

Compensation -- "Estimated amount of employee's annual salary relating to duties in connection with legislative interests -- $1,750."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN J. RILEY, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/18/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation concerning the soft-drink industry, such as taxation, sugar, and other related subjects."

Compensation -- "Daily rate of general compensation $69.45."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Charlotte, N.C.

Registrant -- A. LEE PARSONS, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/29/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1, foreign trade act; international trade agreements; price, wage and production controls, Fair Labor Standards Act."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrant -- JAMES C. KELLEY, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed 4/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting...machine tool industry; concerned with revenue revision, extension of renegotiation, HR 1 " (Reciprocal trade).

Compensation -- "Annual salary $15,000; no part of this has been allocated to legislative activities."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Molasses Co., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- FRANK C. STAPLES, vice president, Floral Park, N.Y. Filed 6/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- Amendment and extension of the Sugar Act of 1948.

Expenses -- "Not...more than $100."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Retail Federation, Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- POOLE, SHROYER & DENBO, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Previous Registration -- American Metal Co. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 679.)

2. Registrant -- JOE T. LOVETT, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/5/55.

Compensation -- $2,000 annually.

Expenses -- $500 (travel).

3. Registrant -- JAMES G. MICHAUX, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/5/55.

Compensation -- $5,000 annually.

Expenses -- $600 (travel).

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SALLY BUTLER, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/22/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Favor passage of bills to amend the Copyright Act, specifically with respect to elimination of the exemption from royalty of public performances of musical works on coin-operated machines (S 590)."

Compensation -- Not more than $125 per month.

Previous Registration -- General Federation of Women's Clubs (1953).

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- BLAKE T. NEWTON, JR., attorney, New York, N.Y., and Washington, D.C. Filed 4/16/55.

Compensation -- "$1,958.33 per month."

Previous Registration -- AT&T. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 777, 793.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Trucking Associations, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM A. BRESNAHAN, assistant general manager, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation of interest to the U.S. trucking industry.

Compensation -- $1,166 monthly.

• **REGISTRANT** --AMERICAN WAREHOUSEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Merchandise Division, Chicago, Ill. Filed 1/11/55.

Expenses -- "It is estimated that expenses will be no more than $1,000 in connection with legislative interests."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Warehousemen's Association, Merchandise Division.

Registrant -- DONALD E. HORTON, executive secretary, Chicago, Ill. Filed 1/11/55.

Expenses -- "No more than $1,000 in connection with legislative interests."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Butte, Mont.

Registrant -- A.E. WILKINSON, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/14/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To suspend excise import tax on imported copper."

Expenses -- Estimated at $500 monthly.

Compensation -- $500 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Anaconda Copper. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 680.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Associated Railroads of New York State, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- GERALD E. ROWLEY, New York, N.Y. Filed 5/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- All legislation affecting railroads.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Association of American Railroads, Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- KIMBALL SANBORN, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/14/55.

Expenses -- "Out-of-pocket expense incurred."

2. Registrant -- JOSEPH V. McLAUGHLIN, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/13/55.

Legislative Interest -- Support all legislation in the interest of a sound transportation policy, and oppose all legislation contrary to such interests.

Previous Registration -- Railway Express Agency. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 849.)

3. Registrant -- JOSEPH G. FEENEY, Chevy Chase, Md. Filed 5/9/55.

Legislative Interest -- Any legislation affecting railroads.

Previous Registration -- National St. Lawrence Project Conference. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 604.)

4. Registrant -- HAL H. HALE, assistant to vice president, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/24/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Highway transportation."

• **REGISTRANT** --ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM REFINERS, Arlington, Va. Filed 1/19/55.

Expenses -- "Not to exceed $1,000."

Previous Registration -- 1950. (See CQ Almanac Vol. VI, 1950, p. 775.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Association of Petroleum Re-refiners, Arlington, Va.

1. Registrant -- V. T. WORTHINGTON, president, Arlington Va. Filed 1/19/55.

2. Registrant -- H. C. HICKS, executive secretary, Arlington, Va. Filed 1/19/55.

Previous Registration -- 1950. (See CQ Almanac Vol. VI, 1950, p. 775.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Association of Western Railways, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- LYLE H. BORN, Seminole, Okla. Filed 2/7/55.

Expenses -- "Not expected to exceed $650 monthly."

Compensation -- $697 monthly.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Automatic Canteen Company of America, Chicago, Ill.

See G. B. Macke Corp., page 689.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co., Bangor, Maine.

Registrant -- HOWARD L. COUSINS, JR., assistant general counsel, Bangor, Maine. Filed 7/13/55.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation of interest to railroads."

Compensation -- "None other than compensation as full time railroad employee."

Expenses -- "Estimated at $100 monthly."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Beaufort Fisheries Inc., Beaufort, N.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT H. McNEILL, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Employed to assist in procuring appropriation by Congress of funds to deepen ship channel in what is known as 'Taylor's Creek,' Carteret County, N.C., in the amount of $100,000."

Compensation -- "$750 retainer."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- ARTEMAS C. LESLIE, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- Health legislation such as S 2425, HR 2685, S 434, S 886. S 434 would increase the quantity and improve the quality of health services and facilities. S 886 would provide for reinsurance of health service prepayment plans. HR 2685 would provide uniform practices for the armed services with respect to medical services for dependents. S 2425 would authorize the Civil Service Commission to make available, on a voluntary basis, group hospitalization, surgical, medical, and other personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in the federal service.

Compensation -- "Salaried Employee -- Amount to be allocated to the above will be determined subsequently."

Expenses -- "Out-of-pocket expenses."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Registrant -- DOUGLAS G. MODE, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/17/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation providing for continuation of the suspension of certain import taxes on copper."

Compensation -- "Total annual compensation and expenses, $3,000."

Previous Registration -- Bridgeport Brass. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 680.) The Downtown Merchants. (See p. 688.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Bridgeport Gas Light Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

See Consolidated Edison Co., page 687.

• **EMPLOYER** -- California Commercial Co. (service subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of California), Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WOOLLEN H. WALSHE, attorney, New Orleans, La. Filed 3/18/55.

Compensation -- "Anticipated expenses approximately $150 per month. Estimated amount of employee's annual salary relating to duties in connection with legislative work $1,500."

• **EMPLOYER** -- California Railroad Association.

See Leroy E. Lyon, Jr., page 704.

• **REGISTRANT** -- CAL-SAG WATERWAYS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, INC., Chicago, Ill. Filed 2/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- The committee's aim: "Fostering a militant program of research and public education for the construction of the Cal-Sag project which is so vital to national defense and the future prosperity and industrial expansion of the Greater Chicago area."

(The Cal-Sag project involved plans to deepen and widen the Calumet-Saginaw river in the Chicago area, to provide for port facilities and passage of ocean vessels to the Gulf of Mexico via the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corp., Poughkeepsie, New York.

See Consolidated Edison Co., page 687.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Chamber of Commerce Armed Services Committee, Vallejo, Calif.

Registrant -- M. S. TISDALE, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/26/55.

Legislative Interest -- Any legislation affecting Solano County, especially HR 103 and appropriation for continued construction of Solano Project by Bureau of Reclamation.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Chicago and North Western Railway System, Chicago, Ill.

Registrants -- JOHN T. SAPIENZA and WALTER A. SLOWINSKI, attorneys, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation...in connection with certain provisions of the Revenue Act of 1942 regarding reorganized railroad corporations."

Previous Registrations -- For Sapienza's registrations, 1951 and 1954, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 699. Slowinski's previous registration: Eastern Corporation (1954 Almanac, p. 683).

• **EMPLOYER** -- Chicago Rental Trailer Association, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- WILLIAM T. STEPHENS, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/22/55.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation affecting the utility trailer industry, particularly federal tax legislation."

Previous Registration -- Nationwide Trailer Rental System. (See page 692.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Chrysler Sales Corp., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- GEORGE W. MALCOMSON, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/26/55.

Legislative Interest -- General interest in any legislation affecting motor vehicle manufacture, distribution, sales, and use.

Compensation -- $2,640 annually as staff representative on legislative affairs.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Clothespin Manufacturers of America, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- RICHARD A. TILDEN, attorney, New York, N.Y. Filed 1/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Inclusion of safeguards to domestic industries in proposed extension of the Trade Agreements Act."

Expenses -- "Travel estimated at $500."

Compensation -- Daily rate of $125.

Previous Registration -- California Citrus Producers Association, Inc.; The Clothespin Manufacturers of America. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 845, 854.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Color Legislative Fund, Lakeland, Fla.
See Howard L. Shannon, page 704.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Columbia Mills, Inc.
See Woven wood fabric industry, page 697.

• **EMPLOYERS** -- Columbia Pictures Corp.; Loew's Inc.; Paramount Pictures Corp.; RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.; Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.; United Artists Corp.; Universal Pictures Co., Inc.; and Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.; all of New York City.

Registrants -- DWIGHT, ROYALL, HARRIS, KOEGEL, & CASKEY, Washington, D.C. law firm, and two of its partners, KENNETH C. ROYALL and RALPH D. PITTMAN, attorneys, Filed 6/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 4954, a bill to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the United States to recover damages under antitrust laws, establishing a uniform statute of limitations, and for other purposes, as passed by the House...."

Previous Registration -- Temporary Commission to Study Federally Aided Welfare Programs. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 598.)

• **REGISTRANT** --M. F. COMER BRIDGE AND FOUNDATION CO., Miami, Fla. Filed 5/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Company has claim covered by HR 4963," a private bill.

• **EMPLOYER** -- M. F. Comer Bridge and Foundation Co.

Registrant -- CHARLES BRAGMAN, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

• **REGISTRANT** --COMMITTEE FOR BROADENING COMMERCIAL BANK PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC FINANCING, Chicago, Ill. Filed 3/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the interests of commercial banks, including S 968, S 1160, HR 4260."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses, $75,000."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

Registrant -- WOOD, KING & DAWSON, attorneys, New York, N.Y. Filed twice, 3/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer, above.

Expenses -- "Approximately $60,000, including fees of $22,500 to Berchmans T. Fitzpatrick (agent), previously registered." (See page 705.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- JOSEPH DUFF KELLEY, Duff Kelley Organization, New York, N.Y. Filed 2/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- To oppose "possible proposed amendments to the banking laws to permit commercial banks to underwrite or deal in revenue bonds."

2. Registrants -- WILLIAM BLUM, JR., and JOHN W. LINDSEY, attorneys, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interest relating to any proposals to amend the Banking Act of 1935, specifically Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, to permit banks to underwrite, trade, or deal in securities which are in general obligations of states, municipalities, or instrumentalities thereof."

Compensation -- $500 each for duration of current session of Congress.

Previous Registration -- Lindsey registered in 1950, giving as employer the National Assoc. of Securities Dealers. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 773.)

• **REGISTRANT** --COMMITTEE ON IMPORTS FOR THE AMERICAN PULPWOOD INDUSTRY, New York, N.Y. Filed 7/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the importation of labor or pulpwood into the U.S."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Committee on Imports for American Pulpwood Industry.

Registrant -- GORDON M. TIFFANY, attorney, Concord, N.H. Filed 7/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Compensation -- "Estimated at $80 per day."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Committee Representing American Fluorspar Producers, Rosiclare, Ill.

Registrant -- POPE, BALLARD, & LOOS, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Tariff, customs, and foreign trade legislation. HR 1, against; HR 5335, for; S 1576, for."

Compensation --"$150.00 per day."

Previous Registration -- California Fig Institute, Pin Clip and Fastener Assoc. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 438, 444.)

• **EMPLOYER** --Commonwealth Natural Gas Corp., Richmond, Va.
See Consolidated Edison Co., below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Conference of Local Airlines, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN F. FLOBERG, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Support of legislation which, in the opinion of the Conference, is in the interest of a sound national air transport policy" and "opposition to legislation contrary to such interests."

Compensation -- $20,000 annually.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Connecticut Light and Power Co., Hartford, Conn.

See Consolidated Edison Co., below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Consolidated Edison Co. of New York Inc., New York, N.Y. and others.

1. Registrants -- EDWARD FALCK, RUTH M. FALCK, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation in regard to amendments to the Natural Gas Act that may be of interest to Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc."

Compensation -- "$6,250 per quarter, plus out-of-pocket expenses."

On June 28 Falck filed an amended preliminary report accompanied by a letter, dated June 27, directed to Ralph R. Roberts, Clerk of the House. Falck wrote that he had been advised by Consolidated Edison Co. that "arrangements have been made with a group of gas distribution companies which desired to join...in retaining me as a consultant and legislative representative in connection with amendments to the Natural Gas Act. My total fee and expenses will be the same as stated in my preliminary report." He listed the gas distribution companies and the portion of his fee each would pay as follows:

Bridgeport Gas Light Co., Bridgeport, Conn., 2 percent.

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1.5 percent.

Commonwealth Natural Gas Corp., Richmond, Va., 1.5 percent.

The Connecticut Light & Power Co., Hartford, Conn., 3.5 percent.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 32.5 percent.

Delaware Power & Light Co., Wilmington, Del., 1.5 percent.

The Hartford Gas Co., Hartford, Conn., 3 percent.

Lynchburg Gas Co., Lynchburg, Va. 0.5 percent.

Long Island Lighting Co., Mineola, N.Y., 8 percent.

New Haven Gas Co., New Haven, Conn., 3 percent.

New York State Electric & Gas Corp., Ithaca, N.Y., 5 percent.

Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Syracuse, N.Y., 14.5 percent.

Rochester Gas & Electric Corp., Rochester, N.Y., 6.5 percent.

Rockland Light & Power Co., Nyack, N.Y., 1.5 percent.

Washington Gas Light Co., Washington, D.C., 15.5 percent.

2. Registrant -- RANDALL J. LEBOEUF, JR., attorney, New York, N.Y. Filed 4/13/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposition to HR 4560 in its present form and other related bills to amend the Natural Gas Act of 1938."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Consolidated General Products, Inc.

See Woven wood fabric industry, page 697.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Cook Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- LUCAS & THOMAS, law partnership of ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill., 1938-51) and Charles A. Thomas, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/2/55.

Legislative Interest -- HR 957, for the relief of Cristjo Cristofv and family.

Previous Registrations -- American Finance Conference (1951 and 1953), Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Trailer Coach Manufacturers Assoc., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1951 and 1953), Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 696, 697, 701, 705); National Assoc. of Retail Druggists (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 441); Adolph Von Zedlitz (1953 Almanac, p. 582); Revere Copper and Brass, Mobile Homes Manufacturers Assoc. (1954 Almanac, pp. 686, 691.)

Lucas also registered as an individual, giving the E. J. Albrecht Co. as employer. (See this volume, page 683.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- G. &, W. H. Corson, Inc., Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

See Scully Signal Co., p. 694.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Creole Petroleum Corp., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrants -- R. AMMI CUTTER, CASIMIR DE RHAM, JR., HERBERT P. WILKINS, attorneys, c/o Palmer, Dodge, Gardner and Bradford, Boston, Mass. Filed 3/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1 -- Reciprocal Trade Agreements Extension Bill. Favor bill in general. Also general interest in obtaining information on, and opposing, legislation imposing increased duties or quotas on importation of petroleum or petroleum products."

Compensation -- "Based on amount of time spent in the above mentioned activities at a rate as yet undetermined."

Previous Registration -- Cutter and de Rham listed the law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball as temporary employer in 1953. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 605.) All three listed the same firm in 1955. (See page 702.)

2. Registrants -- EDWARD J. FLYNN, EVERETT A. HAYES, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 4/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as registrants, above.

See also Stephen Fitzgerald & Co., page 688.

• **EMPLOYERS** -- Cushman Motor Works, Inc., Lincoln, Neb.; Simplex Manufacturing Corp., New Orleans, La.; Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Registrant -- PETER R. NEHEMKIS, JR., attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Repeal of manufacturers' excise tax on motorcycles and their parts and accessories."

Expenses -- $500.

Compensation -- $1,000 monthly.

Previous Registration -- American Home Laundry Manufacturing Assoc. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 593.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Delaware Power and Light Co., Wilmington, Del.

See Consolidated Edison Co., above.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Downtown Merchants, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DOUGLAS G. MODE, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/17/55.

Legislative Interest -- "In furtherance of HR 4841" (disposal of federal building to private enterprise.)

Compensation -- "Retainer for this purpose, $1,000. Additional compensation contingent."

Previous Registration -- Bridgeport Brass Co. (See p. 685.)

• **REGISTRANT** --THE ETHANOL INSTITUTE, South Bend, Ind. Filed 5/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To support a revision of Sec. 5134 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which defines the formula for computing drawbacks for users of alcohol used in manufacturing non-beverage products."

Compensation -- $100 per month retainer.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Ethanol Institute.

Registrant -- ROBERT A. GRANT, attorney, ex-Rep. (R Ind., 1939-49), South Bend, Ind. Filed 5/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Compensation -- $100 a month.

Previous Registration -- National Assocs. of Band Instrument Manufacturers, Musical Merchandise Manufacturers, and Wholesalers, and Music Merchants, and National Piano Manufacturers Assoc. of America. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 782.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- First Bank Stock Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.

Registrant -- JOSEPH H. COLMAN, attorney, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed 6/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interest" is "bank holding company legislation.... Specific interest is the Spence bill, HR 6227," to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Stephen Fitzgerald & Co., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- CASSIDY AND RENNEISEN, public relations counselors, Louisville, Ky. Filed 5/9/55.

Legislative Interest -- Passage of HR 1 (Reciprocal Trade Act) without crippling amendments. Interest of Creole Petroleum Corp. (See page 687.)

Compensation -- $1,000.

• **REGISTRANT** --GENERAL GAS COMMITTEE, Fort Worth, Texas. Filed 1/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "For amendment of the Natural Gas Act."

Expenses -- "Approximately $75,000."

• **EMPLOYER** -- W. R. Grace and Co., San Francisco, Calif.

See Elof Hansson, below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Grier Cotton Co., Statesville, N.C.

Registrant -- BENJAMIN H. SAUNDERS AND HOWARD T. MATHER, members, Hamel, Park and Saunders, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Jurisdictional bill on refund of income taxes."

Previous Registration -- Saunders registered in 1953, listing Toilet Goods Association as employer. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 596.)

In 1955 he also listed Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co. as an employer. (See page 695.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Group Health Dental Insurance, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MORISON, MURPHY, CLAPP & ABRAMS, attorneys, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting health insurance."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Pickett Development Committee (page 693.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- S. Gumbel Realty and Security Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.

Registrant -- PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON, AND GARRISON, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/8/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain amendment to Internal Revenue Code dealing with corporate distributions."

Previous Registration -- Listed under National Committee for Insurance Taxation (p. 691.)

• **EMPLOYERS** -- Elof Hansson, Inc., New York, N.Y.; Johaneson, Wales, and Sparre, Inc., New York, N.Y.; Treetex Corp., New York, N.Y.; and W.R. Grace and Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- SHARP & BOGAN, JAMES R. SHARP, WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, attorneys, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting United States world trade (e.g. HR 1) and particularly legislation affecting imports of hardboard (e.g. HR 264.)"

Compensation -- Approximately $1,500.

Expenses -- Estimated at $150.

• **EMPLOYER** -- HARDBOARD ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/19/55.

Legislative Interest -- Tariff reclassification of hardboard as recommended in Tariff Commission report on hardboard of March, 1955.

Previous Registration -- June 22, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 684.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Hardboard Association.

1. Registrant -- DONALD LINVILLE, executive secretary, Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/19/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Expenses -- "$2,000."

2. Registrant -- ROBERT C. KECK, attorney, Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/13/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Tariff reclassification amendment to HR 5559." (The amendment to HR 5559 would reclassify hardboard from paper to wood.)

Compensation -- "Estimated at $750."

Previous Registration -- See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 684.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Hardwood Plywood Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- ROBERT N. HAWES, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/18/55.

Compensation -- "Negligible portion of retainer as counsel on legal matters."

Previous Registration -- See U.S. Plywood Corporation, page 696.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

See Cushman Motor Works, page 687.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Hartford Gas Co., Hartford, Conn.

See Consolidated Edison Co., page 687.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Hough Shade Corporation.

See Woven wood fabric industry, page 697.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Texas.

Registrant -- SEYMOUR S. MINTZ, ROBERT K. EIFLER, WILLIAM T. PLUMB, JR., AND RICHARD A. MULLENS, attorneys, Hogan and Hartson, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- Revision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Compensation -- "Customary rate of compensation as tax counsel for the company."

Previous Registration -- Hughes Tool Co. and John H. Davis et al. (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 684, 700.)

Mintz also listed Republic Steel as an employer. (See page 694, this volume.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Illinois Railroad Association.

See T. W. Smiley, page 704.

• **EMPLOYER** -- International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT H. NORTH, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/31/55.

Compensation -- $18,400 annually.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- BERNARD N. BURNSTINE, jeweler, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Excise tax affecting the Jewelry Industry."

Compensation -- "$500 monthly."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Johaneson, Wales, and Sparre, Inc., New York, N.Y.

See Elof Hansson, page 688.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Kasser Distillers Products Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.

Registrants -- MAURICE W. FILLIUS, AND EDWIN G. MARTIN, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/20/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Obtaining relief for client from tax and tariff liability on distilled spirits stolen from bonded warehouse."

Previous Registrations -- By Filius: National Assoc. of Beverage Importers. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 774.)

By Martin: Norton Co., Worcester, Mass. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 690.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Labor-Management Maritime Committee.

See page 706.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Life Insurance Association of America, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- KENNETH L. KIMBLE, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which might affect the welfare of policy holders and annuitants."

Compensation -- "Annual salary $13,000 but only part of time spent on federal lobbying activities."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Lion Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- BAILEY WALSH, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Subchapter B of Chapter 36 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Previous Registration -- United Manufacturing Co. (p. 696.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Loew's Inc., New York City.

See Columbia Pictures, page 686.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Long Island Lighting Co., Mineola, N.Y.

See Consolidated Edison Co., page 687.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Lynchburg Gas Co., Lynchburg, Va.

See Consolidated Edison Co., page 687.

• **EMPLOYERS** -- G. B. Macke Corp., Washington, D.C.; Automatic Canteen Company of America, Chicago, Ill.; and National Automatic Merchandising Association, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- BERGE, FOX AND ARENT, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Seeking amendments to District of Columbia sales and use tax acts."

Compensation -- "$250 per diem from the Employer group."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- FRANCIS R. CAWLEY, vice president, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which will affect the magazine publishing industry."

Compensation -- "On a daily hourly basis at the rate of approximately $60 per day."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Mail Order Association of America, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WARREN A. CLOHISY, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- Postal legislation and bills affecting the mail order business.

Previous Registration -- For the Association, 1951, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 685.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- C.E. HOBBS, staff attorney. Filed 4/11/55.

Expenses -- For second quarter, estimated at $50.

Compensation -- "Estimated part of annual compensation allocated to legislative activity -- $5,000."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Maritime Association of the Port of New York, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM F. GIESON, New York, N.Y. Filed 1/12/55.

Compensation -- $17,000 as general manager and counsel for the association.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Maryland Railroad Association, c/o E.H. Burgess, Baltimore, Md.

Registrant -- WALTER H. MOORMAN, attorney, Bethesda, Md. Filed 7/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All matters affecting the transportation industry," and the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. For the following bills: S 1920 -- Transportation Amendments Act of 1955, which would change the standard by which common carriers establish rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, and practices; also HR 6141 and HR 7072.

Compensation -- "$10,000 annually."

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Massachusetts Protective Association, Worcester, Mass.

Registrant -- ROBERT J. BIRD, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/29/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Insurance company tax bill," not then introduced.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., page 694.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Beane, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN J. BOLAND, New York, N.Y. Filed 3/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax legislation affecting securities dealers. Interests relating to the taxation of certain exempt organizations under Subchapter F of Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Expenses -- "Not in excess of $300."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Metz Brewing Co., Omaha, Neb.

See Robert A. Drum, page 703.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Michigan Motor Bus Association.

Registrant -- CARL S. BUCHANAN, Lansing, Mich. Filed 7/20/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation which would affect the intercity motor bus industry."

Expenses -- "Miscellaneous $300."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Michigan Railroads Association, Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- STUART CAMERON, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/55.

Compensation -- "$500 compensation monthly."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Mississippi Valley Association, St. Louis, Mo.

1. Registrant -- WALTER C. PLOESER, ex-Rep., (R Mo., 1941-49), St. Louis, Mo. Filed 4/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative matters relating to regulation of domestic transportation, the American Merchant Marine, flood control, and river and harbors maintenance."

Compensation -- "Serves without compensation. May be reimbursed for actual expenses."

Previous Registration -- For the Association. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 788.)

2. Registrant -- HENRY W. GOODALL, Great Lakes Division of the Association, Chicago, Ill. Filed 5/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting "flood control, river and harbors maintenance and improvement ...regulation of domestic transportation, and the American Merchant Marine."

3. Registrant -- ROBERT L. SHORTLE, Lower Mississippi River Division of the Association, New Orleans, La. Filed 5/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- "In the field of flood control, rivers and harbors maintenance and improvement."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Mohave Mining and Milling Co., Wickenburg, Ariz.

Registrant -- GRANVILLE S. BORDEN, San Francisco, Calif. Filed 5/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 3126, S 920, and similar bills. Extension of programs for purchase of manganese ores and concentrates."

Compensation -- "Portion of total fee of $500 monthly, plus out-of-pocket expenses."

• **REGISTRANT** -- MOTOROLA, INC., radio-electronics-television manufacturer, Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to Chapter 32, Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Motorola, Inc.

Registrants -- LAW OFFICES OF F. CLEVELAND HEDRICK, JR., and MAURICE G. PAUL, JR., attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to Chapter 32, Internal Revenue Code of 1954." (Chapter 32 concerned manufacturers' excise taxes.)

Previous Registration -- Hedrick registered in 1953 listing Bridgeport Brass Co. and the Radio-Television Manufacturers Assoc. as employers. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 588.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Registrants -- SAMUEL OMASTA, and KENNETH W. WHITE, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/55.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Association of Electric Companies, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- McDONNELL & SLATTERY, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Generally interested in all developments in and of federal legislation that might affect its members as going electric utilities including, but not limited to, the following statutes and parts thereof and amendments thereto: Internal Revenue Code; TVA Act, 48 Stat 58; Federal Power Act, 49 Stat 803; Rural Electrification Act of 1936, 49 Stat 1363; Bonneville Power Act, 50 Stat 732; Reclamation Acts, 25 Stat through 68 Stat; Flood Control Act of 1944, 58 Stat 887; Appropriations Acts, 25 Stat through 68 Stat."

Compensation -- "The firm is paid a general retainer of $2,083.33 per month.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Registrants -- WILLIAM L. CARTER, assistant general manager, and PHILIP P. FRIEDLANDER, JR., Washington, D.C. Both filed 7/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- Letters filed with both registrations stated, "in view of U.S. v. Harriss, decided June 7, 1954, I do not feel that the statute applies to me as it is not one of my 'main purposes' to influence legislation through 'direct communication with Congress' as specified by the Supreme Court." Interested in S 1048, the Federal Highway Act of 1955, HR 4260, the National Interstate Highway Act, and HR 7072, to amend and supplement the Federal Aid Road Act of 1916.

• **REGISTRANT** -NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS, INC., Chicago, Ill. Filed 12/14/54.

Legislative Interest -- Not stated.

Previous Registration -- Herman Archibald Johnson filed for the above registrant Nov. 18, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 687.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Automatic Merchandising Association, Chicago, Ill.

See G. B. Macke Corp., page 689.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Board of Fire Underwriters New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- CLARENCE C. KLOCKSIN, Alexandria, Va. Filed 2/3/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation...affecting the business of fire insurance, such as taxation, anti-trust laws, etc."

Previous Registration -- Feb. 11, 1954 with the same employer. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 688.)

• **REGISTRANT** -NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INSURANCE TAXATION, Chicago, Ill. Filed 2/4/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Taxation of the income of fire and casualty insurance companies."

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Committee for Insurance Taxation.

1. Registrant -- PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON AND GARRISON, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/4/55.

Legislative Interest -- See employer, above.

Previous Registration -- American Fidelity and Casualty Co.; Howard F. Knipp. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 582, 607.) The Blue Cross Commission; Field Enterprises and Field Foundation; The Sixty Trust; Estate of Mary Clark de Brabant; Fifty Broadway Building. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 680, 683, 692, 701, 683.)

Also: S. Gumbel Realty and Security Co. (p. 688).

2. Registrant -- MACLEISH, SPRAY, PRICE, & UNDERWOOD, Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/8/55.

Legislative Interest -- Income taxation of fire and casualty insurance companies.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Council on Business Mail, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- JOAN DAVID, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation pertaining to postal matters."

Compensation -- $325 monthly plus expenses.

Previous Registration -- Jan. 5, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 688.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- A. Z. NELSON, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/4/55.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the interests of the lumber manufacturing industry.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Machine Tool Builders' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

1. Registrant -- JOEL BARLOW, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Primarily concerned with HR 1," extension of reciprocal trade agreements.

Previous Registrations -- For Barlow's registrations in 1948, 1951, 1953, and 1954, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 699.

2. Registrant -- EDWIN McELWAIN, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the machine tool industry; concerned with extension of renegotiation, revenue revision and HR 1."

Previous Registration -- For the Association. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 689.)

3. Registrant -- TELL BERNA, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed 4/18/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the machine tool industry; primarily concerned with HR 1."

Compensation -- "Annual salary of $25,000; no part of this has been allocated to legislative activities."

Previous Registration -- For the Association. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 608.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Plant Food Institute, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- PAUL T. TRUITT, executive vice president, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Generally interested in legislation affecting the fertilizer industry."

Compensation -- "No specific salary received for engaging in legislative matters on behalf of the Institute, if any."

Previous Registrations -- American Plant Food Council; National Assoc. of Margarine Manufacturers. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 706, 716.)

• **REGISTRANT** --NATIONAL POSTAL TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/21/55.

Expenses -- $3,000 annually for salary.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Postal Transport Association.

Registrant -- W.M. THOMAS, president, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/21/55.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Nationwide Trailer Rental System, Wichita, Kan.

Registrant -- WILLIAM T. STEPHENS, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation affecting the utility trailer industry, particularly federal tax legislation."

Previous Registration -- Chicago Rental Trailer Assoc. (See page 685.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- New Haven Gas Co., New Haven, Conn.

See Consolidated Edison Co., page 687.

• **REGISTRANT** --NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY DRY DOCK ASSOCIATION, New York, N.Y. Filed 12/23/54.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the ship repair industry directly or indirectly."

Expenses -- "$10,000 annually to Watters and Donovan, 161 William St., New York, N.Y., for general legal services, including but not confined to legislative interests."

• **EMPLOYER** -- New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association.

Registrant -- WATTERS & DONOVAN, THOMAS WATTERS, JR., JAMES B. DONOVAN AND EDWARD V. GROSS, law firm, New York, N.Y. Filed 12/20/54.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Compensation -- See employer, above.

• **REGISTRANT** --NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE, INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECTION, New York, N.Y. Filed 2/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Fostering passage of legislation concerning guarantees against risk of non-payment by foreign debtors due to currency inconvertibility, exchange transfer block and other non-commercial hazards."

Expenses -- $2,500.

Previous Registration -- July 12, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 689.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, New York, N.Y. and New Haven, Conn.

1. Registrant -- JOHN G. COFFEY, attorney, Providence, R.I. Filed 1/17/55.

Expenses -- Anticipated to be $5,000.

Compensation -- $7,500 annually.

2. Registrant -- LEO V. SULLIVAN, West Haven, Conn. Filed 2/8/55.

Compensation -- $50 daily, plus expenses.

3. Registrant -- FRED B. RHODES, JR. Washington, D.C. Filed 7/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Presently interested in the President's transportation policy proposals. These are embodied in companion bills (S 1920) and (HR 6141), entitled the Transportation Amendments Act of 1955."

Compensation -- "$100 per day."

• **EMPLOYER** -- New York State Electric and Gas Corp., Ithaca, N.Y.

See Consolidated Edison Co., page 687.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Syracuse, N.Y.

See Consolidated Edison Co., page 687.

• **REGISTRANT** --NIOBRARA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- "PL 612, 83rd Congress, proponent." (The law authorized irrigation units in the Missouri River basin.)

Expenses -- "$200 -- miscellaneous."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Niobrara River Basin Development Association.

Registrant -- KIMON T. KARABATSOS, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Authorization and appropriations for the Ainsworth (Neb.) Irrigation Unit of the Niobrara River Basin -- no legislation has as yet been introduced."

Expenses -- $200.

• **EMPLOYER** -- North American Airlines, Burbank, Calif.

Registrant -- MAURICE ROSENBLATT, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- "S 1119 and amendments, and HR 4648. Related legislation affecting civil air transportation." S 1119, introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), would revise the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to amend the declaration of policy and broaden the powers of the Civil Aeronautics Board. HR 4648 was similar to S 1119.

Expenses -- $150.

Compensation -- $400 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Randolph Assoc. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 856.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Occidental Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- HARRY W. COLMERY, attorney, Topeka, Kan. Filed 8/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- HR 2674, S 880, S 2350, S 2577, to provide for control of bank holding companies by the Federal Reserve Board. Registrant opposed these bills.

Previous Registration -- Transamerica Corp. (See page 695.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Registrant -- HUDSON BIERY, executive vice president, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed 6/13/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Fostering the purposes of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.," including commercial and industrial development and water conservation and control in the Ohio River Valley.

Expenses -- "Estimated" at $100 a month.

Compensation -- $1,166 a month, "of which very small part relates to legislative matters."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Ontario Land Co., Duluth, Minn.

Registrant -- CHARLES W. DAVIS, attorney, Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and 1954 relating to determination of accumulated earnings of corporations and tax treatment of corporate distributions in kind."

Previous Registrations -- Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., Clearing Industrial District, The Copley Press, Singer Manufacturing Co., and John Stuart. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 681, 692, 702.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Outdoor-Advertising Association, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- R.M. BEACH, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/20/55.

Legislative Interest -- S 1048, introduced by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), to increase authorizations for the federal-aid highway program.

Compensation -- "$1,200."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Paramount Pictures Corp.

See Columbia Pictures, page 686.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Patchogue-Plymouth Mills Corporation, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WALTER FREEDMAN, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/26/55.

Legislative Interest -- All legislation affecting rug and carpet-backing industry.

Compensation -- "Under general retainer with Patchogue-Plymouth."

Previous Registration -- National Assoc. of Waste Material Dealers. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 594.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Pfister & Vogel Tanning Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Registrant -- ROGER C. MINAHAN, attorney, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed 7/13/55.

Legislative Interest -- "For amendment of sections 534 (b) and (e), Internal Revenue Code of 1954." These sections concern the administrative procedure to establish burden of proof in cases where there is an allegation that all or any part of earning and profits have been permitted to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of the business.

Compensation -- "Regular legal fees."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Pickett Development Committee, Blackstone, Va.

Registrant -- MORRISON, MURPHY, CLAPP AND ABRAMS, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/2/55.

Legislative Interest -- "...Affecting the disposition of Camp Pickett, Va."

Previous Registration -- Sperry and Hutchinson Co. (page 695), Robert A. Drum (page 703), Group Health Dental Insurance Co. (page 688).

• **REGISTRANT** --POSTAL TRANSPORTATION CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/2/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation pertaining to contracts for the carriage of mail and to contract carriers of mail when and if such legislation is introduced."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- GEORGE Y. WHEELER, II, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the Radio Corporation of America and/or its subsidiaries and affiliated companies."

Previous Registration -- National Broadcasting Co. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 777.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Reciprocal Inter-insurer's Federal Tax Committee.

Registrant -- JAMES M. BARNES, ex-Rep. (D Ill., 1939-43), Washington, D.C. Filed 2/18/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To protect the interests of reciprocal inter-insurers."

Compensation -- $1,000 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Kingsland Underwriters Group; Agency of Canadian Car & Foundry; Advance Aluminum Castings Corp.; American Hosiery Mills and eight other firms. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 844, 849, 851-3.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Record Industry Association of America Inc., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- LOVELL H. PARKER, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/14/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax legislation affecting the phonograph record industry."

Compensation -- $5,000 retainer fee.

Previous Registration -- Tax consultant to various companies, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 702.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Remington Rand, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- IVINS, PHILLIPS & BARKER, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/2/55.

Previous Registration -- Attorneys Richard B. Barker and Robert J. Bird of the firm registered in 1954, listing Remington Rand as employer. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 691.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.
Registrant -- SEYMOUR S. MINTZ (Hogan & Harton), Washington, D.C. Filed 7/6/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as to income tax basis, to an employee's estate or heirs, of stock, received upon the exercise of a restricted stock option after employee's death."
Compensation -- "Long standing retainer arrangements as an attorney for the company."
Expenses -- "Taxicabs and telephone."
Previous Registration -- Listed under Hughes Tool Co., page 689.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.
Registrant -- ROBERT J. BIRD, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/1/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Insurance company tax bill."
Previous Registration -- Estate of O.P. Woodward, Symington-Gould Corp., Eastman Kodak. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 594.) Mass. Indemnity Insurance Co. (1953). American Automobile Assoc., Community Services, Minot Mercantile Corp., Remington Rand. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 694, 682, 686, 691.) Mass. Protective Assoc. (page 690, this volume.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston Salem, N.C.
Registrant -- J. MILTON COOPER, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/10/55.
Compensation -- $10,000 retainer fee.
Previous Registration -- National Coal Assoc.; National Lime Assoc. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 846-47.) Thomas D. Griffin (1950 Almanac, p. 773). National Assoc. of Mutual Savings Banks; National Council of Coal Lessors; National Coal Assoc. (1951 Almanac, pp. 697, 700). William Sutherland (1952 Almanac, p. 452). New York Stock Exchange; Nation-Wide Trailer Rental System (1953 Almanac, pp. 583, 590). National Assoc. of Amusement Parks, Pools and Beaches; Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kennedy (1954 Almanac, pp. 687, 702).

• **EMPLOYER** -- RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.
See Columbia Pictures, page 686.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Rochester Gas and Electric Corp., Rochester, N.Y.
See Consolidated Edison Co., page 687.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Rockland Light and Power Co., Nyack, N.Y.
See Consolidated Edison Co., page 687.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Rowe-Doherty, Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- STANLEY L. SOMMER, Washington, D.C.
Legislative Interest -- HR 1 (trade agreements extension), with certain amendments to protect defense skills; and all legislation affecting the domestic jewelled watch industry.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Schenley Distillers, Inc., New York, N.Y.
1. Registrant -- DONALD S. DAWSON, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/20/55.
Legislative Interest -- "HR 5367 -- A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to authorize the determination of tax on distilled spirits when they are withdrawn from internal revenue bonded warehouse without regard to the date of original entry for deposit."
Previous Registration -- Motor Carriers Leasing Conference. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 686.)
2. Registrant -- JERRY N. GRIFFIN, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/23/55.
Legislative Interest -- In favor of HR 5367 (see above).
Previous Registration -- National Coal Association. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1951, p. 700.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Schenley Industries, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Registrant -- FRANK L. SUNDSTROM, ex-Rep. (R N.J., 1943-49), New York, N.Y.
Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the interests of Schenley Industries, Inc., and HR 5367."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Scully Signal Co. Melrose, Mass., and G. & W. H. Corson, Inc., Plymouth Meeting, Pa.
Registrant -- JOHN J. LYONS, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/4/55.
Legislative Interest -- HR 2128, to extend certain patents.
Compensation -- $500 under temporary arrangement.
Previous Registration -- Patent Equity Assoc. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 690.)

• **REGISTRANT** --THE SHIP CANAL AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, Jacksonville, Fla. Filed 4/27/55.
Legislative Interest -- Bills appropriating funds for river and harbor works.
Compensation -- $6,000 to $6,500 a year.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida.
Registrant -- HENRY H. BUCKMAN, Jacksonville, Fla. Filed 5/2/55.
Legislative Interest-- Same as employer.
Compensation -- $500 a month.
Expenses -- $25 a month.
Previous Registration -- July 12, 1948.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Simplex Manufacturing Corp., New Orleans, La.
See Cushman Motor Works, page 687.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Southern Pine Industry Committee, New Orleans, La.

Registrant -- CARTER MANASCO, ex-Rep. (D Ala., 1941-48), Falls Church, Va. Filed 1/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the members of the above named trade association."

Compensation -- "Annual retainer of $1,500 to be increased if legislative actvities increase."

Previous Registration -- National Business Publications, Inc.; National Coal Association. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 848, 846.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Sperry and Hutchinson Co., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MORISON, MURPHY, CLAPP AND ABRAMS, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/11/55.

Previous Registration -- Listed under Pickett Development Committee (page 693.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Standard Oil Company of Calif., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- J. E. PHILLIPS, San Francisco, Calif. Filed 1/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting my employer."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.

Registrant -- BENJAMIN H. SAUNDERS AND FULLER HOLLOWAY, lawyers, Hamel, Park and Saunders, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Concerns current revision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Compensation -- "The law firm, of which registrants are members, is employed on a reasonable fee basis."

Expenses -- "Nominal."

Previous Registrations -- By Holloway: Toilet Goods Assoc. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 596); N.Y. Water Service Corp. (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 689).

For Saunders' registrations, see Grier Cotton Co., page 688.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Superior Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- MONROE BUTLER, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 6/30/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting oil industry."

• **REGISTRANT** -- TARIFF COMMITTEE OF THE FELT INDUSTRY, ALBANY FELT CO., Albany, N.Y. Filed 5/20/55.

Legislctive Interest -- "For certain amendments to HR 1 affecting woven felt industry." HR 1 would extend the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements with other countries.

Expenses -- "Not over $750."

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Tariff Committee of the Woven Felt Industry, Lewis R. Parker, Chairman, Albany, N.Y.

Registrant -- JAMES P. KEM, ex-Sen. (R Mo., 1947-53), Washington, D.C. Filed 4/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- For certain amendments to HR 1 affecting woven felt industry.

Previous Registrations -- American Merchant Marine Institute, American Metal Co., The Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Washington Gas Light Co. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 585, 586, 592.) Conference for Inland Waterways Dry-Bulk Regulation, Estate of Mary Clark de Brabant and Katherine C. Williams, Field Enterprises, Education Division, Field Foundation, T.H. Mastin & Co., Johnston, Lemon & Co. (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 682, 701, 683, 686, 685.)

• **REGISTRANT** -- TOMOKA LAND COMPANY, Sebring, Fla. Filed 1/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "For legislation similar to Section 1237 of HR 8300 so as to make same applicable to corporations on lands held for more than 10 years and for similar legislation."

Expenses -- "$500 retainer fee including expenses."

Previous Registration -- July 2, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 693.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Tomoka Land Company.

Registrant -- J. HARDIN PETERSON, ex-Rep. (D Fla.), Lakeland Fla. Filed 1/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer, above.

Compensation -- "$500 retainer includes expenses."

Previous Registration -- See West Coast Inland Navigation District, page 697.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Transamerica Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

1. Registrant -- GERHARD A. GESELL, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/8/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Banking legislation generally and particularly bills to regulate bank holding companies, such as HR 2674, HR 685, and S 880."

Compensation -- "About $500 per month."

2. Registrant -- HARRY W. COLMERY, attorney, Topeka, Kan. Filed 8/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- HR 2674, S 880, S 2350, S 2577, to provide for control of bank holding companies by the Federal Reserve Board. Registrant opposed these bills.

Previous Registration -- Occidental Life Insurance Co. (See page 692.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Transportation Association of America, Chicago, Ill.

1. Registrant -- GEORGE P. BAKER, president, Chicago, Ill. Filed 12/3/54.

Legislative Interest -- "Anything to do with transportation, including all pending legislation before the House and Senate."

Compensation -- $2,500 monthly as president.

Previous Registrations -- For 1954 registrations by 10 other employees of the Association, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 693.

2. Registrant -- HAROLD F. HAMMOND, executive vice president, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/23/55.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Treetex Corp., New York, N.Y.

See Elof Hansson, page 688.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.
See Columbia Pictures, page 686.

• **REGISTRANT** --UNION PRODUCING COMPANY AND UNITED GAS PIPE LINE COMPANY, Shreveport, La. Filed 2/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of the Natural Gas Act."

Previous Registration -- July 7, 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 847.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Union Producing Company and United Gas Pipe Line Company.

Registrant -- W. E. WILSON, Shreveport, La. Filed 2/10/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer, above.

Expenses -- "Estimated to amount to $1,000."

Compensation -- $150 monthly for legislative work.

• **EMPLOYER** -- United Artists Corp.
See Columbia Pictures, page 686.

• **EMPLOYER** -- United Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- BAILEY WALSH, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Subchapter B of Chapter 36 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Previous Registration -- Lion Manufacturing Co. (page 689).

• **REGISTRANT** --U.S. CANE SUGAR REFINERS ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting sugar."

Expenses -- None.

• **EMPLOYER** -- U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HOWARD M. BALDRIGE, ex-Rep. (R Neb., 1931-33) Washington, D.C. Filed 6/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting sugar."

Expenses -- None.

Compensation -- $2,200 a month.

Previous Registration -- For the Association. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 761.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- None listed. Report filed 6/30/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting sugar."

Compensation -- $671.26 a month.

Previous Registration -- Harold Burke, who signed the registration form, had registered in 1947 as a lobbyist for the Association. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 761.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- U.S. Cuban Sugar Council, Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- DONALD L. O'TOOLE, attorney, and ex-Rep. (D N.Y., 1937-53), New York, N.Y. Filed 3/1/55.
Legislative Interest -- Sugar and trade with Cuba.
Compensation -- $1,000 monthly.
2. Registrant -- THOMAS D. BLAKE, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/4/55.
Legislative Interest -- Sugar and trade with Cuba.
Compensation -- $850 monthly.
3. Registrant -- DALE I. STOOPS, San Francisco, Calif. Filed 5/16/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to revise or amend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended; opposition to S 1635, HR 5400, and similar bills." S 1635, introduced by Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.), would increase the proration of quotas for domestic sugar producing areas. HR 5400, introduced by Rep. William S. Hill (R Colo.), was similar.
Previous Registration -- See Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, page 702.
4. Registrant -- WILLIAM C. LANTAFF, ex-Rep. (D Fla., 1950-55) attorney, Miami, Fla., and Washington, D.C. Filed 6/9/55.
Legislative Interest -- "All legislation pertaining to sugar and trade with Cuba."
Compensation -- "$5,000 annual retainer and out-of-pocket expenses."

• **EMPLOYER** -- U.S. Plywood Corporation, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- HAWES AND GOSNELL (JOHN A. GOSNELL & ROBERT N. HAWES), Washington, D.C. Filed 1/18/55.

Compensation -- "Negligible portion of retainer as counsel on legal matters."

Previous Registration -- Hawes registered in 1955 for the woven wood fabric industry and the Hardwood Plywood Institute (see pages 697 and 689) and in 1948 for Grays Harbor Industries, Aberdeen, Wash. and for Wash. state Chambers of Commerce. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 425.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- United States Savings and Loan League, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- T. WADE HARRISON, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/10/55.

Compensation -- $6,600.

Previous Registration -- The League registered in 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 693.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Universal Pictures Co., Inc.
See Columbia Pictures, page 686

• **EMPLOYER** -- Uranium Ore Producers Association, Grand Junction, Colo.

Registrant -- JOSEPH A. MORAN & ASSOCIATES, attorneys, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/14/55.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of passage of HR 7226 and S 2435." Both bills would confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to make certain findings with respect to the amount of compensation due certain uranium ore producers supplying the U.S. or its agents and to provide for payment of amounts so determined to such producers.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Vermont State Railroads Association, Montpelier, Vt.

Registrant -- CLARENCE E. CLEVELAND, Montpelier, Vt. Filed 5/24/55.

Legislative Interest -- General railroad legislation and policy.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.
See Columbia Pictures, page 686.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Warren Shade Company.
See Woven wood fabric industry, below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Washington Gas Light Co., Washington, D.C.
See Consolidated Edison Co. page 687.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Washington Railroad Association, Seattle, Wash.

Registrant -- JOHN M. HURLEY, Seattle, Wash. Filed 4/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- Support all legislation in the interest of a sound transportation policy, and oppose all legislation contrary to such interests.

Previous Registration -- For the Association. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 592.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- FOWLER, LEVA, HAWES AND SYMINGTON, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/15/55, and 3/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- "S 951 and legislation related to extension of regulation to bulk carriers on inland waterways."

Compensation -- "Based on time spent, with a retainer of $3,500."

Previous Registration -- Registered with same employer in 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 693-4.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Webb and Knapp, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- W.E. REYNOLDS, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/4/55.

Legislative Interest -- "S 1290 and HR 4789, to provide for the construction of certain government buildings in the District of Columbia."

Compensation -- "Pro rata consulting fee of $500 monthly."

• **REGISTRANT** -- WEST COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT, Bradenton, Fla. Filed 1/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Any river and harbor bill affecting the intercoastal waterway from Caloosahatchee to the Anclote and any connecting links therewith along the west coast of Florida and for appropriations therefor."

• **EMPLOYER** -- West Coast Inland Navigation District.

Registrant -- J. HARDIN PETERSON, ex-Rep. (D Fla.), attorney, Lakeland, Fla. Filed 1/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer, above.

Expenses -- Not to exceed $500.

Compensation -- $200 monthly, including legal as well as legislative services.

Previous Registrations -- Alaska Statehood Committee; Government of Guam; U.S. Air Lines; Fort Lauderdale Air Lines. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 442, 445.) Florida Citrus Mutual. (CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 601, 607; Vol. X, 1954, p. 698; this volume, page 700.) West Coast Inland Navigation District. (1954 Almanac, p. 694.) Tomoka Land Co. (1954 Almanac, p. 693; this volume page 695.) Gene Salentine (page 704). Howard L. Shannon (page 704.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Williams Manufacturing Company.
See Woven wood fabric industry, below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Woven wood fabric industry: Columbia Mills, Inc.; Consolidated General Products, Inc.; Hough Shade Corporation; Warren Shade Company; Williams Manufacturing Company.

Registrant -- ROBERT N. HAWES, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/18/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Tariff matters."

Compensation -- "A portion of retainer as counsel on legal matters."

Previous Registration -- See U.S. Plywood Corporation, page 696.

CITIZEN GROUPS

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Automobile Association, Washington, D.C.

Registrants -- ROSS D. NETHERTON AND JOHN M. MARTIN, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/4/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Relating to American motorists and travel generally."

Compensation -- $11,000 annually for Netherton; $8,500 for Martin.

• **REGISTRANT** -- AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION, INC., New York, N.Y. Filed 4/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation bearing on health, education and welfare."

Expenses -- "Publication and distribution of statement on current venereal disease problem, $2,800.00."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- SYDNEY LUBARR, Silver Spring, Md. Filed 8/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting Israel."

Compensation -- "My major activities will consist of acting as director of community relations for this organization and a part of my time will be devoted to legislative work. It is impossible to estimate how much time will be spent on each activity. My compensation is at the rate of $1,250 per month."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Association on American Indian Affairs, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/4/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Any and all legislation affecting American Indians."

Expenses -- Estimated at $150 monthly.

Compensation -- $500 monthly.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Blackfeet Tribe, Browning, Mont.

Registrant -- RIEGELMAN, STRASSER & SPEIGELBERG, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/18/55.

Compensation -- "Indeterminate fraction of retainer fee of $3,000 annually."

Previous Registration -- Six other Indian tribes, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 696, 697.) Nez Perce Tribe (this volume, page 699).

• **REGISTRANT** -- BULGARIAN CLAIMS COMMITTEE, New York, N.Y. Filed 6/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- Amendments to S 1310 and HR 6382 regarding claims against Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. (These bills would amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949.)

• **REGISTRANT** -- CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/17/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 110, dealing with mineral rights."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILBUR H. BALDINGER, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To encourage public support for amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Compensation -- $150 a week.

• **REGISTRANT** -- COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE AMERICAN EVACUATION CLAIMS, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 2/14/55.

Legislative Interest -- Japanese evacuation claims bills and appropriations thereto.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Committee on Japanese American Evacuation Claims.

Registrant -- MIKE M. MASAOKA, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To authorize the Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims resulting from evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military orders."

Compensation -- None to be received.

Previous Registration -- Japanese American Citizens' League Anti-Discrimination Committee (1947, 1949, 1952.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- D.C. Federation of Citizens' Associations; D.C. Federation of Women's Clubs.

See the Women's City Club, page 699.

• **REGISTRANT** -- EMERGENCY CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, New York, N.Y. Filed 3/18/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Support of measures beneficial to conservation and opposition to measures detrimental to conservation. Presently, specifically opposed to S 500 and HR 270" -- Colorado River Storage Project.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Federated Indians of California.

Registrant -- FREDERIC A. BAKER, attorney, Berkeley, Calif. Filed 2/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "...affecting rights and interests" of the Indians of California.

Compensation -- "My services will be rendered gratis in this connection. I am 'of Counsel' in one of the cases affecting them before the Indian Claims Commission and will be paid for such work."

Previous Registration -- Feb. 4, 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 854.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Friends Committee on National Legislation, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- EDWARD F. SNYDER, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/8/55.

Legislative Interest -- "The development of the United Nations as a means of overcoming world disorder by the establishment of international law; the international control and reduction of armaments..."

Expenses -- "$100.00 per quarter for travel, food, lodging, telephone."

Compensation -- "$5,500 per year."

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS, counsel, Washington Bureau, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills covered by the convention-adopted program of the organization."

Compensation -- $5,200 annually for services as counsel, not limited to legislative activities.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Bureau for Economic Realism, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ROBERT M. BURR, New York, N.Y. Filed 3/25/55.

Compensation -- $684.

Previous Registration -- National Electrical Manufacturers Association. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 848.)

• **REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in all legislation affecting Indians, Indian tribes, bands or groups in the United States and Alaska."

Previous Registration -- See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 696.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Congress of American Indians.

Registrant -- HELEN L. PETERSON, executive director, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Compensation -- "$600 per month. Small proportion of this amount is devoted to legislation."

Previous Registration -- See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 696ff.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Institute of Social Welfare, Los Angeles, Calif.

1. Registrant -- JERRY K. FIELDS, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/20/55.

Legislative Interest -- Improvement of the Social Security Act.

Compensation -- $350 monthly.

2. Registrant -- GEORGE McLAIN, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 7/15/55.

Legislative Interest -- "S 1866 and HR 5352 -- To amend the Federal Social Security Act and the public assistance sections thereof."

• **EMPLOYER** -- National League of American Pen Women.

See The Women's City Club, below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Lapwai, Idaho.

Registrant -- RIEGELMAN, STRASSER, & SPIEGELBERG, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/13/55.

Legislative Interest -- All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Nez Perce Tribe in particular.

Previous Registrations -- For Nez Perce and five other Indian tribes. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 697.) Blackfeet Tribe (this volume, page 698.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- North Star Union of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

See The Women's City Club, below.

• **REGISTRANT** --PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE FOR EQUALITY OF BUSINESS AND LABOR UNDER THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS, Chicago, Ill. Filed 1/19/55.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ARTHUR F. AEBERSOLD, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/20/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended and U.S. Employment Compensation Act. S 273 to amend Section 12 of the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the payment of annuities thereunder to widowers of female employees who die in the service; S 1153 -- to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act (omnibus measure); HR 1582 -- to amend Section 4(a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act; HR 1585 -- to amend Section 4(a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act and to change the formula to one based on a three-year average."

Compensation -- "$500 monthly."

Expenses -- "$25 monthly."

• **EMPLOYERS** -- Tribal Council, Lower Brule Tribe, Sioux Indians, Lower Brule, S.D.; Tribal Council, Crow Creek Tribe, Sioux Indians, Fort Thompson, S.D.; Tribal Council, Standing Rock Tribe, Sioux Indians, Fort Yates, N.D.

Registrant -- M. Q. SHARPE, Kennebec, S.D. Filed 6/8/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Working for passage of" bills providing for the acquisition of lands required for reservoirs to be formed by dam construction, and the compensation of Indian Tribes, as follows: S 952, HR 3602 -- Randall Dam on the Missouri River, Crow Creek Sioux Reservation, S.D.; S 953, HR 3544 -- Randall Dam on the Missouri, Lower Brule Sioux Reservation, S.D.; S 1712, HR 5608 -- Oahe Dam on the Missouri, Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, S.D. and N.D.

Expenses -- "Probably" $1,500 a year.

Compensation -- $150 a day for Lower Brule, $100 a day for Crow Creek, $150 a day for Standing Rock, "with possible bonus for successful completion of work."

• **REGISTRANT** --UNITED STATES CITIZENS ASSOCIATION, CANAL ZONE, Balboa, Canal Zone. Filed 5/3/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Betterment of the general welfare of the United States citizen employees of the Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government."

Expenses -- $15,000.

• **EMPLOYERS** --U.S. Departments of Commerce and Justice Beneficial Association, U.S. Department of Labor Beneficial Association, War Department Beneficial Association, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ARTHUR C. KEEFER, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/55.

Legislative Interest -- Amendment to Section 10 of Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. The amendment would protect present members of beneficial (insurance) associations from reduction in insurance coverage.

• **REGISTRANT** --UPPER COLORADO RIVER GRASS ROOTS COMMITTEE, INC., Grand Junction, Colo. Filed 3/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Authorize Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects; authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects -- S 500, HR 270, 2836, 3383, 3384, 4488."

Expenses -- "Approximately $15,000 per quarter."

• **EMPLOYERS** -- The Women's City Club; National League of American Pen Women; North Star Union of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; District of Columbia Federation of Citizens' Associations; and the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, all of Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ANNA KELTON WILEY, Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- Women's City Club, "all things which affect the city of Washington;" NLAPW, amendment of the Internal Revenue Code and Copyright Law; WCTU, "temperance and the prevention of narcotic peddling."

FARM GROUPS

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- LESTER O. BEGICK, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/8/55.

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Farm Bureau Federation.
1. Registrant -- CHARLES B. SHUMAN, president, Chicago, Ill. Filed 1/20/55.
Compensation -- "25 percent of annual salary will be reported."
2. Registrant -- R. HARVEY DASTRUP, legislative assistant, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/25/55.
Legislative Interest -- Price supports and other legislation affecting agriculture.
Compensation -- $7,500 yearly.
3. Registrant -- CHARLES B. BUTLER, Director of Land and Water Use, AFBF, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/14/55.
Legislative Interest -- Development, use and ownership of natural resources.
Compensation -- "Ten percent of Mr. Butler's annual salary ($10,000) will be reported."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Seed Trade Association, Chicago, Ill.
Registrant -- R. H. BARRY, North Fargo, N.D. Filed 1/18/55.
Compensation -- $625 monthly plus expenses.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, (National Farmers Union), Washington, D.C.
1. Registrant -- GLENN J. TALBOTT, chairman of the executive committee.
Expenses -- $500.
Compensation -- $5,000 annually.
2. Registrants -- TONY DECHANT, secretary, and STANLEY VOGT, assistant to the secretary. Filed 2/7/55.
Expenses -- $1,000, each.
Compensation -- $3,000 annually, for each.

• **REGISTRANT** -- FLORIDA CITRUS MUTUAL (legislative fund). No address given. Filed 1/12/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislation granting tax relief for sale of fruit on trees, similar to HR 5597 of 83rd Congress; interested in any legislation that affects the citrus industry."
Expenses -- "Estimated at about $1,000 annually."
Previous Registrations -- April 13, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 698.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Florida Citrus Mutual.
Registrant -- J. HARDIN PETERSON, ex-Rep. (D Fla.), attorney, Lakeland, Fla. Filed 1/12/55.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer, above.
Expenses -- "About $1,000 annually."
Compensation -- $833.33 monthly for "legal fees as well as legislative."
Previous Registrations -- Listed under West Coast Inland Navigation District, page 697.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Michigan Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich.
Registrant -- CLARK L. BRODY, executive vice president, Lansing 4, Mich. Filed 2/18/55.
Legislative Interest -- "In accordance with the annual meeting resolutions adopted by the Michigan Farm Bureau."
Compensation -- "15 percent of vice president's annual salary ($12,000) will be reported."

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Texas.
Registrant -- W.F. HALL, Sparta, Ga.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Milk Producers Federation, Washington, D.C.
1. Registrant -- H. WILLIS TOBLER, director of legislation, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/12/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation that may affect the milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk."
Compensation -- "Annual rate estimated at $6,300."
Previous Registration -- April 12, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 698.)
2. Registrant -- MARION R. GARSTANG, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/12/55.
Legislative Interest -- Same as Tobler, above.
Compensation -- "Annual rate estimated at $500."
Previous Registration -- Jan. 30, 1953, and Dec. 21, 1953. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 584, 608.)
3. Registrant -- PATRICK B. HEALY, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/12/55.
Legislative Interest -- Same as Tobler, above.
Compensation -- "Annual rate estimated at $550."
Previous Registration -- July 12, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1955, p. 698.)
4. Registrant -- E.M. NORTON, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/20/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they market their milk."
Compensation -- Annual rate estimated at $800.
Previous Registration -- Nov. 30, 1953. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 608.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Washington, D.C.
1. Registrant -- RICHARD A. DELL, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/4/55.
Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the rural electrification program provided for under the REA acts of 1936 as amended."
2. Registrant -- ROBERT I. KABAT, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/15/55.
Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the rural electrification program provided for under the REA acts of 1936 as amended, including REA administration and loan funds for rural electrification and for rural telephones and legislation furthering the construction of multi-purpose dams, transmission and related facilities to provide federal hydro-power to rural electric load centers; proposed legislation providing for surveys and development of water resources."
Compensation -- "$80 per quarter for direct legislative work."

• **REGISTRANT** -- UNITED STATES BEET SUGAR ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/17/55.
Legislative Interest -- "In favor of extension and amendment of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Western Cotton Growers Association, Bakersfield, Calif.

Registrant -- JOHN ARTHUR REYNOLDS, Fresno, Calif. Filed 1/18/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Cotton acreage legislation & the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938."

Expenses -- Estimated at $1,000 monthly.

Compensation -- $1,000 monthly.

Previous Registration -- 1953. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 601.)

FOREIGN GROUPS

• **EMPLOYER** -- Associacion de Colonos de Cuba, and Associacion Nacional de Hacendados de Cuba, both of Havana, Cuba.

Registrant -- SAMUEL ELLIOT STAVISKY, Bethesda, Md. Filed 1/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation pertaining to sugar and Cuban trade."

Compensation -- $1,250 monthly, payable jointly by the two employers.

Previous Registration -- United States Cuban Sugar Council. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 693.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- W. F. Beunderman, Jr., Willemstad, Curacao, South America.

Registrant -- FRANK J. WHALEN, JR., attorney, Spencer, Moore & Whalen, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Protection of interest of client as claimant under Trading with the Enemy Act, with respect to technical implications from Sec. 207(c) of S 1310. (A bill to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, and House counterpart.)"

• **EMPLOYER** -- Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana-Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD, AND EFRON, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- Amendment of Sugar Act of 1948.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Comite de Productores de Azucar, Lima, Peru.

Registrant -- EUGENE O'DUNNE, JR., attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/15/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to increase quota."

Compensation -- Professional legal services, $15,000 annually, plus disbursements.

Previous Registration -- Wilbur-Ellis Co. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 699.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Compania Maritima, Manila, Philippines.

Registrant -- JOSEPH F. MARIAS, San Francisco, Calif. Filed 5/9/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Requesting both the Senate and the House to consider legislation permitting citizens of the Philippines to purchase up to five vessels now under charter from the Maritime Administration for exclusive operations within Philippine waters."

Compensation -- "Living expenses plus travel averaging perhaps $700 a month."

Previous Registration -- Compania Maritima, Philippines Steam Navigation Co. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 443.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Cuban Sugar Mills Owners Association and Cuban Sugar Cane Growers Association, both of Havana, Cuba.

Registrant -- CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, FRIENDLY & BALL, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/4/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend or extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registration -- Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 605.)

For lawyers employed by the firm, see page 702.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- "Philippine non-profit educational, health, and welfare institutions, Manila."

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/24/55.

Legislative Interest -- "War damage compensation, HR 6586, and companion Senate bill (which had not been introduced as of June 29) to amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended." HR 6586 would amend the War Claims Act of 1948 in respect to certain religious organizations functioning in the Philippine Islands.

Previous Registration -- Listed under Philippine Sugar Assoc., below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Philippine Steam Navigation Co.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To provide for the rehabilitation of the inter-island commerce of the Republic of the Philippines by authorizing the Department of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of the Philippines. (S J Res 67 -- H J Res 287)."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Philippine Sugar Assoc., below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Philippine Sugar Association, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/14/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registration -- Philippine Steam Navigation Co. and Compania Maritima (1952, 1953, 1954), and Philippine-American War Damage Claimants. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 699, 690.) Also, Philippine Steam Navigation Co., and Philippine non-profit institutions, above.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Society to Study Private Property Interests in Foreign Countries, Bremen, Germany.

Registrant -- GINSBURG, LEVENTHAL, & BROWN, attorneys, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Return of vested property" in the U.S. to owners in Germany. The property was taken over by the U.S. during World War II. "No single bill has yet been introduced to accomplish such return."

Compensation -- "$6750 received on Dec. 31, 1954, for all services, including services other than" lobbying.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Union Nacional De Productores De Azucar, Primer Piso Mexico, D.F.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN & WOLFSOHN, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- U.S. Sugar Act: Increased Mexican quota.

Compensation -- $5,000 quarterly.

Previous Registration -- Martin L. Friedman registered as employed by the law firm. (See below.)

INDIVIDUALS

• **EMPLOYER** -- Board of Water Commissioners, City and County of Denver, Colo.

Registrant -- ALLEN P. MITCHEM, attorney, Denver, Colo. Filed 7/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Colorado River Storage Project, S 500, HR 3383. For the project." Both bills authorized the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Colorado River storage project and participating projects.

• **REGISTRANTS** --WEI-KUAN CHANG and SU CHAN WEI CHANG, New York, N.Y. Filed 7/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "For S 1181 (private bill for admission for permanent residence.)"

• **EMPLOYER** -- Wei-Kuan Chang and wife, Su Chan Wei Chang, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- NORDLINGER, RIEGELMAN, BENETAR & CHARNEY, attorneys, New York, N.Y. Filed 7/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "For S 1181 (private bill for admission of employer and wife for permanent residence.)"

Compensation -- "$500 retainer, $500 contingency."

Previous Registrations -- Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Assoc. of America; Webb and Knapp, Inc. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 692, 694.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Chapman and Wolfsohn, law firm, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- MARTIN L. FRIEDMAN, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948."

Previous Registration -- The law firm registered as employed by Union Nacional De Productores De Azucar, of Mexico. (See above.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- P.F. Claveau, Anchorage, Alaska.

Registrant -- THOMAS E. RHODES, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/15/55.

Legislative Interest -- HR 4181, "a bill for the relief of P.F. Claveau, as successor to the firm of Rodger G. Ritchie Painting & Decorating Firm, in the amount of $3,841.45."

Compensation -- "10 percent of amount appropriated by HR 4181."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly, & Ball, law firm, Washington, D.C.

1. Registrants -- GEORGE W. BALL, ROBERT C. BARNARD, JAMES W. LAMBERTON, LEON LIPSON, JOHN H. SHARON, attorneys with the law firm, and R. AMMI CUTTER, lawyer, Boston, Mass. Ball and Cutter filed 4/6/55; the others filed 4/4/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend or extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registrations -- The Cleary firm registered 4/4/55, listing the National Cuban Sugar Mills Owners Assoc. and Cuban Sugar Cane Growers Assoc. as employers. (See page 701.)

Ball's previous registration -- Comite Franc Dollar. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 444.) Barnard's registrations -- Stapleton Lumber & Piling Co. (1948); Chambers of Commerce of Venezuela, Comite Franc Dollar (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 581-2, 593). Sharon registered as employed by the firm (1953 Almanac, p. 605). For Cutter's registrations, see Creole Petroleum Corp. this volume, page 687.

2. Registrants -- PAUL R. SCOTT and GEORGE F. GILLELAND, attorneys, Miami, Fla. Filed 4/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as registrants, above.

3. Registrants -- CASIMIR DE RHAM, JR. and HERBERT P. WILKINS, attorneys with Palmer, Dodge, Gardner, & Bradford, Boston, Mass. De Rham filed 4/8/55, Wilkins on 4/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- See Creole Petroleum, page 687.

4. Registrant -- RALPH K. BALL, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

5. Registrants -- JAY R. MARTIN, WILLIAM F. SHARON, and DALE I. STOOPS, attorneys, San Francisco, Calif. Filed 4/22/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- Stoops also filed May 16, listing as employer the United States Cuban Sugar Council. (See page 696.)

6. Registrant -- EDGAR A. ZINGMAN, Louisville, Ky. Filed 5/17/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

7. Registrant -- GEORGE W. OVERTON, attorney, Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/15/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

8. Registrant -- ERNEST F. STAUB, attorney, Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/20/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

9. Registrant -- THOMAS W. JAMES, attorney, Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Hamilton, law firm, New York, N.Y.

1. Registrants -- JACK A. HANNER and EDMUND H. KERR, attorneys, New York, N.Y. Filed 4/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend or extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

2. Registrants -- MARK W. FRAWLEY, and MORTON I. HAMBURG, attorneys, New York, N.Y. Filed 4/18/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- WALTER S. ROTHSCHILD, attorney, New York, N.Y. Filed 5/3/55.

Legislative Interest-- Same as above.

• **REGISTRANT** -- ROBERT A. DRUM, chairman of the board, Metz Brewing Company, Omaha, Neb. Filed 3/2/55.

Legislative Interest -- Excise tax on beer.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Robert A. Drum, Omaha, Neb.

Registrant -- MORISON, MURPHY, CLAPP and ABRAMS, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the excise tax on beer."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Pickett Development Committee (page 693.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Estate of Frederick R. Allmann, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, law firm, Washington, D.C., a partnership composed of Robert N. Miller, Stuart Chevalier, Joseph D. Peeler, Frederick O. Graves, Donald V. Hunter, David W. Richmond, Charles T. Akre, Numa L. Smith, Jr., and Barron K. Grier. Filed 7/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 4931 and HR 4999. The estate favors amending Sec. 812(e),(1),(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939." Both bills would broaden provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 relating to the net estate of a surviving spouse.

Compensation -- "Retainer of $2,000 with added compensation not to exceed $3,000."

Expenses -- "Not to exceed $100."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Estate of Alfred I. du Pont, below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Estate of C. Alan Brantingham, Newburyport, Mass.

Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 4931 and HR 4999. The estate favors amending Sec. 812(e),(1),(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939."

Compensation -- "Retainer of $2,000 with added compensation not to exceed $3,000."

Expenses -- "Not to exceed $100."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Estate of Alfred I. du Pont, below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Estate of Alfred I. du Pont, Jacksonville, Fla.

Registrant -- MILLER AND CHEVALIER, law firm, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/17/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 2674, to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies and all similar legislation."

Compensation -- "Compensation will be paid -- amount to be determined later. No expenses are anticipated except the usual...expenses incurred by lawyers."

Previous Registrations -- Pacific Lighting Co. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 777.) Atwood Co. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 443.) Estates of Nellie Buckingham, and Demarest Lloyd. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 605, 606.) Sears Roebuck; Young and Rubicam; Blue Cross Commission; Affiliated Gas Equipment; Sierra Talc and Clay. (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 691, 694, 680, 679.)

Also: Estates of Frederick R. Allmann, C. Alan Brantingham (this volume, above), S. Howard Easton, Edward F. Pipe (below).

• **EMPLOYER** -- Estate of S. Howard Easton, Providence, R.I.

Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 4931 and HR 4999. The estate favors amending Sec. 812(e),(1),(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939."

Compensation -- "Retainer of $2,000 with added compensation not to exceed $3,000."

Expenses -- "Not to exceed $100."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Estate of Alfred I. du Pont, above.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Estate of Edward F. Pipe, New York, N. Y.

Registrant -- MILLER & CHEVALIER, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/28/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 4931 and HR 4999. The estate favors amending Sec. 812(e),(1),(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939."

Compensation -- "Retainer of $2,000 with added compensation not to exceed $3,000."

Expenses -- "Not to exceed $100."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Estate of Alfred I. du Pont, above.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Valeriu C. Georgescu, and Max Ausnit, both of New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- LORD, DAY & LORD, attorneys, New York, N.Y., and Washington, D.C. Filed 4/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- "S 1310, committee print (March 18, 1955) of a bill 'to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes' in the House of Representatives."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Benj. Graham, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- FLORENCE DE HAAS DEMBITZ, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/2/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Further the participation of U.S. in the development and operation of an International Commodity Reserve Plan."

• **REGISTRANT** --S. H. GRAUTEN, Evanston, Ill. Filed 4/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Recognition of services of civilians employed on construction of Panama Canal and who had two years of such service."

• **REGISTRANT** -- MARVIN E. LEWIS, Independent contractor for City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif. Filed 3/29/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Any and all matters whether legislative or administrative having to do with the welfare of San Francisco."

Expenses -- "State: California -- Approximately $15,000 a year maximum and compensation is $12,000 a year."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Alden Lown, (receiver appointed by San Francisco Superior Court as representative in the matter of Barrett and Hilp vs. McDonald and Rutherford).

1. Registrant -- MADLYN SMYTH, San Francisco, Calif. Filed 6/16/55.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 5753, a bill to amend the War Contractors Relief Act, a Senate bill for the same purpose which has not been introduced, and an amendment to Section 6323 of the Internal Revenue Code." HR 5753 provided for reconsideration of claims filed under the provisions of the War Contractors Relief Act and rejected in whole or in part. Section 6323 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was concerned with validity of liens aginst mortgagees, pledgees, purchasers, and judgment creditors.

Expenses -- "Anticipated" $1,000.

Compensation -- $1,000.

2. Registrant -- KREEGER, RAGLAND & SHAPIRO, attorneys, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Relief of war contractor claimants under the Lucas Act," PL 657, 79th Congress, "as amended by Section 37 of" PL 773, 80th Congress. Registrant favored enactment of HR 4299, 5753 "or similar legislation," which would amend the War Contractors Relief Act by re-defining a request for relief and authorizing consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors.

Compensation -- "$2,000 for the duration of the 84th Congress..."

Previous Registration -- American Eastern Corp., Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Assoc. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 679, 692.)

• **REGISTRANT** -- LEROY E. LYON, JR., assistant general counsel, California Railroad Association, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 7/14/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All matters affecting transportation and the railroads."

Expenses -- "Occasional lunches and dinners, unknown amount."

Compensation -- "$15,000 per annum."

• **REGISTRANT** -- CHARLES THOMAS O'HARA, Miami, Beach, Fla. Filed 12/23/54.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation essential to the economic security and general welfare of the veteran and dependents."

Previous Registration -- Sept. 7, 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 862.)

• **REGISTRANT** -- GENE SALENTINE, Brooksville, Fla. Filed 1/27/55.

Legislative Interest -- "A bill for the relief of Irene Guay Salentine, or similar legislation."

Expenses -- $400 "to be paid to J. Hardin Peterson."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Gene Salentine, Brooksville, Fla.

Registrant -- J. HARDIN PETERSON, ex-Rep. (D Fla.), attorney, Lakeland, Fla. Filed 1/27/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer, above.

Compensation -- $400.

Previous Registration -- See West Coast Inland Navigation District, page 697.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Howard L. Shannon, acting trustee for Color Legislative Fund, Lakeland, Fla. ("The contributors to said fund are packing houses, manufacturers, and individuals interested in the use of coal tar colors in the coloring of citrus fruits.")

1. Registrant -- HOWARD L. SHANNON, Lakeland, Fla. Filed 7/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Authorizing and continuing the use in the coloring of citrus fruits of coal tar colors where...suitable for such use and safe in the manner in which used, and for similar legislation. Opposed to legislation contrary thereto."

Expenses -- "$1,000 lump sum to be paid to our attorney, J. Hardin Peterson. Total additional expenditure...not to exceed $400."

2. Registrant -- J. HARDIN PETERSON, attorney, ex-Rep. (D Fla.), Lakeland, Fla. Filed 7/11/55.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer, above.

Compensation -- "$1,000."

Expenses -- "Not to exceed $400."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under West Coast Inland Navigation District. (See page 697.)

• **REGISTRANT** -- RICHARD L. SHOOK, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/12/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Support of HR 7160, a bill to clarify the jurisdiction of the Tax Court in abnormality relief cases arising under the World War II Excess Profits Tax Act."

Expenses -- "Not exceeding a total of $100."

• **REGISTRANT** -- T. W. SMILEY, executive representative, Illinois Railroad Association, Chicago, Ill. Filed 7/20/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting railroads."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Frederick Stafford, New York, N.Y.

Registrants -- NICHOLAS J. CHASE, and THEODORE JAFFE, attorneys, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "S 1310, Committee Print (March 18, 1955) of a bill 'to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes' in the House of Representatives."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Steckler, Frank, and Gutman, New York, N. Y.

Registrant -- IRVING R. M. PANZER, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- Nationalization claims to be included in a bill (HR 5382) to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. "I desire to have nationalization claims included in the House bill as they presently are in the Senate bill (S 1310.)"

• **REGISTRANT** – HAJIME WILLIAM TANAKA, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting Japan and American-Japanese relations."

Compensation -- "Self-employed, to engage in legislative activities solely in the capacity of a private citizen of U.S., and without compensation."

• **EMPLOYER** – Wood, King and Dawson, law firm, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- BERCHMANS T. FITZPATRICK, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/3/55.

Legislative Interest -- "...Affecting the interests of national banks" (S 968, HR 3770, S 1160 and HR 4260).

Compensation -- $22,500.

Expenses -- "Approximately $2,500."

Previous Registration -- The law firm registered 3/31/55, listing Fitzpatrick as agent and the Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing as employer. (See page 686.)

• **EMPLOYER** – O. David Zimring, attorney, Washington, D.C., and Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- HERMAN STERNSTEIN, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/15/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Laws affecting the interests of members of labor organizations affiliated with AFL, particularly the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL. HR 7072 -- Federal Aid Highway Act of 1955. Oppose those provisions of HR 7072 which are detrimental to members of the Amalgamated Association."

LABOR GROUPS

• **EMPLOYER** – Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, (CIO), New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JULIA L. MAIETTA, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/5/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Furtherance of labor and social legislation."

Compensation -- "$300.00 per month, plus actual expenses incurred."

• **EMPLOYER** – Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), Cleveland, Ohio.

1. Registrant -- M.C. NORTHCUTT, legislative representative, Fort Mitchell, Ky. Filed 7/26/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To urge passage of" S 1589 and HR 4744, which would increase benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937.

Previous Registration -- For the union. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 703.)

2. Registrant -- JOSEPH T. WEST, legislative representative, Houton, Maine. Filed 7/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Urging passage of S 1589 and HR 4744."

Compensation -- "$15 per day."

Expenses -- "$15 per day."

• **EMPLOYER** – Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL), Detroit, Mich.

Registrants -- C.R. BROWN, state legislative representative for Ohio, and E.E. WEBSTER, state legislative representative for Kentucky, Washington, D.C. Both filed 7/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- HR 4744, to raise benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Previous Registrations -- For the Union. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 703.)

• **EMPLOYER** – Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, (Ind.).

Registrant -- ROBERT V. WESTFALL, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Advocating legislation of benefit to railroad labor."

• **EMPLOYER** – Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL), Cincinnati, Ohio.

Registrants -- CHARLES B. BAILEY, Toledo, Ohio, and HUGO RIPP, Milwaukee, Wis. Both filed 7/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- HR 4744 and S 1589, to increase benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Previous Registrations -- Bailey registered in 1951, and Ripp in 1950, as representatives of the union. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 710; Vol. VI, 1950, p. 785.)

• **EMPLOYER** – Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

Registrant -- HOWARD E. MUNRO, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/2/55.

Expenses -- $20 daily.

Compensation -- $600 monthly.

Previous Registration -- For the same organizations (1950, 1952).

• **EMPLOYER** – Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- MILTON M. PLUMB, director of legislative information, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/55.

Legislative Interest -- "The legislative interest of the CIO as determined each year by the annual convention and the CIO Executive Board."

Expenses -- Anticipated to be $1,500 annually.

Compensation -- $8,500 annually.

Previous Registration -- Joint U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee. (See below.)

• **EMPLOYER** – International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers (AFL), St. Louis, Mo.

Registrant -- E. F. HINES, Roslindale, Mass. Filed 1/14/55.

Expenses -- $25 per day maximum.

Compensation -- $9,390 annually.

• **EMPLOYER** – International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL), New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- KENNETH A. MEIKLEJOHN, attorney, Alexandria, Va. Filed 4/18/55.

Legislative Interest -- Social and labor legislation.
Compensation -- $866 monthly.

2. Registrant -- MARY B. CAMERON, Knoxville, Tenn. Filed 4/26/55.
Legislative Interest -- Social and labor legislation.
Compensation -- $85 weekly.

• **REGISTRANT** -JOINT MINIMUM WAGE COMMITTEE (two AFL and two CIO clothing workers unions), Washington, D.C. Filed 6/14/55.
Legislative Interest -- Amendment of Fair Labor Standards Act.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Joint Minimum Wage Committee, Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- JOYCE L. KORNBLUH, Chevy Chase, Md. Filed 4/27/55.
Legislative Interest -- Labor and social legislation.

2. Registrant -- ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, attorney (and CIO general counsel), Washington, D.C. Filed 6/14/55.
Legislative Interest -- Amendment of Fair Labor Standards Act.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Joint U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee, U.S. Section.
Registrant -- MILTON PLUMB, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/24/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Mexican labor and other matters of mutual concern to the Mexican and U.S. labor movements." The Committee was interested in the Mexican farm labor program and was supporting amendments to the Agricultural Act of 1949 providing for "equal terms and conditions" for domestic and Mexican labor.
Previous Registration -- Congress of Industrial Organizations. (See above.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Labor-Management Maritime Committee, Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- EARL W. CLARK, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/18/55.
Expenses -- $200 per quarter.
Compensation -- $16,500 annually.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- WARREN B. BLEDSOE, president, Washington, D.C. Filed 12/3/54.
Legislative Interest -- All legislation which will affect postal employees.
Compensation -- Monthly, $120.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- P. T. PATTERSON (manager, Mail Contractor Association, Glen Mar Park, Md.), Washington, D.C. Filed 2/28/55.
Legislative Interest -- "To promote any bill of benefit to the Association or individuals thereof."
Compensation -- Salary as manager of Mail Contractor Association.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Transport Workers Union (CIO), Air Transport Division, Elmhurst, N.Y.
Registrant -- FRANCIS A. O'CONNELL, ATD legislative representative, TWU-CIO, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/7/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Any and all legislation affecting the aviation industry, Railway Labor Act of 1926, as amended, and legislation affecting the welfare and security of working men and women and their families."
Compensation -- "$5,720 per annum salary."
Expenses -- "$5 per day maximum allowable expense."

• **EMPLOYER** -- United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers of America (CIO), Akron, Ohio.
Registrant -- WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/6/55.
Legislative Interest -- "All legislation favorable to the national peace, security, democracy, prosperity, and general welfare."

PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

• **EMPLOYER** - American Dental Association, Chicago, Ill.
Registrant -- BERNARD J. CONWAY, Chicago, Ill. Filed 1/12/55.
Expenses -- $2,500 for calendar year 1955.
Compensation -- $10,500 annually.

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill,
Registrant -- RICHARD G. VAN BUSKIRK, Chicago, Ill. Filed 3/7/55.
Compensation -- "$4,500 of annual salary."
Expenses -- $1,500 annually.

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Vocational Association, Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- M. D. MOBLEY, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/13/55.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Education Association of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- FREDERICK LUKENS, attorney, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/25/55.
Legislative Interest -- "District of Columbia Public Schools Salary Schedule Revision, S 1093. In favor of passage."
Compensation -- $150 monthly.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- CATHERINE G. KUHNE, Washington, D.C. Filed 12/16/54.
Legislative Interest -- Legislation "which affects favorably or unfavorably the interests of women in business and the professions."
Expenses -- $600 anually.
Compensation -- $5,000 annually.

VETERANS AND MILITARY GROUPS

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.

Registrant -- BERTRAM G. DAVIS, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/14/55.

Legislative Interest -- All matters affecting veterans' care, rehabilitation, hospitalization, re-education and housing; all matters affecting general welfare of veterans.

Compensation -- "$6,000 yearly."

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Legion, Morocco Post, Casablanca.

Registrant -- ROBERT EMMET RODES, New York, N.Y. Filed 6/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Enforcement of treaties between U.S. and Morocco. Specifically, amendments to Mutual Security authorization and appropriation acts, to require such enforcements."

Expenses -- "About $750 to $1,000 for hotels, meals, taxis, public stenographer, and mimeographing."

Previous Registration -- Registered in the interests of the Legion post and the American Trade Assoc. of Morocco (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 771, 789) and as self-employed (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 702).

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Veterans Committee, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- KENNETH M. BIRKHEAD, executive director, Washington, D.C. Filed 7/15/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the general welfare, especially in the fields of international affairs, civil rights and liberties, and veterans' benefits."

Compensation -- "Annual rate of compensation $10,000, but only part of my time is devoted to legislative interests."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ROSARIO SCIBILIA, Brooklyn, N.Y. Filed 2/10/55.

Expenses -- $100.

Compensation -- $100 monthly.

• **EMPLOYER** -- Retired Officers Association, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- O.H. SAUNDERS, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/8/55.

Compensation -- "Monthly compensation to be $400."

SECTION 10

POLITICAL PREVIEW of 1956

Primaries

Election Charts

Campaign Spending

CQ

1954 ELECTION ANALYSIS

Democrats Making Inroads on GOP Vote in Midwest, New England; Republicans Gaining in South

The one-party state -- long the anomaly of a two-party nation -- is well on its way to extinction.

In progress for some time, the change gained further momentum in the 1954 election, according to an analysis by Congressional Quarterly. Upsets were scored by both parties, but in many cases reflected trends well established in earlier elections.

In Oregon, for example, Richard L. Neuberger became the state's first Democratic Senator in 40 years, while Mrs. Edith Green, who was elected Representative from the Third District by 9,600 votes, became the state's first Democratic House member in a decade. But the Democratic share of the vote in this Republican stronghold had been increasing in House races in the past five elections, particularly in the Second and Third Districts.

Democrats are also making inroads in normally Republican northern New England and in the Midwest, traditional GOP preserve. For their part, Republicans are making significant gains in the Democratic South. The result is close contests in areas once regarded as safely "one-party."

MAINE SHOWS TREND

Maine upset tradition by electing a Democratic governor, Edmund Muskie, by a margin of 22,400 votes. Maine's three House seats remained in GOP hands, but in the past five elections the Democratic share of the vote had increased almost 15 percent in each of the three Districts. Rep. Robert Hale won re-election in the First District by only 3,800 votes. Both the First and Second Districts are now classed as marginal.

In neighboring New Hampshire, Republican Chester E. Merrow, a six-termer from the First District, won re-election by only 400 votes. Next door in Vermont, long-time GOP stronghold, Republicans were pressed hard for the second time in two years to keep a Democrat out of the governorship.

Democrats also made substantial gains at GOP expense in the Republican heartland -- the Midwest. The GOP's share of the 1954 vote in House contests was less than its share in 1952 and 1950 in the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. It was also down in Missouri, which has a Democratic background.

The Democrats' share of Michigan's vote, for example, had increased in almost all of the state's 18 Congressional districts over the past 10 years. The

CQ's Election Statistics

Pages on which Congressional Quarterly's election statistics may be found:

Governors' election percentages for 1954 . . . 713
Party breakdowns in state legislatures as of Dec. 1, 1954 and gains in 1954 713
Party breakdown, total vote cast in 1954 714
House election percentages, 1950-54 716
Percentage of Eisenhower vote by districts, 1952 716
Senate election percentages, 1950-54 715
Percentage of state Eisenhower vote 715
1956 Primary Calendar 718
Presidential primaries, 1956 720

Democrats unseated GOP incumbents in two of these districts, and elected Sen. Patrick V. McNamara by a 39,000 vote margin, in 1954.

A similar trend shows itself in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 1954, Democrats retired GOP incumbents Harold C. Hagen in Minnesota's Ninth District and Charles J. Kersten in Wisconsin's Fifth. In addition, Democrat Orville Freeman ousted Minnesota's Republican Governor by 68,000 votes. In Wisconsin, GOP Governor Walter J. Kohler, who won re-election in 1952 with 62.6 percent of the vote, was re-elected, but only by 51.5 percent of the vote.

Republican gains in the Democratic South have not been so extensive. Handicapped by a lack of "grass roots" machinery, the GOP has concentrated on selected House races and has made real progress in Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, and Texas. Virginia in particular is moving rapidly toward two-party status.

GOP'S VIRGINIA GAINS

In 1952, President Eisenhower carried eight of Virginia's 10 districts -- four of them by more than 60 percent of the vote -- and swept three GOP Congressmen into office, the first GOP newcomers to be elected since 1928. One of them, William C. Wampler (Ninth), lost his seat to a Democrat in 1954 by 1,000 votes, but Richard H. Poff (Sixth) and Joel T. Broyhill (10th) won re-election by higher percentages, despite the GOP's national trend downward.

Poff increased his margin from 51.5 to 62.3 percent, or about the same edge that President Eisenhower won in the Sixth in 1952. Moreover, the GOP share of the Virginia vote in House contests jumped from 24.6 percent in 1950 to 40 percent in 1954, and Republicans made a strong showing in the 1953 gubernatorial contest.

In Florida, President Eisenhower carried five of eight districts in 1952, three of them by more than 60 percent of the vote. The GOP vote in House races doubled from 1950, and in 1954 William C. Cramer (First District) became the first Republican Congressman from Florida since the Civil War.

In Texas, where Democratic Gov. Allan Shivers crossed party lines to help Mr. Eisenhower carry 14 of the state's 21 Congressional districts in 1952, the GOP contested only five seats in 1954. Bruce Alger won in the Fifth, with 52.9 percent of the vote, while in two other districts Republican nominees won at least one-third of the total vote.

In North Carolina, Mr. Eisenhower won 46.1 percent of the vote in 1952, and carried four of the state's 12 districts. Republican Charles R. Jonas was elected in the 10th by 57.4 percent, a margin which he retained in 1954. In the Ninth District, the GOP vote averaged 48 percent in the past two elections.

CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS

No matter which party captures the White House in 1956, Democrats seem likely to retain control of the Senate.

Republican chances of winning the House, however, may hinge on President Eisenhower's plans, according to an analysis of election statistics by Congressional Quarterly.

It's true that Democrats barely gained control of the Senate in 1954, taking three of five contests by less than 4,000 votes each. But they scored a net gain of two seats against odds, as 22 of the seats at stake were held by Democrats and only 16 were occupied by Republicans.

In 1956, the shoe will be on the other foot. Of 33 seats to be filled, 17 are now held by Republicans, only 16 by Democrats. Moreover, nine of the latter are in the South where Democrats almost invariably win statewide contests.

It is this fact that prompted Arizona's Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, to report Feb. 20 that the odds were "heavily stacked" against the GOP in 1956.

WORSE IN 1958

Democrats are almost certain to win Senate seats in Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina (2), Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Florida. Other Democratic incumbents up in 1956 include Carl Hayden (Ariz.), Earle C. Clements (Ky.), Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.), Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.), Alan Bible (Nev.), and Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.). Bible said Nov. 28 he would not seek re-election. Most of them are well entrenched, but Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), who was elected in 1950 as a Republican but will run in 1956 as a Democrat, faces a battle royal to retain his seat.

Republicans are fairly certain to retain seats in Vermont, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, and New Hampshire. Less solid are 12 other GOP seats, in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and California. Seats now held by Prescott Bush (Conn.), John Marshall Butler (Md.) and George H. Bender (Ohio) appear to be in the most danger, judging by recent elections. Democratic gains in Pennsylvania and Indiana, together with GOP intra-party feuding, cast a shadow over the seats now held by James H. Duff (Pa.) and Homer E. Capehart (Ind.).

If the GOP fails to win control of the Senate in 1956, it will face even greater odds in 1958. That year there will be 20 Republican seats at stake and only 12 Democratic seats, six of which are in southern or border states which have elected only Democrats in recent years.

GOP'S HOUSE HOPES

In the House, the GOP's hopes ride with President Eisenhower. In the 1952 Eisenhower landslide, the Party won the House by a slim margin (221 seats) but the GOP vote in House races showed an increase over 1950 percentages in 37 states. Moreover, there were no Republican candidates in 26 of the 297 Congressional districts carried by the President. But in 343 districts in which there were major party contests in 1952, Republicans polled 27,247,682 votes as compared with 23,746,532 for the Democrats.

In 1954, without President Eisenhower on the ticket, the GOP vote in House contests dropped in 40 states, as compared with 1952, and in 27 states as compared with 1950. Democrats made a net gain of 17 seats to take over House control with 230 members. But Republicans held more seats than might have been expected in view of substantial Democratic gains in local and state contests.

In Pennsylvania, for example, Democrats elected Gov. George Leader by 279,200 votes, but the Democratic plurality in House races was only 47,400. Democrats picked up three GOP seats, but two were won by only 2,500 votes each.

REPUBLICAN HANDICAP

One handicap facing the GOP in 1956 is the fact that it must defend twice as many "doubtful" districts as the Democrats. In 1954, Republicans won 63 districts by less than 55 percent of the vote, as against 31 such districts won by Democrats. After the 1952 election, the ratio of "five percent" seats was 45 Democrats, 40 Republicans.

In 1954 House races outside the South, Republicans led Democrats by only 164,686 votes, 19,440,611 to 19,275,925. The fall-off in GOP percentages was particularly noticeable in 11 midwestern states.

At the same time, the GOP is making solid if limited gains in the Democratic South. Republicans won two new southern seats, in Texas and Florida, in 1954, despite an unusually heavy Democratic vote. The GOP also retained three of four southern seats won in 1952.

GRASS ROOTS OUTLOOK

As the two major parties scan the horizon for portents of 1956, the "grass roots" look particularly green to Democrats.

Reason is that in 1954 Democrats made important gains in contests for municipal, county and state offices. The trend continued in 1955, when Democrats gained 43 mayoralties in Indiana, showed increased strength in Philadelphia, Connecticut, upstate New York and New Jersey.

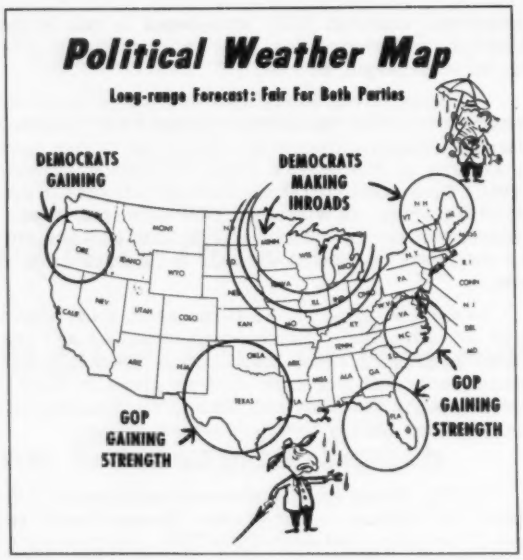
According to Stephen A. Mitchell, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the Party's 1954 victory was "like an iceberg, because we picked up so much strength at the grass roots" which did not show up in races for the Senate and House. A Committee survey of the 1954 election claimed that in a number of important counties "the Democratic party swept all or virtually all offices with the greatest majorities since the 1930's."

The survey also reported substantial Democratic gains in 1954 in three or more counties in each of the following states: Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. But Democrats also suffered losses in at least three counties--Pinellas County, Fla., Gallatin County, Ill., and Salt Lake County, Utah.

NET GAIN: 500 SEATS

Big Democratic gains were made in state legislatures which involve a total of 7,531 seats. Democrats gained a total of 500 seats in 1954, 397 in lower chambers, 103 in upper chambers, although only about one-half of the state senate seats were at stake.

Democrats picked up a total of 42 seats in Connecticut, 25 in Missouri, 24 in New Mexico. 22 each in Indiana and South Dakota, 21 in Arizona, and 20 each in



Michigan and Montana. Other states in which Democrats gained 15 or more seats: Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and Wyoming.

Moreover, Democrats captured control of lower chambers in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Missouri, New Mexico, Montana, and Washington; of the senate in Connecticut; and of both chambers in Delaware.

Republican gains in 1954 were severely limited -- a total of five seats. The GOP picked up one state senate seat each in Nevada, Oklahoma, and Utah, and one house seat each in Tennessee and Georgia.

DIVIDED CONTROL

The parties head into the 1956 campaign with control of the state legislatures almost evenly divided. Republicans control both chambers in 20 states, Democrats in 19. There is divided control in seven states. Nebraska and Minnesota have non-partisan legislatures.

Most publicized of the 1954 Democratic gains were in the governorship contests. Of 34 races, Democrats won 19. They replaced Republican governors in eight states -- Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, and Pennsylvania. In three other states -- Nevada, Vermont, and Wyoming -- Democrats came close to winning.

Of seven states with 20 or more electoral votes, Democrats now hold the governorships in five -- New York (45), Pennsylvania (32), Ohio (25), Texas (24) and Michigan (20). Those held by the GOP are in California (32), where Gov. Goodwin J. Knight won re-election, and in Illinois (27), where there was no contest in 1954.

Altogether, Democrats hold governorships in 27 states with 347 electoral votes, while Republicans occupy the chair in 21 states with 184 electoral votes. This is the statistic which prompted the Republican National Committee to say: "Perhaps the most serious aspect of the 1954 elections...was the Republican loss in governorships."

GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES

	Gov.'s Vote % #	Legislatures--Dec. 1, 1954				Party Gains Over 1952		
		SENATE		HOUSE		SENATE	HOUSE	TOTAL
		Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ala.	73.4%	0	35	0	106	0	2D	2D
Ariz.	52.5	2	26	20	60	11D	10D	21D
Ark.	62.1	0	35	2	97(1)	0	0	0
Calif.	56.8	24	16	48	32	5D	8D	13D
Colo.	53.6	20	14	36	29	2D	9D	11D
Conn.	49.5**	16	20	186	94	6D	36D	42D
Del.	*	5	12	8	27	5D	10D	15D
Fla.	80.5	1	37	6	89	0	1R	1R
Ga.	X (3)	1	53	3	202	0	1R	1R
Idaho	54.2	24	20	36	23	9D	9D	18D
Ill.	*	32	19	78	74	6D	7D	13D
Ind.	*	35	14	63	37	4D	18D	22D
Iowa	51.4	44	6	90	18	2D	15D	17D
Kan.	53.0	35	5	89	36	*	16D	16D
Ky.	*	7	28	21	79	*	*	*
La.	*	0	37	0	98	*	*	*
Maine	54.5	27	6	117	34	4D	10D	14D
Md.	54.5	7	22	24	99	4D	11D	15D
Mass.	51.8	21	19	112	127	4D	10D	14D
Mich.	55.6	23	11	59	51	3D	17D	20D
Minn.	52.7	← NON PARTISAN →						
Miss.	*	0	49	0	138	*	*	*
Mo.	*	15	19	61	96	1D	24D	25D
Mont.	*	33	23	45	49	3D	17D	20D
Neb.	60.3	← NON PARTISAN →						
Nev.	53.1	13	4	18	29	1R	0	1R
N. H.	55.1	18	6	264	135	0	13D	13D
N. J.	*	17	4	40	19	*	*	*
N. M.	57.0	9	21	4	51	*	24D	24D
N. Y.	49.6**	34	24	90	60	5D	8D	13D
N. C.	*	1	49	10	110	1D	4D	5D
N. D.	64.2	46	3	111	2	1D	1D	2D
Ohio	54.1	21	12	89	47	2D	13D	15D
Okla.	58.7	5	39	19	102	1R	1D	0
Ore.	56.9	24	6	35	25	2D	14D	16D
Pa.	53.7	27	23	98	112	5D	14D	19D
R. I.	58.1	22	22	33	67	4D	9D	13D
S. C.	X (3)	0	46	0	124	0	0	0
S. D.	56.6	29	6	57	18	6D	16D	22D
Tenn.	87.7	4	28(1)	19	80	0	1R	1R
Texas	89.6	0	32	0	150	1D	0	1D
Utah	*	16	7	32	28	1R	6D	5D
Vt.	52.3	22	7(1)	220	24(2)	4D	4D	8D
Va.	*	3	36	5	93(1)	*	*	*
Wash.	*	24	22	49	50	2D	9D	11D
W. Va.	*	9	23	24	76	1D	9D	10D
Wisc.	51.5	24	8	63	37	1D	12D	13D
Wyo.	50.5	19	3	32	24	2D	13D	15D

Democratic percentages -- blackface; Republican percentages -- lightface.
* *No election in 1954.*
* *Elected with less than majority of total vote.*

(1) One independent.
(2) Two independents.
(3) No major party opposition.

(SOURCES: COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, AND REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.)

VOTE TOTALS

Party Breakdown on Ballots Cast in 1954 Election

	GOVERNOR			SENATE			HOUSE		
	Party Vote		Total	Party Vote		Total	Party Vote		Total
	Dem	Rep		Dem	kep		Dem	Rep	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ala.	244,401	88,688	333,090	259,348	55,110	314,458	268,552	11,236	279,789
Ariz.	128,104	115,866	243,970	---	---	---	121,392	102,010	223,402
Ark.	208,121	127,004	335,176	291,058	---	291,058	280,264	---	280,264
Calif.	1,739,368	2,290,519	4,030,368	1,788,071	2,090,836	3,929,668	1,991,169	1,876,581	3,873,281
Colo.	262,205	227,335	489,540	235,686	248,502	484,188	239,595	240,074	480,084
Conn.	463,643	460,528	936,769	---	---	---	457,654*	472,677	935,744
Del.	---	---	---	82,511	62,389	144,900	79,201	65,035	144,236
Fla.	287,769	69,852	357,621	---	---	---	255,150	71,137	326,287
Ga.	331,405	---	331,405	333,917	---	333,936	315,131	29,911	350,171
Idaho	104,647	124,038	228,685	84,139	142,269	226,408	102,895	123,117	226,012
Ill.	---	---	---	1,804,338	1,563,683	3,368,021	1,636,443	1,621,278	3,257,721
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	747,800	833,304	1,586,631
Iowa	410,255	435,944	848,592	402,712	442,409	847,355	338,931	478,322	817,253
Kan.	266,218	329,868	622,633	258,575	348,144	618,063	267,531	347,458	614,989
Ky.	---	---	---	434,109	362,948	797,057	431,992	236,194	668,488
La.	---	---	---	207,115	---	207,115	208,111	8,212	216,323
Maine	135,673	113,298	248,971	102,075	144,530	246,605	108,548	132,895	241,443
Md.	319,033	381,451	700,484	---	---	---	342,115	295,426	638,875
Mass.	910,087	985,339	1,903,774	927,899	956,605	1,892,710	947,494	835,165	1,782,722
Mich.	1,216,308	963,300	2,187,027	1,088,550	1,049,420	2,144,840	1,100,939	1,028,093	2,133,390
Minn.	607,099	538,865	1,151,417	642,193	479,619	1,138,952	600,116	531,376	1,131,492
Miss.	---	---	---	100,848	4,678	105,526	99,342	---	99,342
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	665,722	519,091	1,184,813
Mont.	---	---	---	114,591	112,863	227,454	117,109	107,478	224,587
Neb. 1/	164,753	250,080	414,841	162,990	255,695	418,691	156,343	250,347	406,692
				160,881	250,341	411,225	---	---	---
Nev.	36,797	41,665	78,462	45,043	32,470	77,513	35,318	42,321	77,639
N. H. 1/	87,344	107,287	194,631	77,386	117,150	194,536	86,913	104,905	191,818
				75,490	114,068	189,558	---	---	---
N. J.	---	---	---	858,158	861,528	1,770,554	862,382	903,839	1,786,583
N. M.	110,583	83,373	193,956	111,315	83,071	194,422	111,711*	77,151	188,862
N. Y.	2,560,738	2,549,613	5,161,574	---	---	---	2,420,308	2,487,274	4,999,878
N. C. 1/	---	---	---	408,312	211,322	619,634	390,167	214,012	604,179
				410,574	---	410,574	---	---	---
N. D.	69,248	124,253	193,501	---	---	---	64,089*	124,845	188,934
Ohio	1,405,262	1,192,528	2,597,790	1,254,904	1,257,874	2,512,778	1,113,334	1,340,847	2,498,837
Okla.	357,386	251,808	609,194	335,127	262,013	600,120	354,339	191,450	545,789
Ore.	244,179	322,522	566,701	285,776	283,313	569,088	257,108	307,386	564,494
Pa.	1,996,266	1,717,070	3,720,457	---	---	---	1,871,625	1,824,186	3,695,910
R. I.	188,980	136,188	325,168	193,447	132,308	325,755	193,340	129,814	323,154
S. C.	214,204	---	214,212	83,525	143,444#	227,209	210,624	2,711	213,335
S. D.	102,529	133,774	236,303	100,674	135,071	235,745	94,894	137,273	232,167
Tenn.	281,271	39,574	320,865	249,121	106,971	356,094	232,524	112,272	344,797
Texas	569,495	66,159	635,654	538,417	95,033	636,475	555,446*	75,472	630,918
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	116,625	146,406	263,031
Vt.	54,554	59,778	114,360	---	---	---	44,141	70,143	114,289
Va.	---	---	---	244,844	---	306,510	204,433	136,994	342,344
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	353,761*	462,061	815,822
W. Va.	---	---	---	325,263	268,066	593,329	339,958	251,534	591,492
Wisc.	560,747	596,158	1,158,666	---	---	---	541,776	598,919	1,140,788
Wyo.	55,163	56,275	111,438	57,845	54,407	112,252	47,660	61,111	108,771

1/Two Senate races; long term listed first
#Votes cast for Democratic write-in candidate
**Largest over-all House vote used*

(SOURCES: CLERK OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OFFICIAL STATE SOURCES.)

SENATE ELECTION PERCENTAGES -- 1950-54

Percentage of Eisenhower Vote by States, 1952

This exclusive Congressional Quarterly chart shows the election pattern for Senate seats for the 82nd, 83rd and 84th Congresses, and also the percentage of the vote which President Eisenhower chalked up in each state in 1952. States consistently won by over 60 per cent of the total vote seldom change politically. States in the 55 to 60 per cent bracket are key states, but most of them stay in the same party. States which normally elect Senators by less than 55 per cent of the vote are usually doubtful and can go either way. Figures are listed for each winning candidate in the appropriate year column opposite his name in accordance with the key below.

KEY

Democratic Percentages of the total vote -- Blackface
Republican Percentages -- Lightface
Eisenhower Percentages -- Lightface Italics
X -- No major party opposition
* -- Appointed
Name in CAPITALS where Senate seat is up for election in 1956.

Footnotes

† Elected as Republican
‡ Major opposition was official Democratic candidate; write-in candidate won.

	1954	1952	1950	1952 Ike %
ALABAMA				35.0
HILL (D)			**76.5**	
Sparkman (D)	**82.5**			
ARIZONA				58.3
Goldwater (R)		51.3		
HAYDEN (D)			**62.8**	
ARKANSAS				43.8
FULBRIGHT (D)			X	
McClellan (D)	X			
CALIFORNIA				56.4
Knowland (R)		X		
KUCHEL (R)	53.2			
Nixon (R)			59.2	
COLORADO				60.3
Allott (R)	51.3			
MILLIKIN (R)			53.3	
CONNECTICUT				55.7
BUSH (R)		51.3		
Purtell (R)		52.5		
McMahon (D)			**52.6**	
Benton (D)			**50.1**	
DELAWARE				57.8
Frear (D)	**56.9**			
Williams (R)		54.5		
FLORIDA				55.0
Holland (D)		X		
SMATHERS (D)			**76.3**	
GEORGIA				30.3
GEORGE (D)			X	
Russell (D)	X			
IDAHO				65.4
Dworshak (R)	62.8		51.9	
WELKER (R)			61.7	
ILLINOIS				54.8
DIRKSEN (R)			53.9	
Douglas (D)	**53.6**			
INDIANA				58.1
CAPEHART (R)			52.8	
Jenner (R)		52.4		
IOWA				63.8
HICKENLOOPER (R)			54.8	
Martin (R)	52.2			
KANSAS				68.8
CARLSON (R)			55.2	
Schoeppel (R)	56.3			
KENTUCKY				49.8
Barkley (D)	**54.5**			
CLEMENTS (D)			**54.4**	
Cooper (R)		51.5		
LOUISIANA				47.1
Ellender (D)	X			
LONG (D)			**87.7**	

	1954	1952	1950	1952 Ike %
MAINE				66.0
Payne (R)		58.7		
Smith (R)	58.6			
MARYLAND				55.4
Beall (R)		52.5		
BUTLER (R)			53.0	
MASSACHUSETTS				54.2
Kennedy (D)		**51.3**		
Saltonstall (R)	50.5			
MICHIGAN				55.4
McNamara (D)	**50.8**			
Potter (R)		50.6		
MINNESOTA				55.3
Humphrey (D)	**56.4**			
Thye (R)		56.6		
MISSISSIPPI				39.6
Eastland (D)	**95.6**			
Stennis (D)		X		
MISSOURI				50.7
HENNINGS (D)			**53.6**	
Symington (D)		**54.0**		
MONTANA				59.4
Mansfield (D)		**50.7**		
Murray (D)	**50.4**			
NEBRASKA				69.2
Curtis (R)	61.1			
Hruska (R)	60.9			
Butler (R)		69.1		
Griswold (R)		63.6		
NEVADA				61.4
BIBLE (D)	**58.1**			
Malone (R)		51.7		
McCarran (D)			**58.0**	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				60.9
Bridges (R)	60.2			
COTTON (R)	60.2			
*Upton (R)				
Tobey (R)			56.0	
NEW JERSEY				56.8
Case (R)	48.7			
Smith (R)		55.5		
NEW MEXICO				55.4
Anderson (D)	**57.3**			
Chavez (D)		**51.1**		
NEW YORK				55.4
Ives (R)		55.2		
LEHMAN (D)			**48.1** (1949)	
NORTH CAROLINA				46.1
ERVIN (D)	X			
Scott (D)	**65.9**			
Hoey (D)			**68.7**	
*Lennon (D)				
Smith (D)			**67.0**	

	1954	1952	1950	1952 Ike %
NORTH DAKOTA				71.0
Langer (R)		66.3		
YOUNG (R)			67.6	
OHIO				56.8
BENDER (R)	50.1			
Bricker (R)		54.6		
*Burke (D)				
Taft (R)			57.5	
OKLAHOMA				54.6
Kerr (D)	**56.1**			
MONRONEY (D)			**54.8**	
OREGON				60.5
† MORSE (D)			74.8	
Neuberger (D)	**50.2**			
PENNSYLVANIA				52.7
DUFF (R)			51.3	
Martin (R)		51.6		
RHODE ISLAND				51.0
Green (D)	**59.4**			
Pastore (D)		**54.8**	**61.7**	
SOUTH CAROLINA				49.3
JOHNSTON (D)			X	
‡ Thurmond (D)	**63.2**			
SOUTH DAKOTA				69.3
CASE (R)			63.9	
Mundt (R)	57.3			
TENNESSEE				50.0
Gore (D)		**74.2**		
Kefauver (D)	**70.0**			
TEXAS				53.2
Daniel (D)		X		
Johnson (D)	**85.0**			
UTAH				58.9
BENNETT (R)			53.9	
Watkins (R)		54.3		
VERMONT				71.5
AIKEN (R)			78.0	
Flanders (R)		72.3		
VIRGINIA				56.3
Byrd (D)		X		
Robertson (D)	X			
WASHINGTON				54.3
Jackson (D)		**56.2**		
MAGNUSON (D)			**53.4**	
WEST VIRGINIA				48.1
Kilgore (D)		**53.6**		
Neely (D)	**54.8**			
WISCONSIN				61.0
McCarthy (R)		54.2		
WILEY (R)			53.3	
WYOMING				62.7
Barrett (R)		51.6		
O'Mahoney (D)	**51.5**			

HOUSE ELECTION PERCENTAGES -- 1950-54

Percentage of Eisenhower Vote by Districts, 1952

This exclusive Congressional Quarterly chart shows the election patterns for the 82nd, 83rd and 84th Congresses, and also the percentages of the vote which President Eisenhower chalked up in each Congressional district in 1952. Districts consistently won by over 60 percent of the total vote seldom change politically. Districts in the 55 to 60 percent bracket are key districts, but most of them stay in the same party. Districts which normally elect Representatives by less than 55 percent of the total vote are usually doubtful and can go either way. Figures under the appropriate year columns pertain to winning candidate in each election, not necessarily to present holder of seat.

	1954	1952	1950	1952 Ike %
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews (D)	X	X	X	27.8
1 Boykin (D)	X	X	X	42.2
7 Elliot (D)	78.9*	72.5	X	37.4
2 Grant (D)	X	X	X	36.8
9 Huddleston (D)	X	X	X	45.8
8 Jones (D)	91.6	87.3	X	20.4
5 Rains (D)	X	X	X	27.3
4 Roberts (D)	X	X	93.7	35.9
6 Selden (D)	X	X	X	38.7
ARIZONA				
1 Rhodes (R)	53.1	54.0	60.6	60.6
2 Udall (D)	62.1	56.9	69.1	56.2
ARKANSAS				
1 Gathings (D)	X	X		39.2
4 Harris (D)	X	X		36.3
5 Hays (D)	X	78.8		47.8
2 Mills (D)	X	X		38.8
6 Norrell (D)	X	X		39.5
3 Trimble (D)	X	56.0		57.2
CALIFORNIA				
7 Allen (R)	53.0	X	55.3	52.7
6 Baldwin (R)	50.9	50.6		47.3
2 Engle (D)	X	X		57.8
10 Gubser (R)	61.2	59.2		60.8
14 Hagen (D)	65.1	51.0		54.8
11 Johnson (R)	52.6	X		55.5
4 Mailliard (R)	61.2	55.0		61.7
8 Miller (D)	65.4	X		51.8
3 Moss (D)	65.3	50.8		51.4
29 Phillips (R)	57.9	X		64.7
1 Scudder (R)	59.1	X		63.9
5 Shelley (D)	X	X		42.1
27 Sheppard (D)	64.8	55.0		57.0
12 Sisk (D)	53.8	X		49.2
13 Teague (R)	52.5	51.0	52.1	61.0
28 Utt (R)	66.2	63.0		69.1
30 Wilson (R)	60.4	59.6		62.0
9 Younger (R)	54.5	53.1		63.1
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle (D)	70.9	X		44.8
21 Hiestand (R)	58.7	53.6		63.3
25 Hillings (R)	65.2	64.3	60.1	65.8
20 Hinshaw (R)	71.2	X		71.5
19 Holifield (D)	74.8	X		38.6
22 Holt (R)	58.2	60.4		63.2
18 Hosmer (R)	55.0	55.5		58.8
16 Jackson (R)	60.8	59.7		64.6
17 King (D)	60.1	54.6		51.8
24 Lipscomb (R)	56.9	X		60.1
15 McDonough (R)	56.9	X		57.2
26 Roosevelt (D)	60.1	X		39.8
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall (D)	53.5	50.0	57.3	64.3
3 Chenoweth (R)	53.0	57.7	51.6	59.0
2 Hill (R)	55.3	63.1	57.5	65.6
1 Rogers (D)	55.6	50.8	50.3	56.5
CONNECTICUT				
3 Cretella (R)	52.7	52.8	52.1	55.8
1 Dodd (D)	57.0	54.0	58.2	50.6
4 Morano (R)	57.6	60.1	55.8	61.1
5 Patterson (R)	52.8	56.7	53.7	56.9
AL Sadlak (R)	50.9	55.0	50.4	55.7
2 Seely-Brown (R)	50.7	55.5	50.8	56.0
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell (D)	54.9	51.9	56.7	51.8
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett (D)	X	X		48.3
1 Cramer (R)	50.7	50.7		61.9
4 Fascell (D)	X	66.0		56.1
7 Haley (D)	55.5	56.3		56.7
5 Herlong (D)	X	X		63.0
8 Matthews (D)	X	X		42.3
6 Rogers (D) (1)	X	60.8		65.5
3 Sikes (D)	X	X	X	26.7
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch (D)	X	X	X	26.7
10 Brown (D)	X	X	X	28.6
5 Davis (D)	64.4	X	X	40.5
4 Flynt (D)	X	X	X	17.4
3 Forrester (D)	X	X	X	27.4
9 Landrum (D)	X	X	X	29.5
7 Lanham (D)	X	X	X	30.8
2 Pilcher (D)	X	X	X	25.9
1 Preston (D)	83.7	X	X	37.7
6 Vinson (D)	X	X	X	26.0
IDAHO				
2 Budge (R)	60.8	66.2	57.1	68.6
1 Pfost (D)	54.9	50.3	50.5	60.9
ILLINOIS				
16 Allen (R)	X	66.5	67.3	66.3
17 Arends (R)	65.0	63.6		64.8
19 Chiperfield (R)	56.5	60.8	59.0	61.2
25 Gray (D)	52.6	56.2		55.6
21 Mack (D)	54.8	52.4		55.3
15 Mason (R)	62.8	63.6	63.3	62.5
24 Price (D)	69.2	64.8	64.9	40.6
14 Reed (R)	72.4	71.5	74.2	72.7
20 Simpson (R)	62.9	61.8		60.9
22 Springer (R)	62.0	63.0		61.1
18 Velde (R)	57.4	55.2	61.6	60.5
23 Vursell (R)	52.9	58.1		59.1
Chicago-Cook County				
7 Bowler (D)	78.4	70.0		31.2
12 Boyle (D)	54.1	55.7		55.2
13 Church (R)	69.6	70.6		70.4
1 Dawson (D)	75.3	73.5		25.4
8 Gordon (D)	68.4	59.0		41.9
10 Hoffman (R)	57.3	65.0	66.5	64.8
5 Kluczynski (D)	73.2	64.5		38.6
4 McVey (R)	52.1	56.6		55.9
3 Murray (D)	53.8	54.5		55.0
6 O'Brien (D)	71.7	63.1		38.9
2 O'Hara (D)	61.6	51.4		49.1
11 Sheehan (R)	50.9	59.4	56.7	58.0
9 Yates (D)	60.3	52.4		51.3
INDIANA				
4 Adair (R)	59.8	63.7	56.2	64.9
5 Beamer (R)	53.1	56.9	54.1	57.5
7 Bray (R)	55.4	56.1	50.0	56.6
11 Brownson (R)	54.9	59.3	56.5	60.5
3 Crumpacker (R)	50.4	54.5	52.8	55.9
8 Denton (D)	52.1	52.6	51.0	55.3
2 Halleck (R)	59.8	59.3	57.2	67.3
6 Harden (R)	52.5	55.7	52.4	58.5
10 Harvey (R)	55.9	59.9	58.7	60.4
1 Madden (D)	61.4	56.4	52.6	44.7
9 Wilson (R)	51.7	56.4	54.9	58.5
IOWA				
5 Cunningham (R)	55.6	58.8	56.9	58.7
6 Dolliver (R)	60.3	68.7	64.6	65.3
3 Gross (R)	62.1	65.8	64.0	66.4
8 Hoeven (R)	63.8	X	64.1	68.8
7 Jensen (R)	60.4	67.3	62.0	67.4
4 LeCompte (R)	55.6	61.9	56.7	59.7
1 Schwengel (R)	57.0	62.8	61.7	63.5
2 Talle (R)	55.4	62.2	58.8	63.1
KANSAS				
1 Avery	54.3	51.5	66.5	71.3
3 George (R)	55.4	59.5	54.7	64.5
5 Hope (R)	64.9	70.9	61.8	71.5
4 Rees (R)	56.2	59.4	58.9	71.5
2 Scrivner (R)	54.7	57.3	52.2	61.3
6 Smith (R)	53.3	62.5	59.5	76.4
KENTUCKY				
4 Chelf (D)	X	55.9		47.7
1 Gregory (D)	X	65.8		38.6
2 Natcher (D)	X	54.4		47.4
7 Perkins (D)	60.4	58.2		42.9
3 Robsion (R)	50.2	54.0	55.5	54.6
8 Siler (R)	63.4	68.8		66.4
5 Spence (D)	61.0	55.4		50.2
6 Watts (D)	60.9	56.3		45.4
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs (D)	X	66.4	X	48.5
4 Brooks (D)	X	X	X	59.8
1 Hebert (D)	82.3	X	X	48.3
8 Long (D)	X	X	X	40.7
6 Morrison (D)	X	X	X	41.3
5 Passman (D)	X	X	X	46.1
7 Thompson (D)	X	X	X	42.9
3 Willis (D)	X	X	X	48.0
MAINE				
1 Hale (R)	52.1	61.6	54.0	64.7
3 McIntire (R)	60.5	76.2	62.9	70.4
2 Nelson (R)	54.0	66.3	57.7	64.7
MARYLAND				
2 Devereux (R)	56.1	61.4		63.2
4 Fallon (D)	57.2	54.7		53.7
7 Friedel (D)	54.5	51.4		51.3
3 Garmatz (D)	X	70.9	65.7	38.2
6 Hyde (R)	51.4	57.8	61.9	61.1
5 Lankford (D)	53.7	50.4		57.1
1 Miller (R)	55.5	61.1	57.0	57.2
MASSACHUSETTS				
6 Bates (R)	71.2	X	71.4	61.7
2 Boland (D)	59.6	51.8	53.7	53.8
10 Curtis (R)	50.7	54.3	54.2	56.2
4 Donohue (D)	57.1	54.4	55.0	57.1
1 Heselton (R)	55.6	67.1	66.2	57.7
7 Lane (D)	X	74.7	74.2	41.3
8 Macdonald (D)	53.2	50.9	51.2	58.3
14 Martin (R)	62.0	63.2	61.8	58.3
12 McCormack (D)	X	82.2	77.5	34.4
9 Nicholson (R)	56.7	59.1	55.2	63.2
11 O'Neill (D)	78.2	69.3	75.1	37.2
3 Philbin (D)	X	67.3	69.1	49.1
5 Rogers (R)	X	75.9	74.0	59.7
13 Wigglesworth (R)	58.0	60.6	59.9	61.8
MICHIGAN				
12 Bennett (R)	55.9	58.2	61.7	53.8
8 Bentley (R)	62.7	66.6	60.5	69.3
10 Cederberg (R)	61.4	67.5	66.2	69.4
18 Dondero (R)	53.9	56.2		61.0
5 Ford (R)	63.3	66.3	66.7	64.9
6 Hayworth (D)	51.1	52.6	52.8	59.5
4 Hoffman (R)	62.3	66.6	68.6	68.5
3 Johansen (R)	59.4	62.0	61.4	67.5
11 Knox (R)	54.9	59.3	66.5	63.3
2 Meader (R)	59.8	63.4	60.4	66.7
9 Thompson (R)	55.7	59.5	54.5	62.8
7 Wolcott (R)	52.8	60.3	63.0	64.3
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs (D)	65.8	64.8	61.4	37.2
15 Dingell (D)	72.7	66.7	64.1	37.2
17 Griffiths (D)	52.2	52.9		57.6
16 Lesinski (D)	67.9	60.7		43.3
1 Machrowicz (D)	88.3	84.2	82.2	19.1
14 Rabaut (D)	58.2	53.0		51.0
MINNESOTA				
7 Andersen (R)	52.6	62.6	61.7	60.9
1 Andresen (R)	60.9	69.4	67.1	65.9
8 Blatnik (D)	71.8	62.6	62.9	38.5
5 Judd (R)	55.8	59.2	58.7	56.5
9 Knutson (D)	51.2	60.5	61.9	57.0
6 Marshall (D)	61.9	52.6	56.2	61.5
4 McCarthy (D)	63.0	61.7	60.4	44.4
2 O'Hara (R)	57.9	67.7	59.9	66.8
3 Wier (D)	54.4	52.2	51.7	50.7
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy (D)	X	X		32.7
6 Colmer (D)	X	X	87.9	41.5
3 Smith (D)	X	87.2	X	49.9
2 Whitten (D)	X	X		28.0
4 Williams (D)	X	X		51.2
5 Winstead (D)	X	94.1		31.7
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling (D)	58.9	56.0		46.6
9 Cannon (D)	59.0	54.7		52.2
8 Carnahan (D)	57.2	52.8		50.6
4 Christopher (D)	52.0	53.3		54.9
2 Curtis (R)	54.7	56.9		56.3
6 Hull (D)	53.6	52.4		55.8
10 Jones (D)	63.9	60.7		45.4
1 Karsten (D)	66.3	64.2		40.1
11 Moulder (D)	55.3	50.4		55.2
7 Short (R)	53.6	61.7		64.9
3 Sullivan (D)	71.0	64.8		34.4
MONTANA				
2 Flare (R)	50.6	62.0	54.1	61.0
1 Metcalf (D)	56.0	50.3	60.2	57.2
NEBRASKA				
2 Chase (R)	52.9	56.1	63.5	58.3

KEY **Democratic Percentages of the total vote -- Blackface**
Republican Percentages -- Lightface
Independent Percentages-- Lightface Italics
Eisenhower Percentages-- Blackface Italics
X - No major party opposition
Blank space in 1950 column indicates redistricting

Footnotes
(1) -- Dwight L. Rogers died Dec. 1, 1954; Paul G. Rogers elected Jan. 11, 1955.
(2) -- Low election percentage due to three-way contest in 1954.
(3) -- Eisenhower carried Sixth district although his percentage was less than 50 per cent on Independent ticket.

(Compiled from data from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, the Democratic National Committee, and official state returns)

	1954	1952	1950	1952 Ike %
3 Harrison (R)	65.2	71.9	66.9	73.3
4 Miller (R)	70.4	73.3	65.8	73.9
1 Weaver (R)	58.6	72.0	54.5	71.6
NEVADA				
AL Young (R)	54.5	50.5	52.8	61.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass (R)	60.4	66.4	64.5	63.4
1 Merrow (R)	50.2	60.2	57.5	58.7
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio (D)	56.3	52.2	51.6	52.2
3 Auchincloss (R)	57.6	64.4	62.4	62.4
8 Canfield (R)	54.8	62.6	63.6	54.3
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	58.3	62.2	61.6	62.0
2 Hand (R)	63.6	63.4	54.3	58.4
12 Kean (R)	53.1	54.8	53.1	54.5
9 Osmers (R)	60.2	66.2	57.8	67.2
10 Rodino (D)	63.4	56.9	61.0	53.3
13 Sieminski (D)	60.8	55.1	51.9	43.4
4 Thompson (D)	58.4	54.7	52.2	49.0
14 Tumulty (D)	62.4	51.5	59.2	50.5
7 Widnall (R)	62.2	68.3	69.7	68.3
6 Williams (D)	56.1	63.9	62.2	60.5
1 Wolverton (R)	54.3	55.0	56.7	48.9
NEW MEXICO				
AL Dempsey (D)	59.3	52.0	58.6	55.4
AL Fernandez (D)	58.7	52.3	56.4	55.4
NEW YORK				
3 Becker (R)	58.3	65.4		68.3
37 Cole (R)	71.7	69.4		71.9
2 Derounian (R)	63.7	68.8		71.1
26 Gamble (R)	64.0	67.3		67.6
27 Gwinn (R)	57.2	58.5		67.3
32 Kearney (R)	61.5	67.4	64.1	67.8
38 Keating (R)	71.9	69.3		60.8
33 Kilburn (R)	68.1	69.0		69.2
40 Miller (R)	60.9	59.6		59.2
30 O'Brien (D)	61.2	53.7		54.5
39 Ostertag (R)	64.8	65.8		64.6
42 Pillion (R)	57.6	55.2		56.8
41 Ralfbvan (R)	63.1	55.9		54.8
43 Reed (R)	64.8	66.2		68.6
35 Riehlman (R)	63.5	63.2	61.9	65.0
28 St. George (R)	64.9	65.6	61.8	69.6
36 Taber (R)	68.4	69.9		73.4
31 Taylor (R)	66.2	70.6		72.3
1 Wainwright (R)	63.1	60.4		74.3
29 Wharton (R)	66.5	69.8	65.8	71.4
34 Williams (R)	59.3	58.8		63.7
New York City				
8 Anfuso (D)	77.7	65.3		38.2
5 Bosch (R)	51.7	53.5		61.3
24 Buckley (D)	57.6	46.5		36.5
11 Celler (D)	83.5	73.8		25.4
17 Coudert (R)	50.2	57.0		57.6
20 Davidson (D)	67.2	60.2		40.3
7 Delaney (D)	59.0	51.0		56.3
23 Dollinger (D)	75.6	63.8		22.3
18 Donovan (D)	X	X		43.0
12 Dorn (R)	51.3	52.7		54.8
22 Fine (D)	67.8	58.0		28.5
25 Fino (R)	50.4	50.1		57.5
6 Holtzman (D)	54.5	49.2		51.1
10 Kelly (D)	76.8	71.2		31.6
9 Keogh (D)	71.1	61.1		40.5
19 Klein (D)	74.6	66.0		33.7
4 Latham (R)	54.2	62.6		63.0
13 Multer (D)	78.8	68.3		30.9
16 Powell (D)	77.6	73.9		17.0
15 Ray (R)	51.6	57.9		67.5
14 Rooney (D)	73.1	64.2		41.6
21 Zelenko (D)	67.8	63.4		37.0
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander (D)	52.2	51.5	61.1	58.1
3 Barden (D)	77.3	76.1	X	35.9
1 Bonner (D)	92.5	X	92.8	23.7
7 Carlyle (D)	81.2	X	84.0	39.9
5 Chatham (D)	66.2	X	X	44.1
4 Cooley (D)	X	75.3	72.8	37.9
8 Deane (D)	59.1	59.9	59.6	48.9
6 Durham (D)	74.2	69.5	75.4	47.4
2 Fountain (D)	X	94.8	X	18.8
10 Jonas (R)	57.5	57.4	52.3	59.0
11 Jones (D)	67.5	63.0	68.9	50.0
12 Shuford (D)	61.5	56.9	63.7	51.5
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick (R)	71.7	78.4	77.0	71.0
AL Krueger (R)	62.4	X	65.6	71.0
OHIO				
9 Ashley (D) (2)	36.4	40.9		51.7
14 Ayres (R)	54.6	58.5		50.5
13 Baumhart (R)	59.1	58.8		62.8
8 Betts (R)	63.0	68.7		68.5
22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	58.3	58.8		56.0
11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	65.3	58.8		57.8
16 Bow (R)	58.3	54.4		58.3
7 Brown (R)	62.2	X		62.6
5 Clevenger (R)	59.5	63.2		68.2
20 Feighan (D)	67.7	65.2		47.3
18 Hays (D)	57.3	55.8	50.8	49.0
15 Henderson (R)	54.0	64.3		62.3
2 Hess (R)	58.4	56.6		58.5
10 Jenkins (R)	61.7	64.0		60.6
19 Kirwan (D)	67.5	66.3		44.2
4 McCulloch (R)	67.6	68.3		64.9
17 McGregor (R)	64.6	66.2		65.9
23 Minshall (R)	67.5	64.6		69.4
6 Polk (D)	52.2	50.1		56.9
3 Schenck (R)	52.6	51.1		53.6
1 Scherer (R)	64.3	61.6		60.7
21 Vanik (D)	76.0	68.6		32.7
12 Vorys (R)	61.5	62.3	64.1	60.3
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert (D)	83.3	77.9		37.1
1 Belcher (R)	58.8	58.6		65.2
2 Edmondson (D)	64.7	59.2		51.4
5 Jarman (D)	66.0	62.4		56.5
4 Steed (D)	X	58.7		52.1
6 Wickersham (D)	69.3	63.3		53.7
OREGON				
2 Coon (R)	52.6	58.5	55.4	62.1
4 Ellsworth (R)	55.9	66.3	59.5	63.9
3 Green (D)	52.4	54.0	50.7	55.0
1 Norblad (R)	63.0	68.0	66.5	63.9
PENNSYLVANIA				
30 Buchanan (D)	69.0	63.6		38.3
17 Bush (R)	56.5	61.1		65.8
10 Carrigg (R)	50.5	53.6		55.3
25 Clark (D)	53.5	50.4	52.4	51.6
29 Corbett (R)	60.6	61.7		58.8
9 Dague (R)	62.6	66.2	67.2	67.5
28 Eberharter (D)	65.1	58.7		42.2
12 Fenton (R)	55.5	60.7	56.8	60.2
11 Flood (D)	50.9	50.2	54.4	54.8
27 Fulton (R)	62.8	62.6		56.1
23 Gavin (R)	61.9	67.8		68.1
7 James (R)	60.9	61.7	62.7	61.6
24 Kearns (R)	52.0	57.1	57.0	58.0
21 Kelley (D)	61.1	52.9	57.1	42.2
8 King (R)	51.2	59.3	58.2	59.7
13 McConnell (R)	64.3	66.4	66.2	66.6
26 Morgan (D)	65.3	59.1		38.9
16 Mumma (R)	59.8	61.7		65.0
19 Quigley (D)	51.0	52.3		58.3
14 Rhodes (D)	62.0	49.7	49.8	52.4
22 Saylor (R)	51.9	52.4	52.5	48.9
18 Simpson (R)	55.9	63.5		64.8
20 Van Zandt (R)	56.3	62.8	59.5	62.3
15 Walter (D)	61.6	54.8	58.3	53.0
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett (D)	61.5	68.2	53.8	33.3
3 Byrne (D)	55.4	58.4	50.3	42.7
4 Chudoff (D)	65.7	69.9	57.5	30.3
2 Granahan (D)	61.2	61.8	57.0	39.0
5 Green (D)	55.0	54.2	55.5	46.6
6 Scott (R)	50.6	51.7	50.0	51.9
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty (D)	60.4	53.4	60.6	57.8
1 Forand (D)	59.2	54.9	63.2	49.9
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore (D)	X	X	X	39.4
3 Dorn (D)	X	93.9	X	34.2
6 McMillan (D) (3)	X	X	X	49.6
5 Richards (D)	X	93.9	X	35.3
2 Riley (D)	X	X	X	57.4
1 Rivers (D)	X	X	X	62.1
SOUTH DAKOTA				
2 Berry (R)	62.7	69.0	60.3	70.3
1 Lovre (R)	58.0	68.5	60.8	69.0
TENNESSEE				
2 Baker (R)	58.0	68.9	52.2	62.8
6 Bass (D)	X	X		33.0
8 Cooper (D)	X	X	X	33.5
9 Davis (D)	83.5	X	X	47.5
4 Evins (D)	X	X		39.3
3 Frazier (D)	59.2	70.0		54.3
7 Murray (D)	X	X	X	47.1
5 Priest (D)	90.8	67.5	X	41.0
1 Reece (R)	62.5	65.9	46.5	69.5
TEXAS				
5 Alger (R)	52.9	X	X	63.0
14 Bell (D)	93.8	X	X	51.2
2 Brooks (D)	X	79.0	X	43.7
17 Burleson (D)	X	X	X	54.3
AL Dies (D)	88.0	X		53.2
7 Dowdy (D)	X	X	X	45.5
21 Fisher (D)	X	X	X	61.6
3 Gentry (D)	X	X	91.1	50.7
13 Ikard (D)	X	X	X	48.4
20 Kilday (D)	X	X	X	56.5
15 Kilgore (D)	X	X	X	55.5
19 Mahon (D)	X	X	93.9	50.2
1 Patman (D)	X	X	X	40.5
11 Poage (D)	X	X	X	42.6
4 Rayburn (D)	X	X	X	42.3
18 Rogers (D)	64.9	X	52.5	59.1
16 Rutherford (D)	X	X	X	59.4
6 Teague (D)	X	X	X	39.0
8 Thomas (D)	62.1	X	77.8	57.7
9 Thompson (D)	X	X	X	54.0
10 Thornberry (D)	X	X	X	49.2
12 Wright (D)	X	X	80.6	56.5
UTAH				
2 Dawson (R)	57.2	52.5	53.4	58.2
1 Dixon (R)	53.4	60.5	51.1	60.1
VERMONT				
AL Prouty (R)	61.4	71.8	73.4	71.5
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt (D)	X	X	X	46.5
10 Broyhill (R)	53.7	50.2		60.3
3 Gary (D)	58.0	57.5	X	61.0
2 Hardy (D)	74.4	X	X	47.9
7 Harrison (D)	74.2	79.1	69.4	64.4
9 Jennings (D)	50.5	51.7	58.4	53.0
6 Poff (R)	62.3	51.5	X	62.8
1 Robeson (D)	X	X	81.0	52.2
8 Smith (D)	66.6	X		57.6
5 Tuck (D)	X	X	X	53.6
WASHINGTON				
4 Holmes (R)	61.0	67.5	64.3	61.4
5 Horan (R)	58.6	58.0	54.8	56.2
3 Mack (R)	64.9	53.3	52.9	53.4
AL Magnuson (D)	57.6	50.5		54.3
1 Pelly (R)	52.6	51.4	51.4	52.3
6 Tollefson (R)	55.2	59.8	60.5	50.3
2 Westland (R)	52.4	54.2	61.2	54.5
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey (D)	58.9	53.4	54.4	48.5
4 Burnside (D)	50.2	53.3	51.6	55.6
6 Byrd (D)	62.7	55.6	61.6	44.5
5 Kee (D)	67.5	63.8	65.7	39.9
1 Mollohan (D)	52.7	52.9	51.7	48.2
2 Staggers (D)	55.0	51.5	54.3	52.0
WISCONSIN				
8 Byrnes (R)	62.0	73.6	62.0	68.2
2 Davis (R)	54.0	62.9	57.6	60.7
9 Johnson (D)	55.4	65.2	70.8	64.4
7 Laird (R)	59.1	72.3	68.3	67.5
10 O'Konski (R)	59.7	67.4	57.0	57.6
5 Reuss (D)	52.2	51.6	51.6	54.8
1 Smith (R)	54.4	59.4	57.2	59.6
6 Van Pelt (R)	62.5	71.7	65.0	68.4
3 Withrow (R)	62.1	75.1	58.8	68.9
4 Zablocki (D)	71.1	64.3	60.9	48.0
WYOMING				
AL Thomson (R)	56.2	60.1	54.5	62.7

Primary Calendar for 1956

(Tentative)

1956 Election Battles Begin in March and April

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE KEY: P -- Direct preference vote for candidates for President; D -- Vote for all delegates to national nominating conventions; DD -- Vote for district delegates only.

State	1956 Primary Election Dates				Officials Whose Terms Expire In 1956	
	Primary	Runoff	Presidential Preference		Senators	Governors
			Date	Type		
ALABAMA	May 1	May 29	May 1	D	Lister Hill (D)	
ARIZONA	Sept. 11				Carl Hayden (D)	Ernest W. McFarland (D)
ARKANSAS	Aug. 14	July 31‡			J. W. Fulbright (D)	Orval Faubus (D)
CALIFORNIA	June 5		June 5	D	Thomas H. Kuchel (R)	
COLORADO	Sept. 11				Eugene D. Millikin (R)	Edwin C. Johnson (D)
CONNECTICUT *					Prescott Bush (R)	
DELAWARE *						J. Caleb Boggs (R)
FLORIDA	May 8	May 29	May 29	P/D	George A. Smathers (D)	LeRoy Collins (D)
GEORGIA	Sept. 18	Oct. 3			Walter F. George (D)	
IDAHO	Aug. 14				Herman Welker (R)	
ILLINOIS	April 10		April 10	P/DD	Everett M. Dirksen (R)	William G. Stratton (R)
INDIANA	May 8		May 8	P	Homer E. Capehart (R)	George N. Craig (R)
IOWA	June 4				Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	Leo A. Hoegh (R)
KANSAS	Aug. 7				Frank Carlson (R)	Fred Hall (R)
KENTUCKY	Aug. 4				Earle C. Clements (D)	
LOUISIANA	July 31	Sept. 4			Russell B. Long (D)	
MAINE	June 18					Edmund S. Muskie (D)
MARYLAND	May 7		May 7	P	John M. Butler (R)	
MASSACHUSETTS	Sept. 18		April 24	P/D		Christian A. Herter (R)
MICHIGAN	Aug. 7					G. Mennen Williams (D)
MINNESOTA	Sept. 11		March 20	D		Orville L. Freeman (D)
MISSISSIPPI	Aug. 28	Sept. 18				
MISSOURI	Aug. 7				Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D)	Phil M. Donnelly (D)
MONTANA	June 5		June 5	P		J. Hugo Aronson (R)
NEBRASKA	May 15		May 15	P/D		Victor E. Anderson (R)
NEVADA	Sept. 4				Alan Bible (D)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Sept. 11		March 13	P/D	Norris Cotton (R)	Lane Dwinell (R)
NEW JERSEY	April 17		April 17	P/D		
NEW MEXICO	May 8					John F. Simms, Jr. (D)
NEW YORK *			June 5	DD	Herbert H. Lehman (D)	
NORTH CAROLINA	May 26	June 23			Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D)	Luther H. Hodges (D) †
NORTH DAKOTA	June 26				Milton R. Young (R)	Norman Brunsdale (R)
OHIO	May 8		May 8	D	George H. Bender (R)	Frank J. Lausche (D)
OKLAHOMA	July 3	July 24			A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	
OREGON	May 18		May 18	P/D	Wayne Morse (D)	
PENNSYLVANIA	April 24		April 24	P/DD	James H. Duff (R)	
RHODE ISLAND	Sept. 17 R 26 D					Dennis J. Roberts (D)
SOUTH CAROLINA	June 12	June 26			Olin D. Johnston (D)**	
SOUTH DAKOTA	June 5		June 5	D	Francis Case (R)	Joe J. Foss (R)
TENNESSEE	Aug. 2					
TEXAS	July 28	Aug. 25				Allan Shivers (D)
UTAH	Sept. 11				Wallace F. Bennett (R)	J. Bracken Lee (R)
VERMONT	Sept. 11				George D. Aiken (R)	Joseph B. Johnson (R)
VIRGINIA	July 10	Aug. 14				
WASHINGTON	Sept. 11				Warren G. Magnuson (D)	Arthur B. Langlie (R)
WEST VIRGINIA	May 8		May 8	P/D		William C. Marland (D)
WISCONSIN	Sept. 11		April 3	D	Alexander Wiley (R)	Walter J. Kohler (R)
WYOMING	Aug. 21					

* *States having nominating conventions for Senator or governor. (In Connecticut, the Democratic convention will be Sept. 5, the Republican convention Sept. 7. No dates yet set in Delaware, Indiana, and New York.)*

† *Acting governor.*

‡ *Arkansas holds its runoff before the primary for all offices for which three or more candidates have filed.*

** *Strom Thurmond (D) announced he would resign, then run for election to the remainder of the term, which will end Jan. 3, 1961.*

(SOURCES: REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS)

For National Conventions . . .

VOTERS HAVE LITTLE VOICE IN PICKING DELEGATES

Only a minority of the states will give rank-and-file voters a direct voice in nominating the 1956 Republican and Democratic Presidential standard bearers, a Congressional Quarterly survey shows.

Delegates to the national conventions will choose the nominees. The 48 states will send 96 delegations -- one Republican and one Democratic slate each. In addition, territories and other areas will be represented.

Who elects the delegates?

Twenty-three of the 96 state delegations will be elected through party primaries. Another 59 state parties will elect delegates at conventions on the state or district level. Party committees will pick five slates of delegates. Four state parties will choose some delegates by primary, some by convention; four others will use a primary-party committee combination. Alabama Republicans polled a big enough vote in 1952 to become eligible to hold a primary -- instead of a convention -- in 1956, if they wish. Alabama Democrats also have a choice, but usually use the primary.

PRIMARY SEASON

Presidential primaries or delegate elections will be held in 19 states, with New Hampshire leading off March 13, 1956. The season will close June 5. May 8 and June 5 will be the busiest days, with four primaries scheduled.

Besides electing delegates, voters in some primaries have the chance to express their preference directly on Presidential hopefuls. In 10 states, primaries are used for both purposes, in six only for election of delegates, and in three only for a Presidential preferential poll.

Voters in only seven states can consistently control their delegates to the national conventions. In California, Indiana, Montana, and Nebraska, delegates are bound by law to support the candidate who wins the preferential primary. Minnesota and Ohio hold no preferential primaries, but would-be delegates must run pledged to a particular candidate, and the law holds them to their pledge.

Maryland's national delegates must support the candidate endorsed by the state convention. Endorsement, in turn, is based on a county-unit vote of pledged delegates to the state convention.

NO PLEDGE IS PERMANENT

In Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, delegates are bound to support a particular candidate only if they choose to run as pledged delegates.

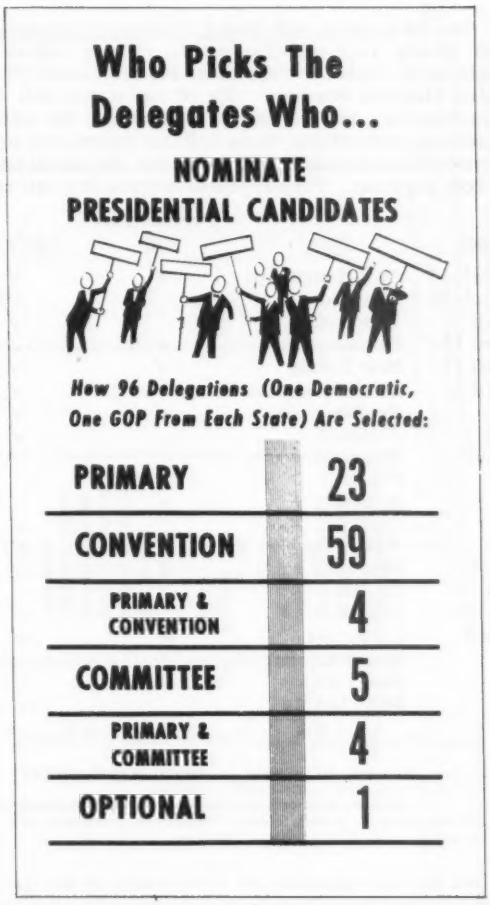
Arkansas, North Dakota, and Tennessee allow party rules to govern the question of binding delegates.

In the other 34 states -- some of which hold preferential primaries -- delegates are free to support any candidate they want. They may, however, announce their preference and stick to it voluntarily. The choice of the rank-and-file has moral, but not legal force.

No pledge is permanent. Delegates may be released after the convention's first ballot or at some later point. Traditionally, all delegates swing behind the winning candidate to make the final vote unanimous.

Presidential hopefuls employ a variety of strategems to win nomination. Some, like Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) in 1952, fight hard to win primaries.

Adlai E. Stevenson and General Eisenhower, on the other hand, devoted no open, personal effort to winning primaries in 1952. Mr. Eisenhower won some, anyway. Instead, their backers concentrated on rounding up support in state committees and conventions, and among political leaders. Both the men who stood aloof carried the conventions.



Fact Sheet

19 STATES TO HOLD PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

Nineteen states will hold Presidential primaries in 1956, giving rank-and-file voters varying degrees of weight in the choice of Republican and Democratic Presidential standard bearers. Six of the states will hold primaries only for election of delegates to the national nominating conventions; three only for expression of preference among Presidential candidates; the remaining 10 for both purposes. Primary dates in chronological order:

Date	State	Presidential Poll	Delegates
March 13	New Hampshire	✓	✓
March 20	Minnesota		✓*
April 3	Wisconsin		✓
April 10	Illinois	✓	✓†
April 17	New Jersey	✓	✓
April 24	Massachusetts	✓	✓
	Pennsylvania	✓	✓†
May 1	Alabama		✓
May 7	Maryland		✓
	Florida‡	✓	
	Indiana	✓	
	Ohio		✓
	West Virginia	✓	✓
May 15	Nebraska	✓	✓
May 18	Oregon	✓	✓
May 29	Florida‡		✓
June 5	California	✓	✓
	Montana	✓	
	New York		✓†
	South Dakota		✓

* *Elects all except three, at-large, who are chosen in convention.*

† *District delegates only elected by primary; at-large delegates chosen by convention or state party committee.*

‡ *Florida splits its primary, holding Presidential preferential poll on different date than election of delegates.*

Indiana and Montana are newcomers to the list of states that will hold Presidential preferential primaries in 1956. They enacted preferential primary laws in 1953. Nevada also enacted a preferential primary law in 1953, but repealed it March 26, 1955. Arkansas has a preferential primary law -- enacted in 1939 -- on the books, but it never has been used.

States which require a Presidential candidate's consent before his name may be used in the preferential primary or before a delegate may run pledged to him:

California, Indiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

States which permit use of a candidate's name on the preferential primary ballot or by a pledged delegate without the candidate's consent:

Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania. However, the candidate may demand withdrawal of his name in Minnesota, New Hampshire, and New Jersey.

One or both parties in 16 states use primary elections to choose delegates to national nominating conventions. (See "Primary Dates," above.)

In three of these states, voters vote for slates of delegates: California, Minnesota, South Dakota.

In 10 states, voters vote for individual delegates: Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.

In three states, voters may vote either for slates or for individuals: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin.

ELECTION LAW CHANGES

Several states changed their election laws to permit certification of Presidential nominees despite the late national nominating conventions scheduled for 1956 -- Democrats at Chicago, Aug. 13, and Republicans at San Francisco, Aug. 20. The changes:

CONNECTICUT -- List of nominees may be sent to town clerks for mailing to absentee voters as late as Sept. 1, instead of Aug. 15.

IOWA -- Certification 55 days before general election, instead of 70 days.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Certification by second Tuesday in September, instead of 14 weeks before election.

OHIO -- Certification 70 days before election, instead of 75 days.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Certification within seven days after nomination, instead of 85 to 89 days before election.

WEST VIRGINIA -- Delivery of absentee ballots between July 25 and Aug. 10, except that printing and delivery shall be delayed until certification of Presidential nominees.

1952 WINNERS

Presidential candidates who won primaries in 1952 are listed below. In some states, they won pledged delegates to the national conventions; in others, the voters merely went on record for a particular candidate without binding their delegates. Winners of delegate contests in some cases won the votes of the full slate, in some cases only a majority -- with runners-up getting the balance. Ohio's Democratic delegation was split evenly -- 27 votes for Kefauver, 27 for Buckley. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 485-6.)

State	Winners GOP	Dem
Calif.	Warren	Kefauver
Fla.	*	Russell
Ill.	Taft	Kefauver
Md.	*	Kefauver
Mass.	Eisenhower	Kefauver
Minn.	Stassen	Humphrey
Neb.	Taft	Kefauver
N.H.	Eisenhower	Kefauver
N.J.	Eisenhower	Kefauver
N.Y.	Eisenhower	Harriman
Ohio	Taft	Kefauver Buckley
Ore.	Eisenhower	Kefauver
Pa.	Eisenhower	Kefauver
S.D.	Taft	Kefauver
W.Va.	Taft	*
Wis.	Taft	Kefauver

* *No candidate filed.*

HOW STATES SELECT DELEGATES TO PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS

In 1956, 23 of the 96 state political parties (one Democratic, one Republican Party in each state) will choose their delegates to national Presidential nominating conventions by primary election. Fifty-nine will choose their delegates at state and/or district conventions. Four will choose some delegates by primary, some by convention. In five parties, delegates will be chosen by state party committees. Four will choose some delegates by primary, some by party committees. Alabama Republicans will have their choice between primary and convention. A check mark (✓) indicates the set-up in each state party.

States differ on whether or not delegates are bound to support a particular Presidential candidate at national conventions. Symbols in the last column indicate the set-up in each state. The key is shown in the adjoining column.

B -- Seven states bind their delegates by law. They must support the candidate who wins the state's preferential primary (California, Indiana, Montana, Nebraska), the candidate endorsed by the state convention (Maryland), or the candidate whom the delegate pledged to support (Minnesota, Ohio). Delegates from Minnesota and Ohio must run pledged.

N -- In 34 states, delegates are not bound by law to any candidate.

B/N -- In four states, delegates have a choice between running as bound or not bound to a particular candidate.

P -- Three states allow party rules to determine whether or not delegates shall be bound.

State	By Primary	By Convention		By Party Committees	Committed To Candidate
		State	District		
ALABAMA *					N
Dem	✓				
GOP	✓	✓	✓		
ARIZONA				✓	N
ARKANSAS					P
Dem				✓	
GOP		✓	✓		
CALIFORNIA	✓				B
COLORADO		✓	✓		N
CONNECTICUT					N
Dem		✓			
GOP		✓	✓		
DELAWARE		✓			N
FLORIDA	✓				N
GEORGIA					N
Dem				✓	
GOP		✓	✓		
IDAHO		✓			N
ILLINOIS †	✓	✓			N
INDIANA		✓			B
IOWA		✓			N
KANSAS		✓	✓		N
KENTUCKY		✓	✓		N
LOUISIANA					N
Dem				✓	
GOP		✓	✓		
MAINE					N
Dem		✓			
GOP		✓	✓		
MARYLAND ‡		✓			B
MASSACHUSETTS	✓				N
MICHIGAN		✓			N
MINNESOTA **	✓	✓			B
MISSISSIPPI		✓			N
MISSOURI		✓			N
MONTANA		✓			B
NEBRASKA	✓				B
NEVADA		✓			N
NEW HAMPSHIRE	✓				N
NEW JERSEY	✓				N
NEW MEXICO		✓			N
NEW YORK †	✓			✓	N
NORTH CAROLINA					N
Dem		✓			
GOP		✓	✓		
NORTH DAKOTA		✓			P
OHIO	✓				B
OKLAHOMA					N
Dem		✓			
GOP		✓	✓		
OREGON	✓				B/N
PENNSYLVANIA †	✓			✓	B/N
RHODE ISLAND		✓			N
SOUTH CAROLINA		✓			N
SOUTH DAKOTA	✓				B/N
TENNESSEE					P
Dem		✓			
GOP		✓	✓		
TEXAS		✓			N
UTAH					N
Dem		✓			
GOP		✓	✓		
VERMONT		✓			N
VIRGINIA		✓	✓		N
WASHINGTON		✓			N
WEST VIRGINIA	✓				N
WISCONSIN	✓				B/N
WYOMING		✓			N

* *Alabama gives parties choice between primary and convention when they poll a sizable vote in the previous election. Democrats usually use the primary. Republicans, who had to use the convention in 1952, will be eligible for a primary in 1956.*

† *District delegates only elected by primary. At-large delegates elected by state convention in Illinois, by state party committees in New York and Pennsylvania.*

‡ *Delegates to Maryland state convention elected by primary. They are bound to vote by county units at state convention for Presidential candidate who wins preferential primary. State convention elects delegates to national convention. All delegates are bound to support candidate who wins state convention's endorsement. If no Presidential candidate runs in preferential primary, state convention may send uninstructed delegation to national convention.*

** *Three at-large delegates elected by state convention. Other at-large delegates and all district delegates elected by primary.*

CAMPAIGN SPENDING

84th Congress Cost $13.7 Million to Elect;

Republicans Spent More Than Democrats

The 84th Congress, which appropriated many billions of dollars in 1955, cost a mere $13.7 million to elect in 1954.

That, at least, was the sum of spending reported to Congress by 1,054 candidates and political committees engaged in the Nov. 2, 1954 election. The sum was tabulated by Congressional Quarterly in a study of all final reports filed with the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House.

As much or more spending, most observers agreed, either was not reported or was reported only to state authorities. On the basis of spending reported to Congress, however, the 1954 Congressional election was the most expensive since 1948, when CQ first tabulated the returns.

Generally, spending for Senate and House contests falls off in Presidential election years, when the parties concentrate on capturing the White House. Thus, in 1952, when $17.5 million was reported spent on the Presidential contest, only $5.6 million was reported for Congressional races. In 1950, last previous mid-term election year, reports to Congress came to $10.9 million.

GOP HIGH

Republican candidates and committees reported almost twice as much 1954 spending as Democrats -- $7,259,767 against $3,798,413. However, Democratic candidates were the beneficiaries of most of the $2,057,613 spent by 41 labor committees. Another $546,621 was reported by independent groups and candidates for an overall total of $13,662,414.

Most of the increase from $10.9 million in 1950 to $13.7 million in 1954 represented additional Republican spending. In 1950, GOP candidates and committees reported a total of $4.7 million, Democrats $4.2 million and labor $1.6 million.

All of these figures, of course, are only totals of all spending reported to Congress. While some duplication is involved, it is more than offset by spending not reported to Congress. Under federal law, costs of primary campaigns need not be reported. Nor does the law require reports from political committees operating solely within one state, although they may be required to report under state law. Closing of these loopholes in the federal law was recommended by a Senate committee in 1955. (See p. 375.)

RECORD SUM SPENT TO ELECT CONGRESS



Candidates and others report spending $13.7 million in 1954 in campaigns for 84th Congress. And a lot more went unreported, says Congressional Quarterly, only authority to tabulate all spending reports to Congress. For this report, see pages 722-756.

Costly Races

More than $50,000 was spent in each of five Senate races in 1954, according to reports filed with Congress by candidates.

These reports point to the Rhode Island contest between Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D) and Walter I. Sundlun (R) as the most expensive. Sundlun reported that he and two committees spent $105,255.59 for both primary and general

elections, while Green, who won re-election, reported spending $13,638.30.

The four other contests, winners listed first:

Oregon -- Richard L. Neuberger (D), $84,004.13; Guy Cordon (R), nothing. Total -- $84,004.13.

Illinois -- Paul H. Douglas (D), $38,901.50; Joseph T. Meek (R), $27,725.25. Total -- $66,626.75.

New Jersey -- Clifford P. Case (R), $39,180.52; Charles R. Howell (D), $24,971.47. Total -- $64,151.99.

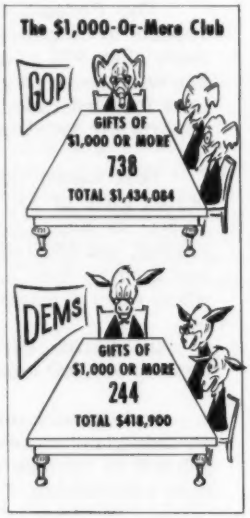
Michigan -- Pat McNamara (D), $37,444.49; Homer Ferguson (R), $21,079.48. Total -- $58,523.97.

These sums, taken from the reports to Congress of the candidates themselves, do not always tell the whole story. Actual totals probably were greater than those listed for these and other races, mainly because federal law does not require reports from committees operating solely in one state.

OREGON RACE

In the Oregon race, for example, Neuberger reported to Congress for himself and three committees working in his behalf; former Sen. Cordon said he spent nothing but added that the "Cordon for U.S. Senator Committee" filed a report in Oregon, in compliance with state law.

Checking a report by Oregon's Secretary of State, CQ found that it showed total spending in Cordon's behalf, by 30 committees and four individuals, of $141,264.01. Neuberger's total from 10 committees and four individuals, was $87,652.64. Thus the Oregon contest cost at least $228,000, or almost twice as much as was reported to Congress for any Senate race.



At the other end of the scale, four Southern Democrats -- Sens. Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (La.), James O. Eastland (Miss.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) -- reported no expenditures in their campaigns for re-election. Sens. John J. Sparkman (Ala.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.) reported $100 each; W. Kerr Scott (N.C.), $50, and John L. McClellan (Ark.) $37.50.

All of these men were in reality elected in primaries, and the federal law does not require candidates to report primary spending. Yet at least three of them -- Ellender, Sparkman and McClellan -- encountered stiff primary opposition.

HOUSE RACES

Similar gaps occur in reports to Congress on House contests. The five apparently most expensive, with winners first:

N.Y. 6th Dist. -- Lester Holtzman (D), $4,942.77; Seymour Halpern (R), $33,653.47. Total -- $38,596.24.

Md. 5th -- Richard E. Lankford (D), $13,031.51; Frank Small, Jr. (R), $21,558.03. Total -- $34,589.54.

Calif. 13th -- Charles M. Teague (R), $27,577.86; Timothy O'Reilly (D), $6,649.82. Total -- $34,227.68.

Wash. 1st -- Thomas M. Pelly (R), $15,123.63; Hugh B. Mitchell (D), $16,280.58. Total -- $31,404.21.

Wash. At Large -- Don Magnuson (D), $12,259.40; Al Canwell (R), $17,436.97. Total -- $29,696.37.

In addition to candidates' reports, however, CQ examined reports of 47 special committees working in behalf of various House candidates. It developed that the most expensive House race, as reported to Congress both by candidates and their committees, was in the Ninth District of Ohio. There the only independent Member of the House, Frazier Reams, lost his seat to Democrat Thomas L. Ashley. Total spending reported for Reams, Ashley and Republican contender Irving C. Reynolds was $42,639.42.

But this was certainly not the largest sum actually spent for a House race. While 47 committees did file reports (although not required by federal law), many others did not. In the Third District of Oregon, for example, Mrs. Edith Green (D), who defeated Thomas L. McCall (R), reported spending $712.73. McCall reported nothing, but the "McCall for Congress Committee" reported $27,366.66. What was not reported to Congress but was reported to the Oregon Secretary of State, was $22,782.01 spent by the "Green for Congress Committee." Total for the contest, as carried in the Oregon report, was $51,596.40.

Large Contributors

Mounting campaign costs have led candidates for Congress to look with special fondness on large contributors, provided they can find them. In this search, Republicans appear to be more than three times as successful as Democrats. This fact emerges from

Congressional Quarterly's analysis of all reports filed with Congress by candidates and committees engaged in the 1954 Congressional campaign.

Of 96 political committees which reported to Congress, 27 listed among their receipts contributions totaling $1,000 or more from one or more individuals.

Summarized, these reports show that Republican groups took in $1,434,084.30 from 738 contributions, while Democratic groups collected $418,900 from 244 contributions of $1,000 or more.

In practice, there is no limit to the amount an individual may contribute to political campaigns. The Hatch Political Activities Act imposes a limit of $5,000, but this is interpreted to govern only the amount that may be given to one candidate or one committee. Moreover, wealthy families may distribute their contributions among various members of the family.

FAMILIAR NAMES

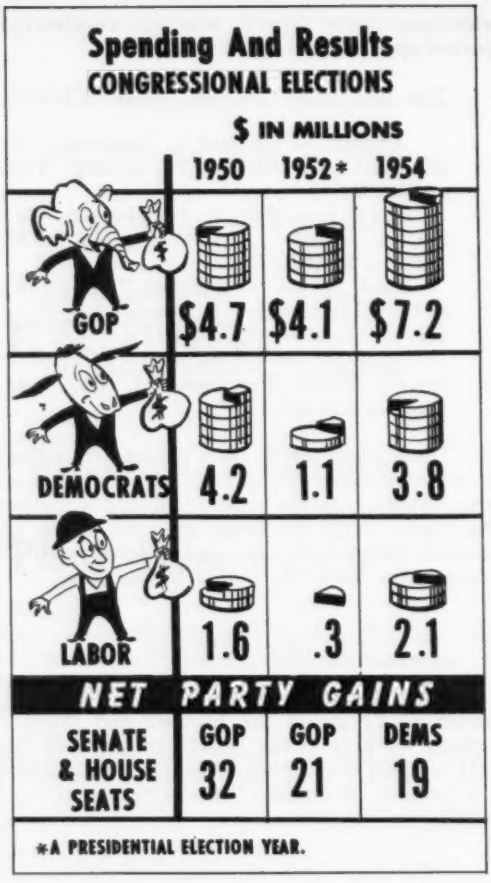
According to the committee reports studied by CQ, 10 members of the Rockefeller family gave an aggregate of $66,000 to various Republican campaign groups.

Fourteen persons from Delaware bearing the name of duPont gave $51,500 to GOP groups. Other large GOP contributors included the Mellons of Pittsburgh ($40,000), the Pews of Philadelphia ($25,000), and the Whitneys of New York ($30,100).

Also prominent among GOP contributors were: Hollywood producers Samuel Goldwyn and Louis B. Mayer ($1,000 each); hotelman Conrad N. Hilton ($3,000); Ambassadors Clare Booth Luce ($2,500) and C. Douglas Dillon ($9,000); auto manufacturer Henry Ford, II ($3,000); publisher Henry R. Luce ($7,000); railroadman Robert R. Young ($3,000); movie executive Eric Johnston ($2,500).

Prominent Democratic contributors included: Adlai E. Stevenson ($2,500); N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman ($2,500 -- his brother, E. Roland Harriman, gave $10,000 to GOP groups); Sens. Theodore Francis Green (R.I. -- $1,000), Olin D. Johnston (S.C. -- $1,000), Robert S. Kerr (Okla. -- $1,000), Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y. -- $3,500), John L. McClellan (Ark. -- $2,250), Stuart Symington (Mo. -- $1,000); and ex-Sen. Millard E. Tydings (Md. -- $2,500).

Among other contributors to the Democrats were: oilman Edwin W. Pauley and his wife ($5,000); former Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan ($3,500); Mrs. Albert D. Lasker ($6,000); ballplayer Stanley Musial ($1,000) and his St. Louis Cardinals' boss, "Gus" Busch ($2,500); and former national committee chairman Frank McKinney ($4,000).



INDIVIDUALS REPORT

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act requires reports to Congress from individuals who contribute more than $50 to candidates in two or more states, but no reports on gifts to committees are required. Only four individuals, all from Houston, Texas, filed reports for 1954 under this provision.

Best known was oilman H. R. Cullen, who reported gifts of $3,500 to three candidates. He gave $2,500 to Rep. Leo E. Allen (R Ill.), who was re-elected, and $500 each to Robert L. Jones (R Maine) and former Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.), both of whom were defeated in Senatorial primaries.

In addition, two GOP committees reported gifts totaling $16,000 from the Cullen family.

In 1952, according to CQ records, Cullen filed an individual report showing contributions totaling $53,000 to various candidates of both parties or to their committees.

Reports Show . . .

HIGH COST OF CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNING

This is Congressional Quarterly's biennial report on what it costs to elect Congress -- this time the 84th Congress, elected on Nov. 2, 1954. The report is based on an analysis of more than 1,000 individual and committee reports filed, pursuant to federal law, with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

Political Committee Spending and Receipts begin on p. 729; Senate Campaign Spending on p. 731; Receipts and Spending of House Candidates on p. 736; Campaign Donations of $1,000 or More on p. 748.

Record Spending Reported

Total spending reported in 1954 topped $13.6 million, and was the largest amount reported for a Congressional election since 1948, when CQ first tabulated campaign spending. (For a summary of 1954 expenditures, see adjoining column.)

In 1950, last previous mid-term election year, total spending of $10.9 million was reported. In 1952, when $17.5 million was reported spent on the Presidential race, spending for Congressional contests was only $5.6 million. (For details of 1950 and 1952 spending, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 40 ff., and Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 40 ff.)

Most of the $2.7 million increase in reported spending between 1950 and 1954 was by Republicans. This is reflected in the following table. Most spending by labor groups was in behalf of Democrats.

	1950	1952*	1954
Republicans	$4,698,955	$4,074,890	$ 7,259,767
Democrats	4,191,260	1,141,628	3,798,413
Labor	1,618,623	352,117	2,057,613
Others	392,625	16,053	546,621
TOTAL	$10,901,463	$5,584,688	$13,662,414

** Does not include $17,479,697 reported spent in the Presidential contest.*

Included in the foregoing totals is an undetermined amount of duplication between the spending reported by political committees and that reported by candidates. It comes about in this fashion: The Republican and Democratic National Committees may have transferred certain sums to their respective Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees, which in turn distributed the funds to candidates and/or committees working in their behalf. Thus a given sum might be listed as an expenditure in two or more reports, so addition of the totals would entail some duplication.

Such duplication, however, appears to be more than offset by serious omissions in the amount of spending that is reported. There are two major gaps:

1. Federal law does not require reports of spending in connection with primary elections. Yet primaries in many states are hotly fought and expensive contests, and in the South may be the only contests. In 1954, for example, several Southern Democrats seeking re-election were involved in major primary battles, but faced little or no opposition in the general election. So they reported little or no spending.

2. Federal law does not require reports from political committees, unless they operate in more than one state or are branches of national groups. Thus state and county central committees, which may spend large sums of money in Congressional races, need not report to Congress, although they may be required to file reports within their own states. The same applies to special committees organized to support a single candidate. How much other spending -- by a candidate's friends and business associates, for example -- goes unreported is impossible to estimate.

On balance, therefore, the more than $13.6 million reported to Congress is probably well below what was actually spent to influence the 1954 Congressional elections.

Campaign Spending in 1954

Republicans	
27 Political Committees	$ 5,517,826.05
33 Senatorial Candidates	406,465.65
345 House Candidates	1,189,564.94
19 Special House Committees	139,171.10
2 Delegate Candidates	6,738.97
TOTAL	$ 7,259,766.71
Democrats	
13 Political Committees	$ 2,224,210.93
40 Senatorial Candidates	461,375.37
422 House Candidates	975,201.96
26 Special House Committees	128,068.77
2 Delegate Candidates	9,555.82
TOTAL	$ 3,798,412.85
Labor	
41 Labor Committees	$ 2,057,613.06
Others	
15 Political Committees	$ 520,694.02
3 Senatorial Candidates	2,340.00
60 House Candidates	10,992.94
2 Special House Committees	12,594.13
TOTAL	$ 546,621.09
Grand Total	$13,662,413.71

Top Senate Races

On the basis of reports filed by the candidates themselves, the following five Senatorial contests involved expenditures of more than $50,000 each. Winning candidates are listed first.

Theodore F. Green (D R.I.)	$ 13,638.30
Walter I. Sundlun (R R.I.) (includes primary expenses and two committee reports)	105,255.59
Total	$118,893.89
Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) (includes 3 committee reports)	$ 84,004.13
Guy Cordon (R Ore.) (reported no expenses, but said committee filed in Oregon)	---------
Total	$ 84,004.13
Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) (includes some primary costs)	$ 38,901.50
Joseph T. Meek (R Ill.) (includes some primary costs)	27,725.25
Total	$ 66,626.75
Clifford P. Case (R N.J.)	$ 39,180.52
Charles R. Howell (D N.J.)	24,971.47
Total	$ 64,151.99
Pat McNamara (D Mich.) (all spent by committee)	$ 37,444.49
Homer Ferguson (R Mich.)	21,079.48
Total	$ 58,523.97

The reports of candidates do not tell the whole story, however. Sen. Douglas, for example, reported receipts, as well as expenses, of $38,901.50. Yet the report filed by the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee listed contributions to Douglas and to committees working in his behalf totaling $24,487, and 11 labor committees listed similar contributions totaling $35,500, the largest sum reported spent by labor in any one race in 1954. Thus, the DSCC and 11 labor groups together reported almost $60,000 in contributions to the Douglas campaign, only a part of which was recorded by Douglas among his personal receipts.

Similarly, the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee reported spending $11,500 on the campaign of Douglas' opponent, Joseph T. Meek. Only $5,000 of this was listed by Meek among his receipts of $1,000 or more. (For other examples, see box, adjoining column.)

CQ did not undertake to study all reports filed in the various states. But because former Sen. Cordon was the only candidate in the five seemingly most expensive races who did not report spending in his behalf to Congress, CQ obtained the Biennial Report of Oregon's Secretary of State.

According to this report, a total of 30 committees and groups, together with four individuals, spent a total of $141,264.01 in behalf of Cordon's candidacy. For Neuberger, 10 committees and four individuals (including Neuberger himself, who reported spending $1,100) spent a total of $87,652.64. Neuberger's own report to Congress, of course, listed only his own expenses and those of three committees, totaling $84,000.

In sum, then, almost $228,000 was reported spent in the Cordon-Neuberger contest. This was almost twice the amount apparently spent in the Rhode Island race, the most expensive on the basis of candidates' reports to Congress. Whether the Oregon contest was, in fact, the most expensive is impossible to say.

At the other end of the scale were several Southern Democrats, mostly incumbents seeking re-election, who reported little or no spending. Sens. Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (La.), James O. Eastland (Miss.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) reported no expenditures. Sens. John J. Sparkman (Ala.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.) reported $100 each; W. Kerr Scott (N.C.) $50, and John L. McClellan (Ark.) $37.50. Ellender, Sparkman and McClellan encountered stiff opposition in the primaries, but were not required to report primary spending. Sparkman and Scott received substantial labor support, presumably in the primaries.

Conflicting Reports

One source of confusion in analyzing campaign spending is illustrated by a comparison of reports relating to the campaigns of certain Democratic Senatorial candidates who were supported heavily by labor. The list is confined to Democrats because they were the beneficiaries of most spending by labor groups. Figures, rounded to the nearest dollar, are as follows:

Col. 1 Total spending reported by candidate.
Col. 2 Total contributions to candidate's campaign by Democratic Senate Campaign Committee.
Col. 3 Total contributions to candidate's campaign by 11 labor committees.

	1	2	3
Murray (Mont.)	$ 537	$ 8,377	$30,150
Burke (Ohio)	1,475	25,133	23,750
Yorty (Calif.)	6,441	18,650	21,850
Barkley (Ky.)	6,689	9,275	21,000
Sparkman (Ala.)	100	5	10,250
Scott (N.C.)	50	--	11,000

Top House Races

On the basis of reports filed by candidates themselves, the following 10 House contests were the most expensive. Names of winners appear first.

District	Contestants		Total
6th N.Y.	Holtzman (D) $ 4,942.77	vs. Halpern (R) $33,653.47	$38,596.24
5th Md.	Lankford (D) $13,031.51	vs. Small (R) $21,558.03	$34,589.54
13th Calif.	Teague (R) $27,577.86	vs. O'Reilly (D) $ 6,649.82	$34,227.68
1st Wash.	Pelly (R) $15,123.63	vs. Mitchell (D) $16,280.58	$31,404.21
AL Wash.	Magnuson (D) $12,259.40	vs. Canwell (R) $17,436.97	$29,696.37
2nd Md.	Devereux (R) $15,886.75	vs. Bolton (D) $ 7,683.76	$23,570.51
5th Wash.	Horan (R) $ 9,552.63	vs. Garton (D) $11,693.33	$21,245.96
1st Fla.	Cramer (R) $16,315.20	vs. Campbell (D) $ 3,705.00	$20,020.20
10th Va.	Broyhill (R) $12,085.47	vs. Webb (D) $ 6,769.19	$18,854.66
2nd Neb.	Chase (R) $12,290.00	vs. Hart (D) $ 5,830.75	$18,120.75

As with the list of Senatorial candidates who reported spending the largest sums, the foregoing list of House races does not tell the full story. Forty-seven independent committees supporting various House candidates filed reports with the Clerk of the House, and examination of these reports, summarized on page 743, shows that total spending as reported by candidates and committees was in excess of $20,000 in several more contests.

On the basis of reported committee spending plus spending reported by candidates, the most expensive House contest in 1954 occurred in the Ninth District of Ohio, where the Independent incumbent, Frazier Reams, was defeated by Democrat Thomas L. Ashley. Reams reported spending $2,373.53, while Ashley reported $10,832.67. Irving C. Reynolds, the GOP contestant, reported no spending. However, the Reynolds for Congress Committee reported $21,543.91. In addition, the Reams for Congress Committee reported $7,889.31. These four items, when added, total $42,639.42.

But there is further evidence that other contests may have been even more expensive and would have appeared so had other independent committees filed reports with the Clerk of the House. For example, in the Third District contest in Oregon, Mrs. Edith Green (D), who defeated Thomas L. McCall (R), reported spending $712.73. McCall reported nothing. However, the McCall for Congress Committee reported $27,366.66. What was not reported to Congress was $22,782.01 spent by the Green for Congress Committee. This sum, together with another $735 spent by others in behalf of Mrs. Green, is cited in the aforementioned report of Oregon's Secretary of State. Thus the total for the Third District contest was at least $51,596.40.

On the basis of spending as reported by candidates alone, it appears that House contests were most expensive in Maryland and in Washington. In Maryland, 13 candidates for seven seats reported spending a total of $111,000, an average of almost $16,000 per seat. In Washington, 15 candidates for seven seats reported a total of $125,000, an average of $18,000 per seat.

These two states led in 1952 spending as well, when 14 contestants for seven Maryland seats reported a total of $106,000, an average of some $15,000 per seat, and 18 contestants for seven Washington seats reported $98,000, an average of $14,000 per seat. As might be expected, three of the Maryland and Washington races were among the top 10 both in 1952 and 1954. They were the Fifth Maryland, where Small defeated Lankford in 1952 ($33,100); Washington At Large, where Magnuson won over Canwell in 1952 ($28,300); and the Second Maryland, where Devereux defeated Bolton in 1952 ($22,800).

In 1954, 40 House candidates failed to file reports. Only two of them were elected -- Reps. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), first elected to the 78th Congress, and Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.), a newcomer in the 84th.

Large Individual Contributors

Candidates and committees required to file reports must indicate the source of their receipts, in addition to itemizing their expenditures. Contributions of $1,000 or more to Senatorial candidates are listed beginning on page 733. Contributions of $1,000 or more to 27 political committees, which reported gifts of that size from individuals, are listed by the states from which contributors gave, beginning on page 748. Analysis of the latter list reveals the following distribution:

Republican committees received $1,434,084.30 in gifts of $1,000 or more, from 738 contributions.

Democratic Committees received $418,900 in gifts of $1,000 or more from 244 contributions. (See $1000-or-more Club box, on next page.)

Under terms of the Hatch Political Activities Act of 1939, individual contributions are supposedly limited to $5,000 a year. However, the limit is interpreted to govern only the amount that may be given to one candidate or one committee. Not included, of course, are state or local committees, to which an individual might give any amount of money. Furthermore, there is nothing to prevent wealthy families from contributing individually a large aggregate of funds.

Thus, in 1954, it appears that 10 members of the Rockefeller family gave an aggregate of $66,000 to various Republican campaign committees, and that 14 members of the duPont family of Delaware gave at least $51,500 to GOP groups. Other large GOP contributors included the Mellons of Pittsburgh, $40,000; and the Pews of Philadelphia, $25,000. (Ernest S. Brown, unsuccessful GOP candidate for the Senate in Nevada, also reported receiving $4,000 from the Pews.)

In the $1,000-and-over group among Democrats were Adlai E. Stevenson, Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.), six Senators, two former Senators, at least one Representative, and former officials in Democratic Administrations. Among the latter were Edwin W. Pauley, John L. Sullivan, Clark Clifford, Leslie L. Biffle, and Joseph E. Davies.

Individuals are required to report their contributions only if they are made directly to candidates in more than one state. No reports of gifts to committees are required.

Only four individuals, all from Houston, Texas, filed reports for 1954 on this basis. Best known was H.R. Cullen, who reported gifts totaling $3,500 to three candidates. In addition, however, two national GOP committees reported receiving gifts totaling $16,000 from the Cullen family.

In 1952, Cullen filed an individual report showing contributions totaling $53,000 to various candidates and committees of both parties. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 56.)

Spending Limits

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, which governs disclosure of and limits on political spending, sets the following limits for candidates (no limits are placed on committees by this Act):

For Senator, $10,000, or the sum obtained by multiplying 3 cents by the total number of votes cast at the last general election for that office, but in no case more than $25,000.

For Representative, $2,500, or a sum calculated as above, but in no case more than $5,000.

However, the law excludes the following types of expenditures from the amount subject to the limitations: a candidate's personal, traveling or subsistence expenses; cost of stationery, postage, writing or printing (other than billboards or newspaper ads); cost of distributing letters, circulars or posters, and cost of telegraph and telephone service.

These limits apply in 18 states which have no laws limiting either primary or general election expenditures for federal office, and in six other states which limit

primary spending only. The federal limits also apply in those other states which have laws setting higher limits.

Following are the 24 states which limit general election spending for federal candidates. An asterisk denotes states where the total sum covers primary as well as general elections.

*ALABAMA -- Senate, $50,000; House, $10,000.
*ARKANSAS -- Senate and House, one year's salary.
*CONNECTICUT -- Senate, one-third year's salary; House, $15 for each 1,000 voters for that office.
*GEORGIA -- Senate, $25,000; House, $25,000.
*INDIANA -- Senate, $25,000; House, $10,000.
IOWA -- Senate and House, one-half year's salary.
MARYLAND -- Senate and House, $10 per 1,000 for first 50,000 voters registered to vote for that office in last election, and $5 per 1,000 over 50,000.
MASSACHUSETTS -- Senate, $20,000; House, $7,500.
MICHIGAN -- Senate and House, $20 per 1,000 votes cast for governor in last Presidential election.
*MISSOURI -- Senate and House, $200 for first 5,000 voters, $4 per 100 from 5,000 to 25,000, $2 per 100 from 25,000 to 50,000, $1 per 100 over 50,000.
MONTANA -- Senate and House, 10 percent of year's salary.
NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Senate, $3,000; House, $1,500.
NEW JERSEY -- Senate, $50,000; House, $7,500.
*NEW YORK -- Senate, no limit; House, $8,000.
NEW MEXICO -- Senate and House, 10 percent of year's salary.
NORTH DAKOTA -- Senate and House, 15 percent of year's salary.
OHIO -- Senate, no limit; House, $2,000.
OREGON -- Senate and House, 10 percent of one year's salary.
*SOUTH DAKOTA -- Senate and House, one-half year's salary.
TENNESSEE -- Senate, $10,000; House, $5,000.
*UTAH -- Senate, $4,000; House, $2,000.
WEST VIRGINIA -- Senate and House, $75 per county.
WISCONSIN -- Senate, $10,000; House, $2,500.
WYOMING -- Senate and House, one-half year's salary.

No conclusions should be drawn as to apparent violation of either federal or state spending limits by candidates listed in this report. Any spending above the applicable limit may have been for items excluded by law.

Reforms Advocated

Bills (S 636, HR 3139) introduced by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) and Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) would carry out most of the changes recommended in a 1953 report by a Senate subcommittee. S 636 was reported but did not receive floor action in 1955. (See p. 375.) Another bill on campaign spending was HR 1767, by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.). These proposals were designed to correct defects generally recognized in the Corrupt Practices Act and the Hatch Political Activities Act. They aimed at full public disclosure of campaign finances, and "realistic" limits on campaign expenditures.

The Hennings-Udall proposal would:

Cover all elections, including primaries.

Require all committees to file, whether political or not, if they participate in campaigns.

$1,000-or-More Club

A summary of the number and size of individual contributions of $1,000 or more, as reported by various campaign committees of both parties for 1954.

Republicans

Contributions	Size of Gift	Total
407	$1,000	$ 407,000
26	1,500	39,000
63	2,000	126,000
25	2,500	62,500
48	3,000	144,000
18	5,000	90,000
151	other amounts*	565,584.30
738	Total	$1,434,084.30

Democrats

139	$1,000	$ 139,000
6	1,500	9,000
24	2,000	48,000
26	2,500	65,000
6	3,000	18,000
14	5,000	70,000
29	other amounts*	69,900
244	Total	$ 418,900

** Includes contributions varying between $1,000 and $5,000, as well as contributions -- often totaling more than $5,000 -- by a single donor to two or more committees.*

Prevent a committee from operating without authorization of the candidate.

Raise spending limits for Senatorial candidates to $50,000, or the sum obtained by multiplying 10 cents by the total vote cast for that office in the last primary or general election but not more than $250,000. (The limit would apply to all spending in behalf of a candidate, including that of committees.)

Raise spending limit for House candidates to $12,500, or the sum calculated as above but not more than $25,000.

Limit contributions by individuals to an aggregate of $10,000 to all candidates and committees.)

Limit contributions to, and expenditures by, national political committees -- now held to $3 million a year by the Hatch Act -- to an amount equaling the sum obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total vote cast for President in any one of the last three elections. (On the basis of the 1952 election, that would raise the limit to more than $12 million.)

The Boggs bill would fix each national committee's limit at $10 million, and impose a $1 million limit for any other political committee operating in federal elections. Boggs would also limit maximum spending by Senatorial candidates to $50,000 and by House candidates to $5,000, but neither limit would include committee spending. Individuals could contribute up to $50,000 a year, but no more than $5,000 to one candidate for President, $2,500 to one candidate for Senator, and $1,500 to one candidate for Representative.

Fact Sheet

POLITICAL COMMITTEE SPENDING, RECEIPTS

Some 96 organizations and four individuals filed reports with the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives indicating that, during 1954, they spent a total of $10,312,167.19 for general political activity, the bulk of it in connection with campaigns preceding the Congressional election. The same 96 groups also reported receipts totaling $9,949,378.68. (Not included are 47 committees active in behalf of various candidates for House seats. For this list, see page 743)

Following is a list of these groups and individuals, divided into four sections: those identified with the Republican Party; those which worked for the Democratic Party; labor organizations; and miscellaneous organizations and individuals. Within each section, groups are listed in the diminishing order of their reported expenditures.

Republican Groups

Twenty-seven Republican groups reported 1954 spending of $5,517,826.05, or some 53 percent of the total spending reported. Receipts of the GOP groups came to $5,383,863.12. These groups follow:

Republican National Committee -- received $1,804,068.75, spent $1,803,774.02.

National Citizens' for Eisenhower Congressional Committee, Washington, D.C. -- received $860,145.46, spent $832,428.31.

National Republican Congressional Committee -- received $581,377.71, spent $706,072.02.

United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York -- received $579,679.88, spent $561,610.38.

Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee -- received $295,093.74, spent $373,910.94.

Republican Finance Committee of Pennsylvania -- received $314,855.78, spent $327,003.78.

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- received $319,166.38, spent $288,451.26.

Nebraska Republican Finance and Budget Committee -- received $144,654.15, spent $116,404.01.

United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, Calif. -- received $77,872.57, spent $77,783.89.

Republican State Committee of Delaware -- received $75,508.36, spent $75,708.99.

Republican State Committee of the State of Wyoming -- received $70,430.60, spent $75,456.66.

Republican State Committee of Maine -- received $32,464.72, spent $58,327.89.

Republican State Committee of Georgia -- received $41,767.50, spent $44,549.48.

National Federation of Republican Women, Washington, D.C. -- received $30,330.67, spent $37,460.46.

Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia -- received $35,357.50, spent $36,487.26.

Nebraska Republican State Central Committee -- received $18,744.33, spent $19,082.82.

Citizens' for Eisenhower Congressional Committee for the District of Columbia -- received $19,827.50, spent $18,942.17.

Citizens' for Eisenhower Congressional Committee of Georgia -- received $17,502.00, spent $17,502.00.

Warren County and City of Glen Falls, New York, Republican Campaign Committee -- received $22,013.79, spent $15,207.57.

Campaign Committee -- Women's National Republican Clubs, New York -- received $9,042.74, spent $9,584.13.

Utah Republican State Central Committee -- received $14,750.00 spent $9,439.94.

Citizens' for Eisenhower-Nixon, New York -- received $4,893.62, spent $8,166.73.

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Minnesota Citizens' for Eisenhower -- received $5,516.21, spent $5,478.15.

Citizens' Fund for (Clifford P.) Case and (John Sherman) Cooper -- received $5,125.00 spent $5,125.00.

Active Young Republicans of New Castle County, Inc., Delaware -- received $1,787.91, spent $1,956.26.

Committee for the Return of a Republican Congress -- received $1,687.25, spent $1,712.93.

Republican Friends of Home Rule for the District of Columbia -- received $199.00, spent $199.00.

Democratic Groups

Thirteen Democratic groups reported 1954 spending of $2,224,210.93, or 22 percent of the total spending reported by political organizations. Receipts of these 13 groups amounted to $2,168,404.02. Names of the groups follow:

Democratic National Committee -- received $1,270,856.07, spent $1,343,748.57.

Democratic Senate Campaign Committee of 1954 -- received $328,904.76, spent $326,605.67.

Democratic Campaign Committee of Philadelphia -- received $254,742.85, spent $248,112.40.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee -- received $210,450.88, spent $208,592.57.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- received $50,141.70, spent $47,244.01.

Democratic Campaign Committee for the State of Kentucky received $45,880.39, spent $32,827.18.

Young Democratic Clubs of America -- received $1,338.20, spent $6,276.38.

National Volunteers for Stevenson -- received $1,424.87, spent $5,290.10.

Clark County Democratic Central Committee, Jeffersonville, Ind. -- received $2,795.00, spent $2,446.98.

Democratic Central Committee of Malheur County, Nyssa, Ore. -- received $1,704.40, spent $1,492.38.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -- received $0.00, spent $1,409.79.

Finance Committee of the 4th District of Louisiana -- received $164.90, spent $164.90.

Wasco County Democratic Central Committee, Oregon -- reported that the treasurer was out of town and would send a financial statement later.

Labor Groups

Forty-one labor organizations reported spending $2,057,-613.06 for political activity in 1954. This was 20 percent of the total spending reported by organizations. Receipts of the 41 groups came to $1,882,156.58. Asterisks mark those 11 groups whose contributions to Senate contests are summarized on page 735, and to House contests on page 744

* CIO Political Action Committee. Individual Contributions Account -- received $351,886.54, spent $415,041.89. Educational Account -- received $329,123.80, spent $339,991.78.

* Labor's League for Political Education -- received $389,-573.20, spent $485,081.74.

* United Auto Workers (CIO) Political Action Committee -- received $200,826.70, spent $255,175.46.

* United Steelworkers of America Political Action Fund. Individual Contributions Account -- received $128,862.60, spent $185,004.27. Educational Account -- received $2,328.94, spent $437.50.

* Railway Labor's Political League -- received $86,003.26, spent $82,940.23.

* Machinists' Non-Partisan Political League -- received for educational fund $43,911.80, spent $37,133.40; received for general fund $50,876.96, spent $43,445.02.

New York State CIO Political Action Committee -- received $83,735.60, spent $78,722.96.

* Amalgamated Political Action Fund -- received $28,687.19, spent $18,143.26.

New York City CIO Political Action Fund -- received $13,-942.50, spent $13,680.03.

* Trainmen's Political Education League -- received $14,210.69, spent $12,833.30.

California Machinists' Non-Partisan Political League -- received $12,360.20, spent $12,097.51.

* International Ladies Garment Workers' Union 1954 Campaign Committee -- received $73,871.41, spent $11,441.60.

Labor's League for Political Education, Philadelphia -- received $9,480.25, spent $9,470.36.

Pittsburgh Central Labor Union League for Political Education -- received $9,887.81, spent $9,410.76.

Clothing Workers' Political Committee of Eastern Pennsylvania, Allentown -- received $4,726.50, spent $7,888.61.

* Textile Workers' Union of America Political Education Fund -- received $5,868.55, spent $6,039.00.

CIO Political Action Committee, Bronx County, New York -- received for regular account $1,675.00, spent $442.85; received for special campaign fund $7,460.00, spent $4,657.25.

* Labor's League for Political Education, Topeka, Kansas -- received $5,110.43, spent $4,655.84.

United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, Labor's League for Political Education -- received $4,309.00, spent $4,000.00.

25th Congressional District Labor's League for Political Education, New Castle, Pa. -- received for political fund $2,040.00, spent $2,040.00; received for political education $630.54, spent $480.50.

Labor's League for Political Education, Easton, Pa. -- received $1,997.50, spent $2,178.49.

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor's League for Political Education, Harrisburg -- regular account received $200.00, spent $339.75; political fund received $6,762.12, spent $1,307.28.

Labor's League for Political Education, Berks County, Reading, Pa. -- received $1,784.00, spent $1,638.40.

Labor's League for Political Education, Montgomery County, Norristown, Pa. -- received $1,300.00, spent $1,300.00.

Erie League for Political Education, AFL campaign fund, Erie, Pa. -- received $1,929.03, spent $1,229.85.

Labor's League for Political Education, Delaware County, Lansdowne, Pa. -- received $500.00, spent $1,220.00.

Clothing Cutters' Political Action Committee -- received $0.00, spent $1,125.00.

Biddeford-Saco Joint Board Political Education Fund, Maine (TWUA) -- no receipts indicated, spent $1,002.22.

York County Labor's League for Political Education, Pa. -- received $846.00, spent $834.39.

Central Labor Union, Labor's League for Political Education, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. -- received $800.00, spent $781.54.

Marion County Unit, Labor's League for Political Education, Indianapolis, Ind. -- received $638.25, spent $678.25.

Hazelton's Labor's League for Political Education, Pa. -- received $648.00, spent $648.09.

Johnstown Central Labor Union's League for Political Education, Pa. -- received $600.00, spent $600.00.

Harrisburg Central Labor Union's Labor's League for Political Education, Pa. -- received $735.00, spent $575.08.

Williamsport's Labor's League for Political Education, Harrisburg, Pa. -- received $500.00, spent $500.00.

Lehigh County Labor's League for Political Education, Allentown, Pa. -- received $500.00, spent $439.87.

Kansas Machinists' Non-Partisan Political League, Wichita, Kan. -- received $427.21, spent $373.73.

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor's League for Political Education, Fayette County, Uniontown, Pa. -- received $200.00, spent $200.00.

Labor's League for Political Education in Schuylkill County, Pottsville, Pa. -- received $200.00, spent $198.00.

Blair County Labor's League for Political Education, Altoona, Pa. -- received $200.00, spent $188.00

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee, Indianapolis, Ind. -- received $0.00, spent $0.00.

Miscellaneous Groups

Fifteen miscellaneous organizations and four individuals reported total expenditures of $520,694.02 to the Clerk of the House. They also reported receipts of $517,824.21.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act requires reports of political committees and individuals working to influence elections. A number of the following organizations, however, did not appear to have participated directly in elections. Their detailed expenditures showed spending was primarily for literature and organizational and educational activities.

Among the groups listing specific election expenditures was Americans for America, which worked in behalf of eight Republicans and two Democrats, Laurie Battle (Ala.) and Pat Sutton (Tenn.) Their largest item ($5,350) was spent for Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa).

Americans for Democratic Action contributed money to the campaigns of five Senatorial and 15 Congressional candidates -- all Democrats. The (Hubert H.) Humphrey (D Minn.) Volunteer Committee received $2,630 while the remaining sums dropped to $100 or less.

The Committee for Collective Security donated $100 each to the campaigns of Herbert B. Warburton (R Del.), who lost, and three winning Democrats -- Sens. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), James E. Murray (Mont.) and Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.).

The National Committee for an Effective Congress gave its support to 15 Democratic Senatorial candidates, 10 of whom won their races, and two winning Congressmen -- one Democrat and one Republican.

The 1954 Campaign Appeal divided its support between the parties. Douglas and Neuberger each received $125, while $75 was spent for Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.).

Americans for Democratic Action. Regular Account -- received $158,502.79, spent $149,558.84. Non-Political Account -- received $46,770.00, spent $46,682.67.

Christian Nationalists Crusade -- received $155,135.82, spent $157,886.68.

National Committee for an Effective Congress -- received $98,422.31, spent $93,277.46.

Progressive Party, New York -- received $18,382.18, spent $18,472.83.

Americans for America -- received $6,562.03, spent $16,228.35

Pro-America, California Chapter, Los Angeles -- received $8,262.24, spent $9,077.04.

Pro-America, National Association, San Francisco -- received $8,339.83, spent $8,270.73.

Prohibition National Committee -- received $4,642.99, spent $4,296.05.

Cullen, H.R., Houston, Texas -- received $0.00, spent $3,500.00.

Committee for Collective Security -- received $3,423.07, spent $3,021.30.

Robertson, Corbin J., Houston, Texas -- received $0.00, spent $2,500.00.

Policyholders' Protective Association -- received $4,528.45, spent $2,491.60.

Progressive Party of the District of Columbia -- received $1,708.77, spent $1,911.14.

National Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party -- received $1,355.03, spent $1,355.03.

1954 Campaign Appeal by Francis W. Coker, Jerome G. Kerwin and Harry R. Spenser, Hamden, Conn. -- received $1,162.80, spent $1,162.80.

Marshall, Douglas B., Houston, Texas -- received $0.00, spent $600.00.

Campaign Committee for the Socialist Party in Colorado -- received $592.80, spent $376.10.

No Tax - No War -- received $33.10, spent $25.40.

Milner, Robert W., Jr., Houston, Texas -- his report was returned to him upon his request.

Four individuals, all of Houston, Texas, filed reports in compliance with the Corrupt Practices Act, which requires statements from those who spend $50 or more "other than by contribution to a political committee" to influence elections in two or more states. (For a list of their committee contributions see p. 756.)

Individuals are restricted by the Hatch Act from contributing more than $5,000 during any calendar year to or on behalf of any candidate for federal office. Contributions to any committee or candidate above $3,000 are subject to the federal gift tax law.

H.R. Cullen, reported contributions of $2,500 to Congressman Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) and $500 apiece to Robert L. Jones (R Maine) and L.C. Battle (D Ala.), both of whom lost in Senatorial primaries.

Douglas B. Marshall also gave $500 to Robert L. Jones and $100 to Joseph A. Schafer (R Pa.), loser in the Fifth District primary.

Corbin J. Robertson contributed $2,500 to the campaign of Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.).

Robert W. Milner, Jr., requested the return of his report (on the grounds that he was not subject to the law) before CQ's tabulation was made.

SENATE CAMPAIGN SPENDING

This is a state-by-state summation of reports filed with the Secretary of the Senate by candidates for Senate seats in the 1954 election. Winners are listed first.

Of the 93 candidates, including write-in candidates, 76 filed reports. The 17 who did not file reports were minor party candidates.

Some candidates included reports of committees working for their election. In other cases these reports apparently were made only to state officials and were not available to Congressional Quarterly. These totals, therefore, are only partial.

Candidates and their election committees reported to the Senate Secretary total spending of $870,181.02. Of this, 40 Democratic candidates spent $461,375.37 and 33 Republicans spent $406,465.65. Three independent candidates filed reports with total spending of $2,340.

(Note: No conclusions should be drawn as to apparent violation of spending limits by any individuals listed here. See explanation, p. 727.)

Senate Reports

ALABAMA

John J. Sparkman (D) -- received $55.00; spent $100.00.
J. Foy Guin, Jr. (R) -- received $52.90; spent $74.10.

ARKANSAS

John L. McClellan (D) -- received $0.00; spent $37.50.

CALIFORNIA

Thomas H. Kuchel (R) -- received $14,055; spent $14,055. Expenditures were made by "Committee for Senator Kuchel."

Samuel W. Yorty (D) -- received $16,937.50; spent $6,441.06.
Isobel M. Cerney (Independent-Progressive) did not file a report.

COLORADO

Gordon Allott (R) -- received $9,207.94; spent $9,193.24.
John A. Carroll (D) -- received $16,838; spent $16,687.56.

DELAWARE

J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D) -- received $12,452.50; spent $6,296.77.
Herbert B. Warburton (R) -- received $7,887.78; spent $8,608.28.

GEORGIA

Richard B. Russell (D) -- received $0.00; spent $0.00.

IDAHO

Henry C. Dworshak (R) -- received $7,075.00; spent $7,985.47.
Glen H. Taylor (D) -- received $8,840.00; spent $6,359.00. The "Taylor for Senator Committee" handled expenditures.

ILLINOIS

Paul H. Douglas (D) -- received $38,901.50; spent $38,901.50.
Joseph T. Meek (R) -- received $28,542.99; spent $27,725.25.
Dates on both the Meek and Douglas reports indicated totals included primary expenses.

IOWA

Thomas E. Martin (R) -- received $4,125.00; spent $6,231.47.
Guy M. Gillette (D) -- received $25,499.25; spent $22,817.98.
Ernest J. Seamann (Republicsons) -- received a radio-TV broadcast at WOI, Ames, Iowa; spent $9.

KANSAS

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R) -- received $7,582.50; spent $7,397.63.
George McGill (D) -- received $8,820.00; spent $8,820.00.
David C. White (Prohibition) -- did not file report.

KENTUCKY

Alben W. Barkley (D) -- received $4,565; spent $6,689.
John Sherman Cooper (R) -- received $13,506; spent $14,295.82.
See also the Citizens' Fund for Case and Cooper, and the Kentucky Democratic Campaign Committee. The latter's report was included with Barkley's, as well as being filed separately.

LOUISIANA

Allen J. Ellender (D) -- received $0.00; spent $0.00.

MAINE

Margaret Chase Smith (R) -- received $5,000; spent $0.00. Mrs. Smith said the $5,000 was endorsed over to the Maine Republican State Committee.
Paul Fullam (D) -- received $1,861.00; spent $2,850.37.

MASSACHUSETTS

Leverett Saltonstall (R) -- received $2,500; spent $19,249.75. Saltonstall's first report noted that independent committees were operating on his behalf.
Foster Furcolo (D) -- received $9,975; spent $12,925.
Thelma Ingersoll (Socialist Labor) and Harold J. Ireland (Prohibition) did not file reports.

MICHIGAN

Patrick V. McNamara (D) -- received $0.00; spent $0.00. McNamara's report included a report by the "McNamara for Senator Committee," which received $37,806.66 and spent $37,444.49.
Homer Ferguson (R) -- received $46,984.83; spent $21,079.48.
LeRoy M. Lowell (Prohibition), James Sim (Socialist Labor) and Rita Shaw (Socialist Workers) did not file reports.

MINNESOTA

Hubert H. Humphrey (D) -- received $2,614.25; spent $2,665. Humphrey reported that the "Volunteers for Humphrey Citizens Committee" handled the majority of finances connected with his campaign.
Val Bjornson (R) -- received $2,300; spent $2,300. All receipts were from the "Bjornson for Senator Volunteer Committee."
Francis Patrick Ryan (Liberal Independent) and Vincent R. Dunne (Socialist Workers) did not file reports.

MISSISSIPPI

James O. Eastland (D) -- received $0.00; spent $0.00.
James A. White (R) -- received $0.00; spent $0.00.

MONTANA

James E. Murray (D) -- received $220.00; spent $537.00.
Wesley A. D'Ewart (R) -- received $6,041; spent $6,189.

NEBRASKA

Carl T. Curtis (R) -- received $17,813.50; spent $17,813.50.
Keith Neville (D) -- received $3,155; spent $17,309.04.
Roman L. Hruska (R) -- received $8,265; spent $8,265.
James F. Green (D) -- received $12,795; spent $12,795; $5,645 of the expenditures went to the "Citizens for Green."
Hazel Abel (R) -- received $0.00; spent $1,076.90.
William H. Meier (D) -- received $151.00; spent $380.54.

NEVADA

Alan Bible (D) -- received $10,125; spent $7,649.13.
Ernest S. Brown (R) -- received $17,302.97; spent $16,679.80.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Styles Bridges (R) -- received $15,741.25; spent $5,246.25.
Gerard L. Morin (D) -- received $8,577.02; spent $8,257.24.
Norris Cotton (R) -- received $5,000; spent $6,478.00.
Stanley J. Betley (D) -- received $0.00; spent $0.00.

NEW JERSEY

Clifford P. Case (R) -- received $39,180.52; spent $39,180.52.
See also the Citizens Fund for Case and Cooper listed under Republican organizations, p. 729.
Charles R. Howell (D) -- received $27,820; spent $24,971.47.
Albert Ronis (Socialist Labor), George Breitman (Socialist Worker), Henry Krajewski (American Third Party), and Fred A. Hartley (write-in) did not file reports.

NEW MEXICO

Clinton P. Anderson (D) -- received $0.00; spent $1,358.12. Anderson noted that all contributions were forwarded to the "Clint Anderson Club."
Edwin L. Mechem (R) -- received $7,925; spent $7,020. Mechem said $2,925 of the receipts were spent by the "Mechem for Senate Committee," which was not under his supervision.

NORTH CAROLINA

W. Kerr Scott (D) -- received $0.00; spent $50.00.
Paul C. West (R) -- received $300.00; spent $508.40.
Samuel J. Ervin (D) -- received $0.00; spent $100.00.

OHIO

George H. Bender (R) -- received $6,425; spent $6,615.62. Bender noted that the "Bender for Senate Committee" filed a report with the secretary of state of Ohio.
Thomas A. Burke (D) -- received $1,475; spent $1,475. Burke's report stated that $275.00 was given to the "Citizens for Burke Campaign Committee."

OKLAHOMA

Robert S. Kerr (D) -- received $3,530; spent $3,343.30.
Fred M. Mock (R) -- received $4,161; spent $5,343.68.
George V. Fried (Independent) and George H. Brasier (Independent) did not file reports.

OREGON

Richard L. Neuberger (D) -- received $0.00; spent $1,100. Neuberger enclosed the following three reports of committees operating on his behalf: Neuberger for Senator Committee received $84,004.89; spent $63,236.68; Conservationists' for Neuberger received $19,237.50; spent $19,800.41; and the Committee of Veterans' for Neuberger received $815, and spent $867.04.
Guy Cordon (R) -- received $0.00; spent $0.00. Cordon said the "Cordon for U.S. Senator Committee" filed a report with the secretary of state of Oregon. (See p. 726.)

RHODE ISLAND

Theodore Francis Green (D) -- received $1,125, spent $13,638.30. Green forwarded all receipts and a $5,000 expense item to the Democratic State Committee.

Walter I. Sundlun (R) -- received $6,582.47; spent $9,415.97. Sundlun also reported $16,114.35 pre-primary expenses and in-

cluded the following: "Sundlun for Senator Committee" received $64,126, spent $78,017.74; "Non-Partisan Friends of Walter I. Sundlun for Senator Committee" received $2,390 and spent $1,707.53.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Strom Thurmond (D) (write-in) -- received $13,246.88; spent $8,425.61.

Edgar A. Brown (D) -- received $9,945; spent $9,945.

Marcus A. Stone filed no report.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Karl E. Mundt (R) -- received $7,500; spent $7,021.86. Mundt's report included a report of the "Mundt-for-Senate Committee," which received $19,677; spent $17,407.84.

Kenneth Holum (D) -- received $7,103; spent $8,428.18. Holum's expenses included $5,600 given to the "Holum for Senator Club."

TENNESSEE

Estes Kefauver (D) -- received $10,605; spent $11,960.

Thomas P. Wall (R) -- received $4,600; spent $4,600.

TEXAS

Lyndon B. Johnson (D) -- received $0.00; spent $0.00.

Carlos Watson (R) -- received $625.00; spent $650.00.

Fred T. Spangler (Constitution Party) did not file a report.

VIRGINIA

A. Willis Robertson (D) -- received $500.00, but did not include expenditures as they were all exempt.

Clarke T. Robb (Social Democrat) -- received $31; spent $31

Charles W. Lewis, Jr. (The Peoples' Candidate) -- received $0.00; spent $2,300.00 "approximately."

WEST VIRGINIA

Matthew M. Neely (D) -- received $3,666; spent $3,822.70. Neely included the report of the "Neely-for-U.S. Senator Committee" which listed only receipts of $11,600.00.

Thomas B. Sweeney (R) -- received $8,700; spent $10,418.20. Sweeney reported that all expenditures were made by the "Sweeney for Senator Committee."

WYOMING

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) -- received $2,420; spent $2,591.85. O'Mahoney enclosed the report of the "O'Mahoney for Senator Committee" which received $38,361 33, spent $21,636.45.

William H. Harrison (R) -- received $2,500; spent $2,500. The $2,500 was given to the "Harrison for Senator Club."

$1,000 Contributions

Here is a state-by-state listing of contributions of $1,000 or more as reported by 1954 Senatorial candidates and/or their campaign committees. Under each state are listed the individuals or organizations reporting receipts of such contributions. Indented are the contributors they listed with the amounts. Candidates who reported no single receipts of $1,000 or more are not included.

CALIFORNIA

Thomas H. Kuchel (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	$6,600
Citizens' for Eisenhower	5,000
Samuel W. Yorty (D)	
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	9,000
CIO Political Action Committee	4,500

COLORADO

Gordon Allott (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	$5,000
William V. Hodges	1,000
John A. Carroll (D)	
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	13,500

IDAHO

Henry C. Dworshak (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	5,000
Glen H. Taylor (D)	
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	6,000
Taylor for Senate Committee	1,100

ILLINOIS

Paul H. Douglas (D)	
Laird Bell	1,000
Earl Francis	1,000
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.	1,000
Francis B. Gilmore	1,000
Herbert Lehman	1,000
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	4,500
Labor's League for Political Education	3,500
Machinists' Non-Partisan Political League	2,000
Chicago Carpenters Non-Partisan Comm.	1,000
Joseph T. Meek (R)	
Joseph T. Meek	2,500
Mrs. E. Dirksen	2,500
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	5,000
Leonard Spacek	1,000
R.H. Morse, Jr.	1,000
F.W. Schwinn, Sr.	1,000
Fred Nonnamaker	1,000
W.W. Prince	1,000
Illinois Committee for Meek	2,500

IOWA

Thomas E. Martin (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	1,000
Guy M. Gillette (D)	
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	5,000
Democratic National Committee	5,000
"500 U.S. workers through Solidarity House"	5,000
Consolidated League for Political Education	5,000
Stevenson luncheon, Sioux City	2,500

KANSAS

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	5,000
George McGill (D)	
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	1,000
Union National Bank, Wichita (note)	1,000
Vincent A. Smith	1,000
Labor's League for Political Education (Kan.)	1,200

KENTUCKY

John Sherman Cooper (R)	
Mrs. Gene Markey, Lexington, Ky.	2,500
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	4,250

MAINE

Margaret Chase Smith (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	5,000
Paul Fullam (D)	
Maine CIO Political Action Committee	1,000

MASSACHUSETTS

Leverett Saltonstall (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	$1,000
Joan Payson	1,000
Foster Furcolo (D)	
Furcolo Dinner Committee	5,200

MICHIGAN

McNamara for Senator Committee	
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	6,500
Labor's League for Political Education	9,000
Labor's League for Political Action	1,000
CIO Political Action Committee	5,000
Political Action Committee	5,000
Homer Ferguson (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	6,500
H.B. Earhart	1,500
Louis C. Walker	1,500
B.E. Young	1,000
Alden B. Dow	1,000
Arthur A. Schupp	1,000
J. Hale Steinman	1,000
Sherman E. Andrews	1,000
Jack Martin	1,000
Wayne County Republican Finance Committee (advances to be repaid)	10,000

MINNESOTA

Val Bjornson (R)	
Bjornson for Senator Volunteer Committee	3,900

MONTANA

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	5,000

NEBRASKA

Carl T. Curtis (R) (long term)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	5,000
Nebraska Republican Finance & Budget Committee	6,000
Keith Neville (D) (long term)	
Democratic National Committee	2,500
Roman L. Hruska (R) (short term)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	4,500
Nebraska Republican Finance Committee	2,000
James F. Green (D) (short term)	
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	1,000
Democratic National Committee	2,500
CIO	1,000
AFL	1,000
Ephraim L. Marks	1,000
James J. Fitzgerald	1,000

NEVADA

Alan Bible (D)	
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	5,000
Fed. Homes Development Company	1,500
Ernest S. Brown (R)	
Republican National Committee	5,000
Ernest S. Brown	1,900
Washoe County Veterans' Committee	2,500
Washoe Republican Central Committee	1,025
J.H. Pew	1,000
J.N. Pew, Jr.	1,000
Mary Ethel Pew	1,000
Mabel Pew Myrin	1,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Styles Bridges (R) (long term)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	$5,000
Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,000
A.W. Hawkes, Montclair, N.J.	1,000
R.W. Marshall, New York, N.Y.	1,000
Gerard L. Morin (D) (long term)	
Sam Smith, New Market, N.H.	1,258.52
Norris Cotton (R) (short term)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	5,000

NEW JERSEY

Clifford P. Case (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	3,500
Hendon Chubb, New York, N.Y.	2,000
B.M. Shanley	1,000
Ira Haupt, New York, N.Y.	1,000
C.D. Dillon, New York, N.Y.	2,000
Percy Chubb, 2nd, New York, N.Y.	1,000
J. Russell Parsons	1,000
Benjamin E. Tepper, Plainfield, N.J.	1,000
Dean Mathey, New York, N.Y.	1,000
John P. Stevens, Jr.	2,000
Charles R. Howell (D)	
Essex Democratic Committee	1,000
CIO Political Action Committee	5,000
Textile Workers Union of America	1,000
Machinists' Non-Partisan Political League	1,000
Robert S. Conohay, III	5,000
United Auto Workers (CIO) - PAC	3,000
Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee	2,500
William V. Griffin	1,000

OHIO

George H. Bender (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	5,000

OKLAHOMA

Fred M. Mock (R)	
Harry J. Shafer	1,000
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	1,500

OREGON

Conservationists' for Neuberger	
CIO Political Action Committee	5,000
United Auto Workers (CIO) PAC	3,000
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	1,000
Machinists Non-Partisan Political League	1,000
Neuberger for Senator Committee	
Marshall Field	2,500
J.M. Kaplan	2,000
CIO PAC	5,000
Sidney Leikens	1,000
Railway Labor Political League	1,000
National Committee for an Effective Congress	3,500
Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee	15,750
Labor's League for Political Education	1,500
Steelworkers Political Action Fund	2,500
Oregon State Federation of Labor	1,000
International Ladies Garment Workers - PAC	1,000
C. Girard Davidson	1,000
Citizens' for Neuberger	8,000
A. Feinberg	1,000
Thomas J. Nichols	1,000

RHODE ISLAND

Walter I. Sundlun
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee $5,000

SOUTH CAROLINA

Strom Thurmond (D) (write-in candidate)	
Sumter County	1,000
Strom Thurmond	1,000
Edgar A. Brown (D)	
Louis Wyner	1,000
Charles La Fitte	1,000
Edgar A. Brown	2,250

SOUTH DAKOTA

Karl E. Mundt (R)	
Douglas B. Marshall, Houston, Texas	2,500
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	5,000
Mundt for Senator Committee	
Republican State Central Committee	4,000
Kenneth Holum (D)	
CIO Political Action Committee	1,000
Labor's League for Political Education (S.D.)	2,100
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	2,500
Democratic State Central Committee	1,000

TENNESSEE

Estes Kefauver (D)	
Committee for an Effective Congress	1,500
Citizens' Committee for Kefauver	2,500
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	2,000
Railway Political Education League	1,000
Thomas P. Wall (R)	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	4,500

WEST VIRGINIA

Matthew M. Neely (D)	
Democratic National Committee	1,000
Neely for U.S. Senate Committee	
CIO Political Action Committee	2,500
Textile Workers Union of America	1,000
United Steelworkers of America	2,500
500 members of United Auto Workers	5,000
Thomas B. Sweeney (R)	
Citizens' for Eisenhower	1,000
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	6,000

WYOMING

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	
John D. Clark, Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,000
O'Mahoney for Senator Committee	
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee	8,550
CIO Political Action Committee	2,500
United Steelworkers of America	2,000
Machinists Non-Partisan Political League	1,000
Joseph A. Minton	1,000
Harrison for Senator Club	
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	2,500

Labor, Committee Contributions

Here is a breakdown of contributions to Senatorial candidates and/or their committees, as reported by the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee of 1954 and those 11 labor groups indentified by asterisks on page 730.

The two Committees and the labor groups also sent money to several state committees, but as it was not designated to a particular candidate, it is not included here.

The total sums received for each race are combined opposite the candidates' names under the source. Candidates receiving no funds from these sources are not listed.

According to these reports, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (Maine) was the only Republican candidate receiving labor support.

	Republican Committee	Democratic Committee	Labor Groups
ALABAMA			
John J. Sparkman (D)	---	$5.00	$10,250
CALIFORNIA			
Thomas H. Kuchel (R)	$7,000	---	---
Samuel W. Yorty (D)	---	18,650	21,850
COLORADO			
Gordon Allott (R)	10,000	---	---
John A. Carroll (D)	---	15,325	13,700
DELAWARE			
Herbert B. Warburton (R)	5,000	---	---
IDAHO			
Henry C. Dworshak (R)	7,000	---	---
Glen H. Taylor (D)	---	1,000	9,500
ILLINOIS			
Paul H. Douglas (D)	---	24,487	35,500
Joseph T. Meek (R)	11,500	---	---
IOWA			
Thomas E. Martin (R)	6,500	---	---
Guy M. Gillette (D)	---	9,300	14,500
KANSAS			
Andrew F. Schoeppel (R)	7,500	---	---
George McGill (D)	---	1,500	1,400
KENTUCKY			
Alben W. Barkley (D)	---	9,275	21,000
John Sherman Cooper (R)	5,000	---	---
MAINE			
Margaret Chase Smith (R)	5,000	---	3,000
MASSACHUSETTS			
Leverett Saltonstall (R)	6,000	---	---
Foster Furcolo (D)		11,654	14,250
MICHIGAN			
Patrick V. McNamara (D)	---	6,775	11,000
Homer Ferguson (R)	8,250	---	---
MINNESOTA			
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)	---	9,982	18,750
Val Bjornson (R)	8,250	---	---

MONTANA			
James E. Murray (D)	---	$8,377	$30,150
Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	$9,000	---	---
NEBRASKA			
Carl T. Curtis (R)	5,500	---	---
Keith Neville (D)	---	2,650	---
Roman L. Hruska (R)	6,500	---	---
James F. Green (D)	---	2,600	1,250
NEVADA			
Alan Bible (D)	---	5,300	---
Ernest S. Brown (R)	2,500	---	---
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Styles Bridges (R)	5,000	---	---
Gerard L. Morin (D)	---	250	1,750
Norris Cotton (R)	5,000	---	---
NEW JERSEY			
Clifford P. Case (R)	3,500	---	---
Charles R. Howell (D)	---	5,057.50	16,700
NEW MEXICO			
Clinton P. Anderson (D)	---	12,225	10,500
Edwin L. Mechem (R)	6,500	---	---
NORTH CAROLINA			
W. Kerr Scott (D)	---	---	11,000
OHIO			
George H. Bender (R)	5,250	---	---
Thomas A. Burke (D)	---	25,133.10	23,750
OREGON			
Richard L. Neuberger (D)	---	$24,419	$21,000
Guy Cordon (R)	$9,250	---	---
RHODE ISLAND			
Theodore Francis Green (D)	---	725	3,000
Walter I. Sundlun (R)	5,000	---	---
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Edgar A. Brown (D)	---	---	1,200
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Karl E. Mundt (R)	8,050	---	---
Kenneth Holum (D)	---	3,550	4,350
TENNESSEE			
Estes Kefauver (D)	---	2,500	19,100
Thomas P. Wall (R)	4,500	---	---
TEXAS			
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	---	800	3,000
VIRGINIA			
A. Willis Robertson (D)	---	---	3,050
WEST VIRGINIA			
Matthew M. Neely (D)	---	1,000	10,500
Thomas B. Sweeney (R)	4,500	---	---
WYOMING			
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	---	15,737	13,500
William H. Harrison (R)	5,000	---	---

RECEIPTS, SPENDING OF HOUSE CANDIDATES

More than 870 candidates were contenders for 435 House seats and two delegate positions in the 84th Congress.

Of these candidates, 831 filed with the Clerk of the House some or all of the campaign spending and contribution reports required by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. (Forty others did not file reports, and of these, two were elected -- Reps. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) and Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.). They reported total spending of $2.2 million and total contributions of $1.8 million. These totals were computed by Congressional Quarterly.

The list which follows contains total contributions and expenditures during the 1954 campaign of candidates who reported under the Act to the Clerk of the House.

Candidates are listed by state and district, with the winner listed first. The chart includes all candidates except those who received write-in votes but did not report. Write-in candidates are listed if they filed a report.

COLUMN KEYS

Column **1.** -- Total contributions as reported by the Candidate.
Column **2.** -- Total limited, or itemized expenditures (those expenses, unspecified by the law, but subject to its limits.)
Column **3.** -- Total unlimited or unitemized expenditures (specified personal expenses which are exempt under the law.)
Column **4.** -- This column was compiled by CQ by adding the limited and unlimited spending figures. Many reports had all expenditures itemized (limited and unlimited) with one total given. In such cases CQ lists the total under Column 2. Where other reports listed the same total in both columns, the report was examined and the total placed in one column or the other.

Under terms of the Act candidates are required to file preliminary reports (not less than 10 nor more than 15 days before elections) and final reports (within 30 days after elections.) Unless state laws prescribe a smaller amount, they are restricted to itemized expenditures of $2,500 or the sum obtained by multiplying by 3 cents the total votes cast in the preceding general election, but not to exceed $5,000.

Major itemized expenditures usually were for billboards, newspaper advertising, and radio and television broadcasting for which expenditures are limited under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. Unitemized expenditures include those for travel, paper, postage, and distribution of letters and circulars, among others, and are specifically excluded from the spending limitations.

(Note: no conclusions should be drawn as to apparent violation of spending limits by any individuals listed in this report. Candidates may have filled out their reports incorrectly.)

Total spending and contributions for all House candidates within a state are listed opposite the state's name.

PARTY SYMBOLS

Symbols appearing after the names of candidates represent the following parties:

D -- Democratic	Pro -- Prohibition
R -- Republican	SL -- Socialist Labor
I -- Independent	SW -- Socialist Workers
S -- Socialist	DFL -- Democratic, Farm, Labor
P -- Progressive	N Par -- Non-Partisan
Lib -- Liberal	ALP -- American Labor Party

	Total Contributions	Limited Spending	Unlimited Spending	Total Spending
ALABAMA	$1,050.00			$1,925.50
1 Boykin (D)	---	---	---	---
2 Grant (D)	---	---	---	---
3 Andrews (D)	---	---	---	---
4 Roberts (D)	---	---	---	---
5 Rains (D)	---	---	---	---
6 Selden (D)	---	---	---	---
7 Elliott (D)	---		$ 250.00	250.00
Engle (R)	---	$ 60.50	---	60.50
8 Jones (D)	---	---	---	---
Batson (R)	1,050.00	1,075.00	---	1,075.00
9 Huddleston (D)	---	---	---	---

ARIZONA	$16,501.21			$16,535.82
1 Rhodes (R)	2,990.00	$2,990.00	---	2,990.00
Adams (D)	6,015.00	5,989.50	---	5,989.50
2 Udall (D)	2,142.00	206.77	$2,179.13	2,385.90
Zipf (R)	5,354.21	5,170.42	---	5,170.42
ARKANSAS	-- 0 --			1,270.00
1 Gathings (D)	---	---	100.00	100.00
2 Mills (D)	---	---	880.00	880.00
3 Trimble (D)	---	---	160.00	160.00
4 Harris (D)	---	---	---	---
5 Hays (D)	---	---	---	---
6 Norrell (D)	---	---	130.00	130.00
CALIFORNIA	176,793.49			193,963.27
1 Scudder (R)	---	---	---	---
Kortum (D)	2,151.00	2,698.35	---	2,698.35
2 Engle (D)	---	250.00	---	250.00
3 Moss (D)	4,679.00	2,780.80	1,887.03	4,667.83
Phillips (R)	---	785.20	488.35	1,273.55
4 Mailliard (R)	655.00	203.00	---	203.00
O'Rourke (D)	8,239.00	2,440.13	5,798.87	8,239.00
Andersen (IP)	1,000.00	---	---	---
5 Shelley (D)	---	---	---	---
6 Baldwin (R)	2,500.00	93.55	1,416.72	1,510.27
Condon (D)	4,195.00	4,301.09	506.82	4,807.91
7 Allen (R)	875.00	1,046.72	---	1,046.72
Crook (D)	6,311.55	2,357.48	3,826.28	6,183.76
8 Miller (D)	1,320.06	385.26	1,439.11	1,824.37
Ritchie (R)	3,891.00	2,899.97	1,691.03	4,591.00
9 Younger (R)	500.00	---	766.99	766.99
Taggart (D)	13,293.12	11,399.74	2,475.85	13,875.59
10 Gubser (R)	---	---	633.00	633.00
Birmingham (D)	2,468.00	2,868.49	450.00	3,318.49
11 Johnson (R)	1,025.00	---	555.24	555.24
Sugar (D)	2,840.00	1,723.19	1,938.41	3,661.60
12 Sisk (D)	8,387.75	2,875.10	5,398.39	8,273.49
Hunter (R)	2,360.00	1,800.00	560.00	2,360.00
13 Teague (R)	28,379.33	27,577.86	---	27,577.86
O'Reilly (D)	6,711.30	1,561.21	4,988.61	6,549.82
14 Hagen (D)	2,611.38	1,542.58	1,169.48	2,712.06
Blain (R)	950.00	82.50	867.50	950.00
15 McDonough (R)	948.17	255.00	693.17	948.17
O'Sullivan (D)	1,872.65	1,457.30	1,116.85	2,574.15
16 Jackson (R)	1,020.00	1,020.00	---	1,020.00
Hogue (D)	5,683.59	1,613.51	4,070.08	5,683.59
17 King (D)	180.00	---	800.00	800.00
Finch (R)	4,269.80	824.36	3,267.25	4,091.61
18 Hosmer (R)	2,360.00	2,075.00	280.00	2,355.00
Kennick (D)	4,152.07	4,113.47	---	4,113.47
19 Holifield (D)	1,480.00	---	1,581.64	1,581.64
Pritchard (R)	750.00	342.27	1,263.98	1,606.25
20 Hinshaw (R)	1,240.00	1,106.12	---	1,106.12
Radding (D)	1,642.00	1,050.00	595.79	1,645.79
21 Hiestand (R)	1,055.00	1,958.49	---	1,958.49
Roskam (D)	6,373.89	3,947.67	8,749.99	12,697.66
22 Holt (R)	---	---	447.00	447.00
Costley (D)	1,965.65	1,477.50	483.50	1,961.00
23 Doyle (D) (4)	---	---	100.00	100.00
Bussing (R) *				
Thompson (IP)	---	---	---	---
24 Lipscomb (R)	12.00	143.67	282.50	426.17
Arnold (D)	4,802.89	4,692.14	110.75	4,802.89
25 Hillings (R)	1,225.05	---	1,316.55	1,316.55
Sobieski (D)	5,775.73	4,700.09	1,406.09	6,106.18
26 Roosevelt (D)	6,244.50	1,359.10	4,910.40	6,269.50
Owings (R)	725.00	758.00	---	758.00
27 Sheppard (D)	3,627.00	2,286.69	1,340.31	3,627.00
Barrett (R)	1,487.05	294.50	1,045.92	1,340.42
28 Utt (R)	962.50	460.00	520.00	980.00
Enderle (D)	2,675.29	1,976.72	1,764.74	3,741.46
29 Phillips (R)	500.00	500.00	---	500.00
Shangle (D) (4)	---	2,454.00	---	2,454.00
30 Wilson (R)	3,953.26	1,276.25	2,677.01	3,953.26
McIntire (D)	4,468.00	1,684.76	2,783.24	4,468.00
COLORADO	25,432.17			34,587.56
1 Rogers (D)	3,750.00	3,642.46	1,201.50	4,843.96
Harris (R)	4,635.00	2,814.72	1,820.28	4,635.00
Whitehead (S)	---	---	---	---
2 Hill (R)	3,000.00	3,288.89	546.37	3,835.26
Wilkinson (D)	4,804.50	4,932.36	825.00	5,757.36
3 Chenoweth (R)	$ 3,820.00	$2,120.90	$2,321.83	$4,442.73
Adams (D)	1,130.00	2,337.74	2,255.84	4,593.58
4 Aspinall (D)	75.00	2,262.00	---	2,262.00
Wilson (R)	4,217.67	1,178.97	3,038.70	4,217.67
CONNECTICUT	28,010.94			38,121.28
1 Dodd (D)	800.00	1,300.00	---	1,300.00
Barnes (R)	1,514.74	1,514.74	---	1,514.74
2 Seely-Brown (R)	2,095.00	590.00	1,363.51	1,953.51
Pierce (D)	100.00	1,776.65	7,422.51	9,199.16
3 Cretella (R)	3,825.00	3,339.17	---	3,339.17
Gartland (D)	485.00	---	1,200.00	1,200.00
4 Morano (R)	3,975.00	2,180.81	1,677.69	3,858.50
Fay (D)	3,621.20	2,243.68	1,377.52	3,621.20
Mayhew (S)	---	---	---	---
5 Patterson (R)	1,500.00	803.63	696.37	1,500.00
Brady (D)	5,560.00	4,044.56	1,515.44	5,560.00
AL Sadlak (R)	4,535.00	2,261.81	2,273.19	4,535.00
Lyford (D)	---	---	540.00	540.00
DELAWARE	4,525.00			4,525.00
AL McDowell (D)	2,550.00	2,350.00	200.00	2,550.00
Martin (R)	1,975.00	695.36	1,279.64	1,975.00
FLORIDA	32,407.61			36,682.37
1 Cramer (R)	11,420.13	1,988.93	14,326.27	16,315.20
Campbell (D)	3,081.00	3,080.00	625.00	3,705.00
2 Bennett (D)	---	---	---	---
3 Sikes (D)	---	---	---	---
4 Fascell (D)	---	---	---	---
5 Herlong (D)	---	---	---	---
6 Dwight L. Rogers (D)	---	---	---	---
Paul G. Rogers (D) (1)	3,539.35	1,906.76	906.76	2,813.52
Burke (R) (1)	2,700.00	139.00	---	139.00
7 Haley (D)	4,225.00	2,257.27	4,728.83	6,986.10
Sutton (R)	7,442.13	2,514.65	4,208.90	6,723.55
8 Matthews (D)	---	---	---	---
GEORGIA	5,813.50			1,748.06
1 Preston (D)	---	---	---	---
2 Pilcher (D)	---	---	---	---
3 Forrester (D)	---	---	---	---
4 Flynt (D)	---	---	---	---
5 Davis (D)	1,775.00	1,698.06	---	1,698.06
Moye (R)	3,938.50	---	50.00	50.00
6 Vinson (D)	---	---	---	---
7 Lanham (D)	---	---	---	---
8 Blitch (D)	100.00	---	---	---
9 Landrum (D)	---	---	---	---
10 Brown (D)	---	---	---	---
IDAHO	10,232.38			11,482.21
1 Pfost (D) (4)	---	---	---	---
Schwiebert (R) (4)	4,476.53	1,691.48	2,640.88	4,332.36
2 Budge (R)	4,200.00	1,244.72	3,251.28	4,496.00
Whitaker (D)	1,555.85	758.73	1,895.12	2,653.85
ILLINOIS	135,465.81			165,539.04
1 Dawson (D)	350.00	---	---	---
Washington (R) *				
2 O'Hara (D)	8,005.00	4,430.36	4,100.00	8,530.36
Vail (R)	5,780.00	790.00	1,106.18	1,896.18
3 Murray (D)	8,893.00	4,271.94	4,625.86	8,897.80
Busbey (R)	13,025.00	4,259.59	4,111.75	8,371.34
4 McVey (R)	5,174.11	2,586.21	2,587.90	5,174.11
Rowan (D)	3,635.00	1,287.33	2,588.32	3,875.65
5 Kluczynski (D)	---	1,079.50	---	1,079.50
Bubacz (R)	225.00	985.15	4,480.62	5,465.77

Footnotes

* -- No report filed.
(1) -- Special election Jan. 11, 1955 to fill vacancy left by death of Dwight L. Rogers.
(2) -- Resigned nomination.
(3) -- Write-in candidate.
(4) -- See special committees -- House.

(Lines opposite a candidate's name indicate he submitted a report, but did not receive or spend money, whichever the case may be.)

6 O'Brien (D)	$1,100.00	$ 100.00	---	$ 100.00	
Corbin (R)	422.50	940.00	---	940.00	
7 Bowler (D)	431.00	832.60	---	832.60	
Barrett (R)	---	67.00	---	67.00	
8 Gordon (D)	1,475.00	1,263.31	---	1,263.31	
Doherty (R)	3,060.00	4,285.60	---	4,285.60	
9 Yates (D)	6,430.00	736.79	$5,890.25	6,627.04	
Goodman (R)	2,410.00	4,314.10	2,398.29	6,712.39	
10 Hoffman (R)	5,181.66	4,570.46	---	4,570.46	
Kelleher (D)	2,186.00	2,412.94	---	2,412.94	
11 Sheehan (R)	5,935.00	4,719.27	1,232.52	5,951.79	
Semrow (D) *					
12 Boyle (D)	4,967.00	1,079.50	7,373.85	8,453.35	
Jonas (R)	4,221.66	4,102.71	794.56	4,897.27	
13 Church (R)	6,990.00	4,293.36	2,704.82	6,998.18	
Griffin (D)	825.00	563.00	275.00	838.00	
14 Reed (R)	2,225.00	1,186.28	1,038.72	2,225.00	
Plum (D)	---	---	---	---	
15 Mason (R)	800.00	1,297.73	150.00	1,447.73	
Mohan (D)	10.00	14.00	100.00	114.00	
16 Allen (R)	2,100.00	---	2,265.00	2,265.00	
17 Arends (R)	2,370.00	4,049.00	205.00	4,254.00	
Wright (D)	1,309.38	1,570.18	684.80	2,254.98	
18 Velde (R)	4,365.00	3,342.29	1,440.65	4,782.94	
Beeney (D)	365.00	517.33	---	517.33	
19 Chiperfield (R)	1,716.00	1,200.00	160.00	1,360.00	
Kerwin (D)	545.00	2,738.92	---	2,738.92	
20 Simpson (R)	2,570.00	2,410.14	---	2,410.14	
Barry (D)	---	510.10	693.00	1,203.10	
21 Mack (D)	4,061.00	3,969.90	2,173.97	6,143.87	
Jenison (R)	2,250.00	3,242.61	935.00	4,177.61	
22 Springer (R)	2,865.00	1,300.00	2,407.00	3,707.00	
Martin (D)	170.00	107.50	218.00	325.50	
23 Vursell (R)	3,995.00	4,039.16	2,341.41	6,380.57	
Imle (D)	4,537.50	2,734.53	2,402.97	5,137.50	
24 Price (D)	4,160.00	1,595.79	3,200.00	4,795.79	
Thomas (R)	300.00	643.00	500.00	1,143.00	
25 Gray (D)	2,530.00	4,470.47	---	4,470.47	
Bishop (R)	1,500.00	2,412.70	3,031.25	5,443.95	
INDIANA	90,633.86			98,111.64	
1 Madden (D)	2,945.00	3,446.00	---	3,446.00	
Moore (R) (4)	842.50	573.25	250.00	823.25	
2 Halleck (R)	4,550.00	2,750.00	2,241.40	4,991.40	
Berg (D)	6,386.02	3,924.01	2,462.01	6,386.02	
3 Crumpacker (R)	2,905.00	2,355.00	730.61	3,085.61	
Brademus (D)	2,457.00	392.82	2,595.44	2,988.26	
4 Adair (R)	1,355.00	2,269.61	514.02	2,783.63	
Greene (D)	1,125.00	84.50	---	84.50	
5 Beamer (R)	5,065.00	3,963.61	3,028.11	6,991.72	
Walsh (D)	2,155.00	1,172.01	162.80	1,334.81	
6 Harden (R)	4,397.41	1,357.39	3,020.27	4,377.66	
King (D)	5,867.00	2,591.06	4,288.88	6,879.94	
7 Bray (R)	10,427.96	4,392.56	7,201.00	11,593.56	
Gettinger (D)	5,475.85	4,102.52	1,786.32	5,888.84	
8 Denton (D)	5,885.00	2,752.16	1,937.29	4,689.45	
Merrill (R)	3,000.00	1,213.68	2,572.25	3,785.93	
Evans (Pro)	---	---	---	---	
9 Wilson (R)	13,393.36	2,148.66	11,665.97	13,814.63	
Ullrich (D)	2,625.00	---	---	3,562.33	
10 Harvey (R)	2,055.00	1,000.00	928.00	1,928.00	
Scholl (D)	2,942.50	2,926.49	750.00	3,676.49	
11 Brownson (R)	2,599.26	1,500.00	1,099.26	2,599.26	
Boswell (D)	2,180.00	1,168.35	1,232.00	2,400.35	
IOWA	33,730.71			45,066.81	
1 Schwengel (R)	4,530.34	3,170.61	1,263.46	4,434.07	
O'Connor (D)	2,406.77	3,242.49	1,300.00	4,542.49	
2 Talle (R)	4,827.00	3,240.00	1,600.00	4,840.00	
Austin (D)	2,429.04	472.18	1,970.00	2,442.18	
3 Gross (R)	1,135.00	---	1,295.00	1,295.00	
Laub (D)	757.25	232.70	572.05	804.75	
4 Le Compte (R)	1,000.00	2,520.01	100.00	2,620.01	
Loveless (D)	1,890.50	1,187.72	715.91	1,903.63	
5 Cunningham (R)	1,150.00	1,907.94	---	1,907.94	
McLaughlin (D)	1,609.34	1,153.18	650.00	1,803.18	
6 Dolliver (R)	3,384.46	1,256.17	2,307.89	3,564.06	
Wilcox (D)	1,940.00	904.92	1,590.00	2,494.92	
7 Jensen (R)	2,100.00	3,005.64	---	3,005.64	
Carlson (D)	671.01	1,338.77	2,326.38	3,665.15	
8 Hoeven (R)	2,380.00	2,628.51	905.88	3,534.39	
Holland (D)	1,520.00	1,059.40	1,150.00	2,209.40	
KANSAS	$41,306.95			$43,891.55	
1 Avery (R)	6,590.75	$1,373.83	$5,358.64	6,732.47	
Miller (D)	---	362.50	450.00	812.50	
2 Scrivner (R)	8,028.50	3,419.32	2,187.53	5,606.85	
George (D)	6,174.87	2,792.45	3,382.42	6,174.87	
3 George (R)	1,950.00	1,230.20	1,544.29	2,774.49	
Monypeny (D)	4,122.06	3,945.78	1,200.31	5,146.09	
4 Rees (R)	1,700.00	2,129.10	1,736.50	3,865.60	
Green (D)	3,756.15	2,345.56	1,410.69	3,756.25	
5 Hope (R)	2,875.00	1,463.94	1,495.83	2,959.77	
Bock (D)	640.00	103.90	600.00	703.90	
6 Smith (R)	2,899.62	1,690.00	1,107.01	2,797.01	
Mahoney (D)	2,570.00	1,561.75	1,000.00	2,561.75	
KENTUCKY	10,523.33			14,879.24	
1 Gregory (D)	---	---	---	---	
2 Natcher (D)	---	---	45.00	45.00	
3 Robsion (R)	5,045.00	2,912.21	1,561.70	4,473.91	
Robertson (D)	3,513.33	3,567.67	1,948.35	5,516.02	
4 Chelf (D)	---	---	---	---	
5 Spence (D)	---	1,030.00	---	1,030.00	
See (R)	128.00	80.70	435.82	516.52	
6 Watts (D)	102.00	51.00	112.00	163.00	
Milby (R)	200.00	40.00	271.00	311.00	
7 Perkins (D)	650.00	120.00	790.00	910.00	
Clark (R)	35.00	696.50	---	696.50	
8 Siler (R)	750.00	1,102.79	75.00	1,177.79	
Fannin (D)	100.00	---	---	---	
White (I)	---	14.50	25.00	39.50	
LOUISIANA	1,300.00			1,858.86	
1 Hebert (D)	1,300.00	1,648.86		1,648.86	
Reese (R)*			---		
2 Boggs (D)	---	---	---	---	
3 Willis (D)	---	---	---	---	
4 Brooks (D)	---	---	---	---	
5 Passman (D)	---	---	---	---	
6 Morrison (D)	---	---	210.00	210.00	
7 Thompson (D)	---	---	---	---	
8 Long (D)	---	---	---	---	
MAINE	6,660.00			7,154.51	
1 Hale (R)	1,500.00	732.90	---	732.90	
Oliver (D)	1,050.00	500.00	550.00	1,050.00	
2 Nelson (R)	1,600.00	1,308.19	1,330.35	2,638.54	
Delahanty (D)	510.00	546.41	---	546.41	
3 McIntire (R)	1,500.00	1,295.26	---	1,295.26	
Colbath (D)	500.00	---	891.40	891.40	
MARYLAND	106,117.55			111,009.64	
1 Miller (R)	7,385.00	1,198.50	5,448.99	6,647.49	
Turner (D)	2,082.14	2,082.14	34.82	2,116.96	
2 Devereux (R)	15,886.75	4,440.94	11,445.81	15,886.75	
Bolton (D)	650.00	4,370.38	3,313.38	7,683.76	
3 Garmatz (D) (4)	3,200.00	250.00	---	250.00	
4 Fallon (D)	6,620.00	2,952.96	3,624.07	6,577.03	
Sherwood (R)	5,732.45	2,695.47	3,173.33	5,868.80	
5 Lankford (D)	10,614.00	8,770.72	4,260.79	13,031.51	
Small (R)	20,053.21	3,807.18	17,750.85	21,558.03	
6 Hyde (R)	12,465.50	4,471.60	7,959.55	12,431.15	
Ryan (D)	6,372.50	2,128.70	2,073.00	4,201.70	
7 Friedel (D)	6,532.00	992.35	5,464.12	6,456.47	
Dukehart (R)	8,524.00	3,261.74	5,038.25	8,299.99	
MASSACHUSETTS	26,301.52			47,937.76	
1 Heselton (R)	4,404.02	2,259.21	---	2,259.21	
Dwyer (D)	3,435.00	7,391.53	---	7,391.53	
2 Boland (D)	4,800.00	2,727.76	2,531.63	5,259.39	
Bradley (R)	---	2,193.00	897.99	3,090.99	
3 Philbin (D)	---	---	---	---	
4 Donohue (D)	5,915.00	2,667.75	4,392.41	7,060.16	
Holmstrom (R)	1,415.00	1,315.00	---	1,315.00	
5 Rogers (R)	---	1,087.25	---	1,087.25	
6 Bates (R)	125.00	110.00	---	110.00	
Gillis (D) *					
7 Lane (D)	772.50	1,503.00	---	1,503.00	
8 Macdonald (D) *					
Goodwin (R) (4)	---	---	---	---	
9 Nicholson (R)	525.00	603.45	175.00	778.45	
O'Neill (D)	50.00	860.07	165.61	1,025.68	
10 Curtis (R)	---	3,034.76	4,015.12	7,049.88	
Holtz (D) (4)	---	---	---	---	

11 O'Neill (D)	---	---	---	---
Bolster (R)	---	---	$ 20.00	$ 20.00
12 McCormack (D)	---	---	---	---
13 Wigglesworth (R)	$ 200.00	$1,449.28	662.36	2,111.64
Gardner (D) *				
14 Martin (R)	660.00	2,523.64	1,358.96	3,882.60
Doolan (D)	4,000.00	3,992.98	---	3,992.98
MICHIGAN	73,702.92			83,083.34
1 Machrowicz (D)	1,375.00	1,396.00	---	1,396.00
Tenerowicz (R)	930.00	1,444.23	---	1,444.23
Sabligh (SL)	---	---	---	---
Himmel (SW)	---	---	---	---
2 Meader (R)	3,102.00	2,329.63	662.37	2,992.00
Owens (D) (4) *				
Taylor (SL)	---	---	---	---
3 Johansen (R)	5,659.50	3,728.45	1,931.05	5,659.50
Wickett (D) *				
Button (Pro)	---	---	---	---
4 Hoffman (R) (4)	1,275.00	130.26	1,771.46	1,901.72
Elferdink (D)	4,309.50	1,494.62	3,582.30	5,077.12
Riedl (SL)	---	---	---	---
5 Ford (R)	3,317.15	1,662.15	1,640.00	3,302.15
McAllister (D)	2,502.31	1,104.13	2,551.18	3,655.31
6 Hayworth (D)	2,325.00	2,425.32	400.00	2,825.32
Clardy (R)	1,632.00	1,557.93	---	1,557.93
Street (Pro)	---	---	5.00	5.00
7 Wolcott (R)	2,465.00	1,274.00	2,693.25	3,967.25
McCoy (D)	2,230.00	2,331.32	---	2,331.32
Mills (SL)	---	---	---	---
Dykehouse (Pro) *				
8 Bentley (R)	500.00	461.67	204.34	666.01
Smazel (D)	233.41	100.00	43.00	143.00
Larson (Pro)	---	---	---	---
9 Thompson (R)	1,712.83	922.69	790.14	1,712.83
Engstrom (D)	1,233.37	1,550.57	1,208.37	2,758.94
Tueling (SL)	---	---	---	---
Root (Pro) *				
10 Cederberg (R)	1,950.00	807.87	1,508.68	2,316.55
Kelly (D) *				
11 Knox (R)	3,040.00	2,573.59	700.00	3,273.59
Beaton (D) *				
12 Bennett (R)	3,350.00	1,867.83	1,266.93	3,134.76
Hook (D)	2,275.00	2,129.46	---	2,129.46
13 Diggs (D)	3,605.00	1,262.90	2,302.46	3,565.36
Knight (R)	3,885.00	3,816.90	800.00	4,616.90
Kurtz (Pro)	---	---	---	---
Goonis (SL)	---	---	---	---
14 Rabaut (D)	2,820.00	2,815.13	---	2,815.13
Moynihan (R)	3,265.00	1,000.00	2,869.10	3,869.10
Theodorov (SL)	---	---	---	---
Ottmer (Pro)	---	---	---	---
15 Dingell (D)	3,740.00	1,901.78	1,839.27	3,741.05
Pillon (R) *				
Koss (SL)	---	---	---	---
16 Lesinski (D)	1,430.85	866.86	1,463.42	2,330.28
Grendel (R)	---	---	---	---
Thomas (SL)	---	---	---	---
Johnson (Pro)	---	---	---	---
17 Griffiths (D) (4)	---	11.65	---	11.65
Oakman (R)	2,600.00	2,600.00	---	2,600.00
Kimmel (SL)	---	---	---	---
Carpenter (Pro)	---	---	---	---
18 Dondero (R)	3,215.00	1,444.10	2,050.21	3,494.31
Sutton (D) (4)	3,725.00	3,789.57	---	3,789.57
Troha (SL)	---	---	---	---
MINNESOTA	32,889.45			43,222.98
1 Andresen (R)	1,324.26	914.07	900.00	1,814.07
Olson (D-FL) *				
2 O'Hara (R)	1,671.00	746.19	1,190.60	1,936.79
Sieber (D-FL)	1,080.00	---	1,260.20	1,260.20
3 Wier (D-FL)	5,713.00	5,045.68	---	5,045.68
Willow (R)	1,959.69	1,959.69	---	1,959.69
4 McCarthy (D-FL)	3,710.00	2,658.15	1,060.59	3,718.74
Hansen (R)	50.00	---	151.50	151.50
5 Judd (R)	50.00	---	636.08	636.08
Thompson (D-FL)	235.00	472.80	---	472.80
6 Marshall (D-FL)	6,526.00	1,098.80	3,995.55	5,094.35
Jerde (R)	2,050.00	2,020.00	1,405.13	3,425.13
7 Andersen (R)	2,030.00	1,219.69	2,936.59	4,156.28
Hunt (D-FL)	210.00	785.88	---	785.88
8 Blatnik (D-FL)	330.00	936.33	139.85	1,076.18
Orchard (R)	---	---	2,486.00	2,486.00
9 Knutson (D)	$ 3,870.50	$ 3,664.99	$3,066.50	$6,731.49
Hagen (R)	2,080.00	1,724.12	748.00	2,472.12
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy (D)	---	---	---	---
2 Whitten (D)	---	---	---	---
3 Smith (D)	---	---	---	---
4 Williams (D)	---	---	---	---
5 Winstead (D)	---	---	---	---
6 Colmer (D)	---	---	---	---
MISSOURI	53,164.94			54,385.90
1 Karsten (D)	2,500.00	---	---	2,500.00
Bangert (R)	2,622.00	1,765.61	956.45	2,722.06
2 Curtis (R)	3,821.36	---	---	3,161.17
Buder (D)	2,235.00	1,868.98	2,072.27	3,941.25
Preisler (N Par)	2,112.00	1,461.94	764.40	2,226.34
3 Sullivan (D)	1,760.00	1,030.00	1,292.45	2,322.45
Curran (R)	2,341.50	584.52	2,409.80	2,994.32
4 Christopher (D)	2,500.00	1,917.72	1,628.50	3,546.22
Hillelson (R)	2,845.00	2,790.28	224.79	3,015.07
5 Bolling (D)	4,365.00	276.80	1,900.00	2,176.80
Chaney (R)	2,591.83	1,547.31	1,044.52	2,591.83
6 Hull (D)	---	---	473.98	473.98
Cole (R)	5,940.00	2,604.00	---	2,604.00
7 Short (R)	4,825.00	1,790.00	3,035.50	4,825.50
Lowry (D)	1,186.25	---	---	1,705.00
8 Carnahan (D)	3,530.00	1,474.00	1,725.99	3,199.99
Steelman (R)	1,090.00	692.23	687.22	1,379.45
9 Cannon (D)	---	---	600.00	600.00
Carpenter (R)	510.00	116.28	200.00	316.28
10 Jones (D)	925.00	717.36	441.00	1,158.36
Whaley (R) *				
11 Moulder (D)	3,205.00	2,316.71	2,198.01	4,514.72
Davis (R)	2,260.00	2,411.11	---	2,411.11
MONTANA	7,664.00			8,306.89
1 Metcalf (D)	6,039.00	3,439.35	3,242.54	6,681.89
Page (R) (4)	---	---	---	---
2 Fjare (R)	1,625.00	1,500.00	125.00	1,625.00
Anderson (D) (4)	---	---	---	---
NEBRASKA	33,770.36			43,361.62
1 Weaver (R)	6,220.00	4,921.22	5,459.95	10,381.17
Morrison (D)	5,361.92	---	---	5,913.23
2 Chase (R) (4)	10,290.00	4,732.12	7,557.88	12,290.00
Hart (D)	4,252.00	3,619.75	2,211.00	5,830.75
3 Harrison (R)	2,175.00	585.96	1,586.53	2,172.49
Luther (D)	435.00	1,396.59	1,034.38	2,430.97
4 Miller (R)	4,881.44	---	---	3,844.84
Laird (D)	155.00	483.94	14.23	498.17
NEVADA	10,075.00			8,654.72
AL Young (R)	5,525.00	2,333.62	3,203.10	5,536.72
Baring (D)	4,550.00	1,268.00	1,850.00	3,118.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,857.38			14,500.60
1 Merrow (R)	3,904.00	2,580.40	5,113.42	7,693.82
McIntyre (D)	---	653.40	3,200.00	3,853.40
2 Bass (R)	1,985.38	1,348.09	637.29	1,985.38
Brown (D)	968.00	718.00	250.00	968.00
NEW JERSEY	84,055.60			92,152.56
1 Wolverton (R)	5,900.00	4,930.83	---	4,930.83
Crawford (D)	600.00	726.47	75.00	801.47
Lerin (SL) *				
2 Hand (R)	3,635.00	1,287.39	2,326.78	3,614.17
Burdick (D)	815.00	810.45	918.75	1,729.20
Karp (SL) *				
3 Auchincloss (R)	3,365.00	3,341.46	---	3,341.46
Sullivan (D)	1,085.00	1,077.95	5,000.00	6,077.95
4 Thompson (D)	3,780.00	3,425.08	250.00	3,675.08
Freeman (R)	3,100.00	2,491.05	4,013.00	6,504.05
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	2,766.60	---	---	2,750.81
Martin (D)	388.00	411.66	---	411.66
6 Williams (D)	4,985.00	2,833.44	2,151.56	4,985.00
Shepard (R)	4,597.45	614.22	3,983.23	4,597.45
7 Widnall (R)	1,797.55	1,797.55	---	1,797.55
Demarest (D)	5,076.00	---	---	3,171.55

8 Canfield (R)	$6,115.00	$2,732.00	$3,383.00	$6,115.00
Joelson (D)	3,315.00	3,216.98	425.00	3,641.98
Santhouse (SL)	---	---	---	---
9 Osmers (R)	1,855.00	---	---	1,850.82
O'Connell (D)	750.00	541.78	200.00	741.78
10 Rodino (D)	4,855.00	---	---	4,665.00
McGlynn (R)	4,282.50	---	3,982.50	3,982.50
11 Addonizio (D)	4,760.00	892.05	3,867.95	4,760.00
Insabella (R)	3,020.00	2,416.00	604.00	3,020.00
Smullen (I) *				
12 Kean (R)	5,380.00	1,866.40	3,513.60	5,380.00
Fox (D)	5,590.00	3,121.21	2,468.79	5,590.00
Vigoda (P) *				
13 Sieminski (D)	752.50	752.50	25.00	777.50
Roth (R)	250.00	---	250.00	250.00
McGovern (I)	---	---	---	---
O'Callaghan (I)	175.00	452.30	1,432.45	1,884.75
14 Tumulty (D)	815.00	815.00	25.00	840.00
Dellay (R)	250.00	---	250.00	250.00
Cahill (I-D)	---	---	---	---
McGovern (I)	---	15.00	---	15.00
Coviello (I) *				
Gumino (I) *				
Veraseo (I) *				
NEW MEXICO	3,453.59			8,869.24
AL Fernandez (D)	500.00	1,048.56	1,550.00	2,598.56
AL Dempsey (D)	500.00	520.00	1,124.90	1,644.90
Childers (R)	1,027.98	1,146.26	1,250.00	2,396.26
Cobean (R)	1,425.61	981.89	1,247.63	2,229.52
NEW YORK	165,454.79			221,569.11
1 Wainwright (R)	1,000.00	1,339.81	1,630.82	2,970.63
Greenwood (D-Lib)	50.00	1,378.85	---	1,378.85
Hess (ALP)	---	---	---	---
2 Derounian (R)	710.00	332.50	386.60	719.10
Brennan (D)	2,155.00	2,027.50	127.50	2,155.00
Doliner (ALP)	---	---	---	---
3 Becker (R)	905.16	905.16	265.00	1,170.16
Cogley (D)	2,910.00	---	---	2,910.00
4 Latham (R)	5,191.00	100.00	4,733.37	4,833.37
Dent (D)	3,077.00	729.11	2,347.89	3,077.00
5 Bosch (R)	1,668.00	1,052.82	3,016.49	4,069.31
Kerwick (D) *				
Brown (Lib)	200.00	---	312.35	312.35
Long (ALP)	---	---	---	---
6 Holtzman (D)	2,021.77	1,795.30	3,147.47	4,942.77
Halpern (R)	12,576.00	3,224.22	30,429.25	33,653.47
7 Delaney (D)	1,524.75	1,430.17	94.58	1,524.75
Stockinger (R)	1,425.00	1,530.00	---	1,530.00
8 Anfuso (D-Lib)	5,590.00	2,100.00	3,489.15	5,589.15
Renne (R) *				
9 Keogh (D)	10,372.00	3,006.98	4,156.84	7,163.82
Keller (R)	---	---	---	---
Albert (ALP)	---	---	---	---
10 Kelly (D) (4)	---	---	---	---
Sher (R)	495.00	---	---	2,005.00
Leeds (ALP)	---	---	---	---
11 Celler (D)	6,235.56	731.37	2,417.04	3,148.41
Dorfman (R)	---	---	---	---
12 Dorn (R)	8,316.06	3,705.53	4,620.42	8,325.95
O'Toole (D)	1,825.00	---	---	---
13 Multer (D-Lib)	---	---	---	---
Moriber (R)	---	184.89	350.00	534.89
Rudes (ALP)	---	---	---	---
14 Rooney (D) *				
Manti (R) *				
Katz (ALP)	---	---	---	---
15 Ray (R)	2,000.00	1,496.88	1,932.19	3,429.07
Fitzpatrick (D-Lib)	5,871.65	3,148.57	2,723.08	5,871.65
Militean (ALP)	---	---	---	---
16 Powell (D)	948.00	---	---	993.56
Burton (R)	310.43	---	---	310.43
Taylor (Lib)	20.00	20.00	---	20.00
17 Coudert (R)	5,105.00	2,761.51	2,331.67	5,093.18
Akers (D-Lib)	1,300.00	---	---	1,757.12
18 Donovan (D-R)	2,730.76	69.00	2,297.64	2,366.64
Wedl (ALP)	---	---	---	---
Basel (Lib) *				
19 Klein (D)	4,265.00	1,862.62	---	1,862.62
Del Rosso (R)	3,256.00	1,708.23	1,523.07	3,231.30
20 Davidson (D-Lib.)	7,010.00	3,220.35	3,564.21	6,784.56
Schnur (R)	65.00	159.00	---	159.00
Goldin (ALP)	---	---	---	---
21 Zelenko (D) (4)	---	---	---	$1,724.76
Cramer (R)	$5,590.00	$4,126.34	$2,422.74	6,549.08
22 Fine (D)	1,507.00	---	---	1,507.00
Rose (R) *				
Schifrin (Lib)	---	---	---	---
Friedlander (ALP)	---	---	---	---
23 Dollinger (D)	1,400.00	---	---	1,475.00
Myer (R)	110.00	238.60	---	238.60
Benedick (Lib) *				
24 Buckley (D)	---	---	---	---
Scanlan (R)	---	386.40	---	386.40
Rosenblatt (Lib)	---	---	---	---
Flynn (I) (4)	---	---	---	---
25 Fino (R)	3,205.00	4,405.70	6,866.70	11,272.40
Milano (D)	6,140.10	4,649.48	2,516.40	7,165.88
Doerfler (Lib)	---	---	---	---
26 Gamble (R)	775.00	500.00	275.00	775.00
Crews (D-Lib)	3,294.90	2,562.61	732.29	3,294.90
27 Gwinn (R)	8,994.00	7,632.86	1,361.10	8,993.96
Harold (D) (4)	---	300.00	255.00	555.00
28 St. George (R)	650.00	---	---	1,458.81
Reilly (D)	500.00	---	---	693.90
Gold (Lib) *				
29 Wharton (R)	500.00	1,750.00	97.00	1,847.00
Byron (D)	---	---	---	---
Chapman (Lib)	---	---	---	---
30 O'Brien (D)	600.00	1,000.00	100.00	1,100.00
Smith (R)	---	300.00	---	300.00
31 Taylor (R)	500.00	1,800.00	---	1,800.00
MacLaren (D-Lib)	---	---	---	---
32 Kearney (R)	1,550.00	300.00	1,250.00	1,550.00
Prince (D-Lib)	---	---	---	2,223.22
33 Kilburn (R)	600.00	1,150.00	---	1,150.00
Blake (D)	95.00	111.50	210.00	321.50
Delo (Lib)	---	---	---	---
34 Williams (R)	500.00	2,067.20	400.00	2,467.20
Olin (D)	1,310.00	---	---	2,269.20
Butler (ALP)	---	50.00	245.00	295.00
35 Riehlman (R)	500.00	300.00	950.00	1,250.00
O'Connor (D)	---	---	---	---
36 Taber (R)	1,550.00	3,381.36	---	3,381.36
Carey (D)	1,435.22	---	---	1,435.22
37 Cole (R)	700.00	---	---	955.00
Bloomer (D-Lib)	70.00	200.00	183.00	383.00
38 Keating (R)	985.00	960.00	47.03	1,007.03
Brodsky (D-Lib)	1,082.50	790.17	264.07	1,054.24
39 Ostertag (R)	600.00	866.97	78.00	944.97
Cooke (D-Lib)	833.75	1,074.58	---	1,074.58
40 Miller (R)	825.00	125.00	729.00	854.00
Lucca (D)	1,415.00	3,269.64	675.00	3,944.64
Longo (Lib)	195.18	960.50	25.00	985.50
Curtis (ALP)	---	80.48	30.08	110.56
41 Radwan (R)	1,620.00	634.24	1,701.24	2,335.48
Wojtkowiak (D-Lib)	1,105.00	---	---	1,246.61
42 Pillion (R) (4)	3,200.00	---	---	4,820.14
Zablotny (D-Lib)	4,740.00	5,367.47	240.00	5,607.47
43 Reed (R) (4)	4,125.00	---	---	4,125.00
Crowley (D) (4)	523.00	411.09	336.00	747.09
Cooper (Lib) *				
NORTH CAROLINA	25,099.95			33,561.36
1 Bonner (D)	---	100.00	300.00	400.00
Love (R)	551.00	---	541.42	541.42
2 Fountain (D)	---	---	---	---
3 Barden (D)	125.00	547.50	250.00	797.50
Odom (R) *				
4 Cooley (D)	---	---	---	---
5 Chatham (D)	---	---	---	980.40
New (R)	1,641.00	988.55	800.74	1,789.29
6 Durham (D)	---	200.00	125.00	325.00
Hayworth (R)	125.00	125.00	50.00	175.00
7 Carlyle (D)	---	---	---	---
West (R)	320.00	274.70	314.98	589.68
8 Deane (D)	325.00	---	---	385.00
Gavin (R)	110.00	---	200.00	200.00
9 Alexander (D)	3,145.00	3,113.14	1,090.00	4,203.14
Stevens (R)	7,893.00	2,627.00	5,377.79	8,004.79
10 Jonas (R)	8,763.00	3,821.37	4,811.31	8,632.68
Sedberry (D)	1,700.00	3,164.15	639.00	3,803.15
11 Jones (D)	---	700.00	510.00	1,210.00
Ramsey (R) *				
12 Shuford (D)	---	600.00	50.00	650.00
Cunningham (R)	401.95	515.06	359.25	874.31

NORTH DAKOTA	$ 1,534.00			$ 2,194.51	
AL Burdick (R)	---	---	---	---	
AL Krueger (R)	750.00	$ 482.41	$ 786.10	1,268.51	
Vendsel (D)	164.00	205.00	100.00	306.00	
Lanier (D)	620.00	---	---	620.00	
OHIO	99,902.62			117,779.29	
1 Scherer (R)	8,026.00	2,923.76	4,756.93	7,680.69	
Hobart (D) (4)	---	---	---	---	
2 Hess (R)	10,950.00	4,388.51	6,544.40	10,932.91	
Wagner (D)	945.00	945.00	---	945.00	
3 Schenck (R)	1,500.00	1,500.00	---	1,500.00	
Talbot (D)	1,000.00	2,500.00	---	2,500.00	
4 McCulloch (R)	4,132.50	1,107.64	2,332.16	3,439.80	
Blankenship (D)	411.50	1,623.28	200.00	1,823.28	
5 Clevenger (R)	1,800.00	1,162.83	700.00	1,862.83	
Feigert (D)	263.10	1,745.79	1,965.75	3,711.54	
6 Polk (D)	5,798.84	3,079.23	3,325.65	6,404.88	
Blackburn (R)	9,342.11	9,342.11	---	9,342.11	
7 Brown (R)	2,000.00	915.00	818.71	1,733.71	
Wren (D)	1,693.82	758.09	935.73	1,693.82	
8 Betts (R)	4,010.00	1,508.36	2,501.64	4,010.00	
Dowd (D)	2,432.90	176.30	731.63	907.93	
9 Ashley (D)	9,468.25	3,269.77	7,562.90	10,832.67	
Reynolds (R) (4)	---	---	---	---	
Reams (I) (4)	---	1,873.53	500.00	2,373.53	
10 Jenkins (R) (4)	650.99	650.99	---	650.99	
Morris (D) (4)	---	901.01	50.00	951.01	
11 Oliver Bolton (R)	200.00	116.91	---	116.91	
Kaley (D) *					
12 Vorys (R) (4)	1,070.00	1,070.00	---	1,070.00	
Myers (D)	1,140.00	1,649.25	305.92	1,955.17	
13 Baumhart (R)	1,600.00	---	1,600.00	1,600.00	
Steinemann (D)	635.00	102.69	765.00	867.69	
14 Ayres (R)	2,000.00	2,000.00	---	2,000.00	
Smith (D)	1,820.00	1,820.00	1,970.00	3,790.00	
15 Henderson (R)	564.32	213.85	589.15	803.00	
Underwood (D)	---	20.50	250.00	270.50	
16 Bow (R)	1,500.00	903.70	596.30	1,500.00	
Nichols (D)	2,782.75	2,000 00	782.75	2,782.75	
17 McGregor (R)	1,675.00	1,984.84	950.70	2,935.54	
Levering (D)	270.00	774.80	672.62	1,447.42	
18 Hays (D)	4,629.67	3,685.26	1,611.36	5,296.62	
Hunston (R) (4)	644.33	203.60	440.73	644.33	
19 Kirwan (D)	1,095.00	2,515.81	---	2,515.81	
Edwards (R)	2,000.00	339.10	1,660.90	2,000.00	
20 Feighan (D)	1,040.00	1,040.00	---	1,040.00	
Ferguson (R)	2,500.00	1,284.00	1,051.00	2,335.00	
21 Vanik (D) (4)	792.36	---	---	948.36	
Young (R)	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	
22 F.P. Bolton (R) (4)	---	666.61	383.21	1,049.82	
Paterson (D) *					
23 Minshall (R) (4)	900.00	600.00	300.00	900:00	
Pyke (D)	3,619.18	---	---	3,613.67	
OKLAHOMA	11,940.20			17,173.55	
1 Belcher (R)	5,064.70	2,823.55	3,636.29	6,459.84	
Crowley (D)	1,630.50	2,808.00	824.00	3,632.00	
2 Edmondson (D)	3,150.00	216.70	2,975.00	3,191.70	
Butler (R)	110.00	847.00	600.00	1,447.00	
3 Albert (D)	---	20.00	348.00	368.00	
Butler (R)	1,150.00	9.00	45.50	54.50	
4 Steed (D)	---	---	---	---	
5 Jarman (D)	805.00	224.03	625.00	849.03	
Young (R)	---	743.66	---	743.66	
6 Wickersham (D)	---	---	---	---	
Russell (R)	30.00	147.82	280.00	427.82	
OREGON	19,137.93			19,429.46	
1 Norblad (R)	2,055.00	---	---	1,243.77	
Mitchell (D)	1,425.00	664.82	760.18	1,425.00	
2 Coon (R)	8,357.70	---	---	8,123.72	
Ullman (D) (4)	---	---	---	---	
3 Green (D)	712.73	---	712.73	712.73	
McCall (R) (4)	---	---	---	---	
4 Ellsworth (R)	4,826.00	1,207.80	3,596.85	4,804.65	
Porter (D)	1,761.50	2,456.18	663.41	3,119.59	
PENNSYLVANIA	162,216.94			192,835.04	
1 Barrett (D)	2,895.00	1,419.34	1,950.00	3,369.34	
Graham (R)	3,150.00	3,167.54	500.00	3,667.54	
2 Granahan (D)	$ 2,840.00	---	---	$ 2,749.33	
Ciardi (R)	3,429.52	---	---	3,436.02	
3 Byrne (D)	850.00	---	---	3,066.10	
Sporkin (R)	4,154.52	---	---	5,271.92	
4 Chudoff (D)	3,057.94	$2,000.53	$ 914.55	2,915.08	
Carter (R)	9,082.00	3,672.62	11,450.90	15,123.52	
Chester (I)	75.00	78.34	20.00	98.34	
5 Green (D)	4,900.00	---	---	3,564.86	
McCusker (R)	7,280.20	1,969.86	7,260.20	9,230.06	
6 Scott (R)	11,354.00	4,943.20	5,264.61	10,207.81	
Hemphill (D)	2,755.00	---	---	2,587.82	
7 James (R)	---	100.00	50.00	150.00	
Cappiello (D)	550.00	---	---	659.44	
8 King (R)	---	905.16	1,212.33	2,117.49	
Fullam (D)	2,630.00	2,932.75	361.75	3,294.50	
9 Dague (R)	2,525.00	1,578.00	947.00	2,525.00	
Wilson (D)	90.00	303.00	600.00	903.00	
10 Carrigg (R)	2,600.00	2,488.15	800.00	3,288.15	
Jones (D)	900.00	538.93	---	538.93	
11 Flood (D)	4,199.00	3,470.61	624.54	4,095.15	
Bonin (R)	4,050.00	---	---	4,069.59	
12 Fenton (R)	2,500.00	2,710.43	---	2,710.43	
Lotz (D)	300.00	1,500.00	---	1,500.00	
13 McConnell (R)	---	---	---	---	
Mansfield (D)	462.00	192.52	700.77	893.29	
14 Rhodes (D)	425.00	806.05	278.95	1,085.00	
Spang (R)	4,603.65	1,813.10	2,780.55	4,593.65	
15 Walter (D)	2,500.00	3,333.30	564.00	3,897.30	
Mikels (R)	2,500.00	---	---	2,633.62	
16 Mumma (R)	---	3,362.26	---	3,362.26	
Swank (D)	40.00	---	70.00	70.00	
17 Bush (R)	---	4,900.00	---	4,900.00	
Longe (D)	1,193.60	---	---	1,193.60	
18 Simpson (R)	8,675.00	3,538.40	3,497.49	7,035.89	
Meyers (D)	200.00	---	---	726.27	
19 Quigley (D)	2,931.00	3,363.06	250.00	3,613.06	
Stauffer (R)	2,822.71	3,305.22	118.00	3,423.22	
20 Van Zandt (R)	---	65.10	416.33	481.43	
Stewart (D) (4)	---	---	---	---	
21 Kelley (D)	5,243.73	2,798.78	2,444.95	5,243.73	
Morrison (R)	4,405.00	3,576.34	2,464.36	6,040.70	
22 Saylor (R)	5,000.00	3,778.50	1,221.50	5,000.00	
Glass (D)	2,071.92	1,145.01	2,000.00	3,145.01	
23 Gavin (R)	4,100.00	2,352.44	1,223.98	3,576.42	
Barr (D) (4)	3,911.65	1,485.21	2,426.44	3,911.65	
24 Kearns (R)	4,660.00	1,371.81	1,531.00	2,902.81	
Rogers (D)	---	245.06	20.53	265.59	
25 Clark (D)	2,198.00	---	---	2,921.28	
Graham (R)	4,200.00	3,505.45	1,405.18	4,910.63	
26 Morgan (D)	1,000.00	3,007.00	150.00	3,157.00	
Stupar (R)	2,500.00	768.00	1,200.00	1,968.00	
27 Fulton (R)	5,885.00	727.82	5,145.41	5,873.23	
Chamberlin (D)	1,042.50	8.50	1,033.00	1,041.50	
28 Eberharter (D)	2,704.00	1,380.77	1,369.43	2,750.20	
Read (R)	2,000.00	---	---	1,360.00	
29 Corbett (R)	5,850.00	2,686.86	3,059.87	5,746.73	
Foley (D)	---	475.10	841.40	1,316.50	
30 Buchanan (D)	1,875.00	911.40	173.00	1,084.40	
Smith (R)	1,550.00	596.65	975.00	1,571.65	
RHODE ISLAND	10,844.55			14,810.08	
1 Forand (D)	1,610.00	99.04	2,176.60	2,275.64	
Carrellas (R)	1,316.55	1,627.27	750.00	2,377.27	
2 Fogarty (D)	3,750.00	2,095.95	2,417.55	4,513.50	
Watts (R)	4,168.00	4,793.91	849.76	5,643.67	
SOUTH CAROLINA	110.00			2,622.83	
1 Rivers (D)	---	---	---	---	
Messervey (R)	25.00	---	---	25.00	
2 Riley (D)	---	---	---	---	
Leevy (R)	---	---	771.12	771.12	
3 Dorn (D)	---	---	---	---	
Smith (R)	85.00	---	300.00	300.00	
4 Ashmore (D)	---	---	---	---	
Bellotts (R)	---	---	---	276.71	
5 Richards (D)	---	---	---	---	
6 McMillan (D)	---	---	---	1,250.00	
Johnson (R) *					
SOUTH DAKOTA	6,886.00			5,751.15	
1 Lovre (R)	1,000.00	---	975.50	975.50	
Dunn (D)	2,015.00	963.57	1,362.50	2,326.07	
2 Berry (R)	3,630.00	283.34	1,557.47	1,840.81	
Satterlee (D)	241.00	---	---	608.77	

TENNESSEE	$16,620.01			$27,543.04
1 Reece (R)	500.00	$ 687.50	---	687.50
Bright (D)	25.00	231.80	---	231.80
2 Baker (R)	3,020.00	2,494.19	$1,522.25	4,016.44
Bozeman (D)	2,747.01	2,817.94	4,693.91	7,511.85
3 Frazier (D)	3,332.00	2,243.63	3,043.63	5,287.26
Spence (R)	5,969.00	2,472.93	5,129.58	7,602.51
4 Evins (D)	---	---	---	---
5 Priest (D)	---	---	---	---
Donihi (R)	302.00	302.00	883.69	1,185.69
6 Bass (D)	---	---	---	---
Long (R) (4) *				
7 Murray (D)	---	---	---	---
8 Cooper (D)	---	---	---	---
9 Davis (D)	---	---	---	---
Danielson (R)	725.00	813.25	206.74	1,019.99
TEXAS	18,153.83			23,880.41
1 Patman (D)	---	---	---	---
2 Brooks (D)	735.00	---	---	929.91
3 Gentry (D)	---	---	---	---
4 Rayburn (D)	---	---	---	---
5 Alger (R)	---	---	---	---
Savage (D)	1,575.00	2,026.76	333.05	2,359.81
6 Teague (D)	---	---	---	---
7 Dowdy (D)	---	---	---	---
8 Thomas (D)	2,425.00	946.71	3,400.00	4,346.71
Johnson (D) (3)	---	---	73.50	73.50
Butler (R)	10,751.58	4,959.81	5,812.77	10,772.58
9 Thompson (D)	---	---	---	---
10 Thornberry (D)	---	---	---	---
11 Poage (D)	---	---	---	---
12 Wright (D)	---	---	---	---
Christopher (R) (2)				
13 Ikard (D)	---	---	---	---
14 Bell (D)	---	---	---	---
DeWitt (R)*				
15 Kilgore (D)	---	---	---	---
16 Rutherford (D)	---	---	---	---
17 Burleson (D)	---	---	---	---
18 Rogers (D)	---	---	1,500.00	1,500.00
La Master (R)	2,561.00	1,136.22	1,134.28	2,270.50
19 Mahon (D)	---	---	---	---
20 Kilday (D)	---	---	---	---
21 Fisher (D)	---	---	---	---
AL Dies (D)	---	---	---	---
Nolan (R)	106.25	578.70	1,048.70	1,627.40
UTAH	6,986.50			6,918.16
1 Dixon (R)	1,327.50	1,171.44	346.04	1,517.48
Granger (D)	1,997.00	1,020.19	813.50	1,833.69
Stringfellow (R) (2)	1,930.00	1,565.55	364.45	1,930.00
2 Dawson (R)	1,472.00	---	---	1,534.50
Bosone (D)	260.00	---	102.49	102.49
VERMONT	1,690.50			1,732.35
AL Prouty (R)	500.00	240.00	295.68	535.68
Boylan (D)	1,190.50	850.42	346.25	1,196.67
VIRGINIA	48,056.45			57,175.86
1 Robeson (D)	---	---	---	---
2 Hardy (D)	1,025.00	414.75	515.00	929.75
Credle (R)	2,453.15	2,014.89	25.00	2,039.89
3 Gary (D)	2,323.00	1,984.09	---	1,984.09
Clarke (R)	4,314.50	2,399.89	1,914.61	4,314.50
4 Abbitt (D)	---	---	---	---
5 Tuck (D)	---	---	---	---
6 Poff (R)	9,292.00	2,485.51	6,753.31	9,238.82
Robertson (D)	3,563.00	3,562.50	---	3,562.50
Brayman (SD)	1.00	1.00	21.80	22.80
7 Harrison (D)	---	60.60	297.68	358.28
Ruddick (R)	3,239.40	2,073.40	1,107.00	3,180.40
8 Smith (D)	500.00	548.33	---	548.33
Lenhart (I-R)	1,997.40	1,662.21	350.62	2,012.83
9 Jennings (D)	$ 420.00	---	---	$ 1,580.54
Wampler (R)	8,205.00	$2,128.70	$6,252.83	8,381.53
Sullivan (I)	12.00	---	12.00	12.00
10 Broyhill (R)	5,618.00	2,186.00	9,899.47	12,085.47
Webb (D)	5,093.00	2,080.75	4,688.44	6,769.19
Phillips (I)	---	---	154.94	154.94
WASHINGTON	113,859.29			125,406.18
1 Pelly (R)	5,300.00	4,981.65	10,141.98	15,123.63
Mitchell (D)	15,687.08	4,955.63	11,324.95	16,280.58
2 Westland (R)	3,735.00	4,550.00	3,531.00	8,081.00
Henson (D)	6,682.00	4,468.57	2,115.95	6,584.52
3 Mack (R)	2,328.41	29.00	2,424.41	2,453.41
Tisdale (D)	470.00	470.00	500.00	970.00
4 Holmes (R)	1,500.00	---	1,503.11	1,503.11
Yoder (D)	8,985.47	4,587.16	5,073.53	9,660.69
5 Horan (R)	8,455.00	4,228.69	5,323.94	9,552.63
Garton (D)	7,563.00	1,520.00	10,173.33	11,693.33
6 Tollefson (R)	9,820.00	7,086.76	1,733.24	8,820.00
McCutcheon (D)	3,763.00	4,562.41	---	4,562.41
AL Magnuson (D)	13,386.33	4,532.94	7,726.46	12,259.40
Canwell (R)	25,759.50	14,925.97	2,511.00	17,436.97
Killman (SL)	424.50	424.50	---	424.50
WEST VIRGINIA	26,653.50			44,686.64
1 Mollohan (D) (4)	1,615.00	---	---	2,005.00
Moore (R)	5,500.00	5,516.37	5,111.37	10,627.74
2 Staggers (D) (4)	3,518.00	2,367.18	1,500.00	3,867.18
Morgan (R) (4)	4,065.00	3,725.93	2,272.21	5,998.14
3 Bailey (D) (4)	1,700.00	2,835.13	1,079.00	3,914.13
Lightburn (R)	384.50	534.71	782.87	1,317.58
4 Burnside (D) (4)	700.00	---	---	3,771.50
Neal (R)	5,952.00	---	---	6,039.53
5 Kee (D)	435.00	195.00	1,350.00	1,545.00
Blue (R)	980.00	147.75	1,099.94	1,247.69
6 Byrd (D)	---	1,450.00	---	1,450.00
Withrow (R)	1,840.00	170.00	2,733.15	2,903.15
WISCONSIN	13,852.63			18,412.52
1 Smith (R)	780.00	10.00	281.06	291.06
Krenzke (D)	49.50	672.40	800.00	1,472.40
2 Davis (R)	860.00	175.25	261.25	436.50
Nelson (D) (4)	1,736.50	---	---	1,705.00
3 Withrow (R)	54.50	---	450.00	450.00
Seep (D)	567.50	---	589.50	589.50
4 Zablocki (D)	145.00	312.43	746.75	1,059.18
Schafer (R)	230.00	---	---	757.00
5 Reuss (D)	2,192.00	---	---	2,490.99
Kersten (R)	685.00	170.00	470.00	640.00
6 Van Pelt (R)	500.00	71.94	851.00	922.94
Johnson (D) (4)	219.50	---	219.50	219.50
7 Laird (R)	1,310.00	111.10	1,488.28	1,599.38
Anderson (D)	762.13	315.00	1,504.70	1,819.70
8 Byrnes (R)	1,007.00	366.00	348.70	714.70
Reinke (D)	1,348.50	---	---	1,346.00
9 Johnson (D)	905.50	---	1,273.32	1,273.32
Owen (R)	---	125.35	---	125.35
10 O'Konski (R)	500.00	---	500.00	500.00
Kennedy (D) *				
WYOMING	12,219.80			10,723.22
AL Thomson (R)	7,802.00	1,606.47	3,417.52	5,023.99
Tully (D)	4,417.80	3,731.25	1,967.98	5,699.23
	Delegates to Congress			
ALASKA	5,429.00			5,817.97
Bartlett (D)	3,989.00	271.68	4,067.85	4,339.53
Dimock (R)	1,440.00	505.70	972.74	1,478.44
HAWAII	4,308.85			10,476.82
Farrington (R)	---	3,769.65	1,490.88	5,260.53
Burns (D)	4,308.85	2,882.29	2,334.00	5,216.29

Puerto Rico: elects its Resident Commissioner to four-year term; the next election for this office will be held in 1956.

Special House Committees

Forty-seven independent committees supporting Congressional candidates filed reports with the Clerk of the House in connection with the 1954 Congressional campaign. Many other committees operated in behalf of candidates, but only those receiving or spending money in two or more states were required to report. The 47 committees reported total spending of $279,834.00. Amounts they received and spent, and their contributions of $1,000 or more:

CALIFORNIA

Citizens' Committee to Re-elect Congressman Clyde Doyle (D), 23rd District.
Received $1,250 Spent $1,250

Citizens' Committee for the Election of Bruce Shangle (D), 29th District.
Received $10,298 Spent $10,428.50
W.A. Leeper $1,000
Angelo Micalizio 2,500
Bruce Shangle 2,000

IDAHO

Political Campaign Committee for Gracie Pfost (D), first District.
Received $2,914.14 Spent $2,538.38
Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee 1,500
CIO Political Action Committee 1,000

Committee for Erwin Schwiebert (R), first District.
Received $1,395 Spent $1,168.82

INDIANA

(Robert H.) Moore (R) for Congress, first District.
Received $8,315 Spent $7,991.80
Indiana Republican State Central Committee 8,315

MARYLAND

(Edward A.) Garmatz (D) for Congress Campaign, third District.
Received $5,061.78 Spent $5,061.78

MASSACHUSETTS

(Angier L.) Goodwin (R) for Congress Committee, eighth District.
Received $11,344.50 Spent $10,838.95
Republican State Finance Committee 6,494

(Jackson J.) Holtz (D) for Congress Committee, 10th District.
Received $23,005 Spent $21,412.85
Samuel Gompers Centennial Fund 1,000

MICHIGAN

(J. Henry) Owens (D) for Congress Committee, second District.
Received $2,832.36 Spent $2,946.81

Fourth District Congressional Committee for Clare E. Hoffman (R).
Received $1,285 Spent $1,690.72

Martha W. Griffiths (D) for Congress Committee, 17th District.
Received $3,576.62 Spent $3,559.01

(Paul) Sutton (D) for Congress Committee, 18th District.
Received $3,725 Spent $3,789.57
AFL Labor's League for Political Education, Lansing 1,000
CIO Political Action Committee, Washington, D.C. 1,000

MONTANA

(Winfield E.) Page (R) for Congress Club, first District.
Received $6,779.50 Spent $7,613.78
Republican Budget and Finance Committee 1,000
National Republican Congressional Committee 1,000

Citizens for Eisenhower-Page for Congress Club, first District.
Received $500 Spent $500

(LeRoy H.) Anderson (D) for Congress Club, second District.
Received $8,603 Spent $9,600.40
LeRoy Anderson $1,000

NEBRASKA

(Jackson B.) Chase (R) for Congress Committee, second District.
Received $12,580 Spent $12,580
Nebraska Republican Finance Committee 6,000
National Republican Congressional Committee 2,000
Jackson B. Chase 2,000

NEW YORK

Committee for the Re-Election of Congresswoman Edna F. Kelly (D), 10th District.
Received $3,475 Spent $3,475

(Herbert) Zelenko (D) Campaign Committee, 21st District.
Received $3,125 Spent $2,298.43
Edwin Weiss (loan) 2,500

Citizens' Committee for the Election of Elizabeth G. Flynn (I), 24th District.
Received $5,461.70 Spent $4,704.82
Communist Party 5,500

John R. Harold (D-Lib.) East Yonkers Campaign Committee, 27th District.
Received $3,703.86 Spent $2,705.86
AFL Labor's League for Political Education 1,000
UAW - Walter Reuther 1,000

(John R.) Pillion (R) for Congress Committee, 42nd District.
Received $2,920 Spent $4,263.24

(James) Crowley (D) for Congress Committee, 43rd District.
Received $438.07 Spent $438.07

(Daniel A.) Reed (R) for Congress Committee, 43rd District.
Received $0.00 Spent $0.00

OHIO

(Warwick B.) Hobart (D) for Congress Fund, first District.
Received $2,360.95 Spent $2,284.05

(Frazier) Reams (I) for Congress Committee, ninth District.
Received $9,191.78 Spent $7,889.31
Mrs. S.A. Girard 1,000
Frazier Reams (loan) 1,000

(Irving C.) Reynolds (R) for Congress Committee, ninth District.
Received $21,543.91 Spent $21,543.91
Ruth H. Reynolds, Sylvania, Ohio 3,000
Ohio Republican Finance Committee 7,000
Irving C. Reynolds 1,474.82
Lucas County Republican Campaign Committee, Toledo 5,000

(Thomas A.) Jenkins (R) for Congress Committee, 10th District.
Received $3,000 Spent $3,445.19
Ohio Republican Finance Committee 3,000

(Truman A.) Morris (D) for Congress Committee, 10th District.
Received $420 Spent $369.86

Republicans for (Truman A.) Morris (D) Committee, 10th District.
Received $965.50 Spent $948.43

(John M.) Vorys (R) for Congress Committee, 12th District.
Received $3,300 Spent $2,890.70

(Walter J.) Hunston (R) for Congress Campaign, 18th District.
Received $6,669.02 Spent $5,970.29
Ohio Republican Finance Committee $6,666.67
(Charles A.) Vanik (D) for Congress Committee, 21st District.
Received $2,922.85 Spent $2,922.85
(Frances P.) Bolton (R) for Congress Committee, 22nd District.
Received $15,958.85 Spent $9,786.27
Ohio Republican Finance Committee 4,000
Cuyahoga County Republican Organization 2,000
Harry P. Bingham 1,000
22nd District Citizens' for Eisenhower Congressional Committee for the Re-election of Frances P. Bolton (R).
Received $1,711.04 Spent $1,711.04
(William E.) Minshall (R) for Congress Committee, 23rd District.
Received $16,197 Spent $15,015.48
Ohio Republican Finance Committee 4,000
Kenyon C. Bolton 2,500
Cuyahoga County Republican Organization 2,000

OREGON

(Albert C.) Ullman (D) for Congress Committee, second District.
Received $17,667.49 Spent $18,540.94
Oregon AFL Labor's League for Political Education 3,500
Democratic Party of Oregon 1,000
(Thomas Lawson) McCall (R) for Congress Committee, third District.
Received $28,078.43 Spent $27,366.66
National Republican Congressional Committee 3,000
Eleanora Sears, Prides Crossing, Mass. 1,000

PENNSYLVANIA

Citizens for (John R.) Stewart (D), 20th District.
Received $2,628.80 Spent $5,556.46
Pa. AFL LLPE 1,700
Fred C. Barr (D) and McKean County LLPE, 23rd District.
Received $200.01 Spent $200.09

TENNESSEE

Robertson County Campaign Committee for John R. Long (R), sixth District.
Received $1,950 Spent $2,794.25

WEST VIRGINIA

(Robert H.) Mollohan (D) for Congress Committee, first District.
Received $5,985 Spent $5,735
Citizens' for Eisenhower - (Albert M.) Morgan (R) Committee, second District.
Received $2,000 Spent $2,000
National Citizens' for Eisenhower 1,000
(Harley O.) Staggers (D) for Congress Committee, second District.
Received $3,300 Spent $3,300
CIO Political Action Committee 1,000
United Steelworkers of America Political Action Committee 1,000
(Cleveland M.) Bailey (D) for Congress Committee, third District.
Received $1,685 Spent $1,685
CIO Political Action Committee 1,000
(M.G.) Burnside (D) for Congress Committee, fourth District.
Received $5,433.33 Spent $5,379.10

WISCONSIN

(Gaylord A.) Nelson (D) for Congress Committee, second District.
Received $11,153.68 Spent $10,887.96
Dane County Democratic Club $1,000
(Russel S.) Johnson (D) for Congress Committee, sixth District.
Received $1,667.98 Spent $754.37

Labor, Committee Contributions

The National Republican Congressional Committee and the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (both of the House) are charged with helping House candidates of their parties in elections and coordinating local and national campaigns. The help usually takes the form of contributions to the candidate and/or committees working in his behalf. Groups may, however, extend aid through contributions to official state organizations and by direct participation, speakers, and advertising.

For the following listing CQ included only contributions to candidates and/or committees working for them. Totals are listed opposite candidates' names.

Candidates are listed by state and district, with Republicans listed above Democrats. The first column shows combined total contributions by the National Republican Congressional Committee. The second column lists contributions by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

The third column shows combined sums contributed by 11 labor groups, which are identified by asterisks on page 730. Labor reported contributions to the campaigns of only four Republican candidates, all of whom were re-elected. They were John B. Bennett (Mich.), Robert J. Corbett (Pa.), James G. Fulton (Pa.) and Gardner R. Withrow (Wis.).

	Republican Committee	Democratic Committee	Labor Groups
ARIZONA			
1 John J. Rhodes (R)	$2,000	---	---
L.S.(Dick) Adams (D)	---	$500	$2,200
2 Henry Zipf (R)	1,000	---	---
Stewart Udall (D)	---	---	250
CALIFORNIA			
1 Hubert B. Scudder (R)	1,000	---	---
Max Kortum (D)	---	250	250
2 Clair Engle (D)	---	1,250	250
3 John E. Moss, Jr. (D)	---	1,250	825
4 William S. Mailliard (R)	1,500	---	---
Philip A. O'Rourke (D)	---	250	2,250
6 John R. Baldwin, Jr., (R)	2,500	---	---
Robert L. Condon (D)	---	20	2,025
7 John J. Allen, Jr. (R)	1,500	---	---
Stanley K. Crook, (D)	---	---	1,700
8 Jesse M. Ritchie (R)	500	---	---
George P. Miller (D)	---	1,250	350
9 J. Arthur Younger (R)	1,500	---	---
Harold F. Taggart (D)	---	750	2,300
10 Charles S. Gubser (R)	1,000	---	---
Paul V. Birmingham (D)	---	---	150
11 Leroy Johnson (R)	1,000	---	---
Carl Sugar (D)	---	---	1,600
12 A. Oakley Hunter (R)	3,000	---	---
B. F. Sisk (D)	---	1,000	1,550
13 Charles M. Teague (R)	1,500	---	---
Timothy I. O'Reilly (D)	---	1,150	1,250
14 Al Blain (R)	500	---	---
Harlan Hagen (D)	---	1,250	250
15 Gordon L. McDonough (R)	1,000	---	---
Frank P. O'Sullivan (D)	---	250	500

16 Donald L. Jackson (R)	$1,000	---	---
17 Robert H. Finch (R)	500	---	---
Cecil R. King (D)	---	$1,250	$ 250
18 Craig Hosmer (R)	1,000	---	---
Joseph M. Kennick (D)	---	750	2,200
19 Chet Holifield (D)	---	1,250	250
20 Carl Hinshaw (R)	1,000	---	---
21 Edgar W. Hiestand (R)	2,000	---	---
William E. Roskam (D)	---	1,000	2,000
22 Joseph F. Holt (R)	1,000	---	---
23 Clyde Doyle (D)	---	1,250	250
24 Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)	1,000	---	---
George Arnold (D)	---	1,252	2,225
25 Patrick J. Hillings (R)	1,000	---	---
John G. Sobieski (D)	---	100	---
26 Theodore R. Owings (R)	2,000	---	---
James Roosevelt (D)	---	---	450
27 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	---	1,500	250
28 James B. Utt (R)	1,000	---	---
Harriet Enderle (D)	---	100	---
29 John Phillips (R)	1,000	---	---
30 Robert C. Wilson (R)	1,500	---	---
Ross T. McIntire (D)	---	750	325

COLORADO

1 Ellen G. Harris (R)	2,000	---	---
Byron G. Rogers (D)	---	1,027	1,000
2 William S. Hill (R)	1,500	---	---
Lacy L. Wilkinson (D)	---	---	500
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	2,500	---	---
Alva B. Adams (D)	---	500	250
4 Charles E. Wilson (R)	2,500	---	---
Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	---	1,000	1,000

CONNECTICUT

1 Wallace Barnes (R)	1,000	---	---
Thomas J. Dodd (D)	---	500	1,450
2 Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R)	2,000	---	---
Henry H. Pierce, Jr. (D)	---	500	1,300
3 Albert W. Cretella (R)	2,000	---	---
James F. Gartland (D)	---	750	1,000
4 Albert P. Morano (R)	1,500	---	---
5 James T. Patterson (R)	1,500	---	---
AL Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	2,000	---	---
Joseph P. Lyford (D)	---	500	2,700

DELAWARE

AL Lillian I. Martin (R)	1,500	---	---
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (D)	---	1,250	1,500

FLORIDA

1 William C. Cramer (R)	1,500	---	---
Courtney W. Campbell (D)	---	500	---
7 Ernest B. Sutton (R)	1,500	---	---

GEORGIA

8 Iris Faircloth Blitch (D)	---	100	---

IDAHO

1 Erwin H. Schwiebert (R)	2,500	---	---
Gracie Pfost (D)	---	1,700	2,250
2 Hamer H. Budge (R)	1,500	---	---
William P. Whitaker (D)	---	---	500

ILLINOIS

2 Richard B. Vail (R)	500	---	---
Barratt O'Hara (D)	---	715	2,500
3 Fred E. Busbey (R)	2,000	---	---
James C. Murray (D)	---	500	1,750
4 William E. McVey (R)	$1,500	---	---
William A. Rowan (D)	---	$ 500	$ 550
9 Ralph Lee Goodman (R)	750	---	---
Sidney R. Yates (D)	---	1,700	2,378
10 Richard W. Hoffman (R)	750	---	---
Helen J. Kelleher (D)	---	300	500
11 Timothy P. Sheehan (R)	750	---	---
12 Edgar A. Jonas (R)	1,000	---	---
Charles A. Boyle (D)	---	500	---
13 Marguerite Stitt Church (R)	500	---	---
14 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	750	---	---
15 Noah M. Mason (R)	750	---	---
16 Leo E. Allen (R)	750	---	---
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	750	---	---
18 Harold H. Velde (R)	1,000	---	---
19 Robert B. Chiperfield (R)	750	---	---
20 Sid Simpson (R)	750	---	---
21 Edward H. Jenison (R)	2,250	---	---
Peter F. Mack, Jr. (D)	---	2,531	2,500
22 William L. Springer (R)	750	---	---
23 Charles W. Vursell (R)	1,250	---	--
Albert R. Imle (D)	---	850	2,500
24 Melvin Price (D)	---	---	500
25 C. W. (Runt) Bishop (R)	1,250	---	---
Kenneth J. Gray (D)	---	250	---

INDIANA

1 Robert H. Moore (R)	500	---	---
Ray J. Madden (D)	---	---	1,000
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	500	---	---
James H. Berg (D)	---	---	250
3 S. J. Crumpacker, Jr. (R)	2,500	---	---
John Brademus (D)	---	---	1,550
4 E. Ross Adair (R)	1,000	---	---
5 John V. Beamer (R)	1,500	---	---
John R. Walsh (D)	---	---	1,250
6 Cecil M. Harden (R)	1,500	---	---
John W. King (D)	---	---	1,250
7 William G. Bray (R)	2,000	---	---
George D. Gettinger (D)	---	250	1,000
8 D. Bailey Merrill (R)	3,000	---	---
Winfield K. Denton (D)	---	---	3,050
9 Earl Wilson (R)	1,500	---	---
Wilfrid J. Ullrich (D)	---	250	---
10 Ralph Harvey (R)	1,500	---	---
Inez M. Scholl (D)	---	100	750
11 Charles B. Brownson (R)	1,500	---	---
Charles H. Boswell (D)	---	---	1,750

IOWA

1 Fred Schwengel (R)	1,000	---	---
2 Henry O. Talle (R)	1,000	---	---
Ruben V. Austin (D)	---	---	500
3 H. R. Gross (R)	1,000	---	---
George R. Laub (D)	---	27	---
4 Karl M. LeCompte (R)	1,000	---	---
Herschel C. Loveless (D)	---	---	500
5 Paul Cunningham (R)	1,000	---	---
6 James I. Dolliver (R)	1,000	---	---
7 Ben F. Jensen (R)	1,000	---	---
8 Charles B. Hoeven (R)	1,000	---	---
Roy B. Holland (D)	---	500	---

KANSAS

1 William H. Avery (R)	2,000	---	---
Howard S. Miller (D)	---	1,000	1,250
2 Errett P. Scrivner (R)	2,000	---	---
Newell A. George (D)	---	---	1,650
3 Myron V. George (R)	500	---	---
William W. Monypeny (D)	---	---	400
4 Edward H. Rees (R)	500	---	---
Robert M. Green (D)	---	---	700

5 Clifford R. Hope (R)	$ 500	---	---
6 Wint Smith (R)	500	---	---
KENTUCKY			
3 John M. Robsion, Jr. (R)	2,000	---	---
Harrison M. Robertson (D)	---	$ 500	$ 500
6 John C. Watts (D)	---	27	---
7 Carl D. Perkins (D)	---	---	750
8 Eugene T. Siler (R)	500	---	---
MAINE			
1 Robert Hale (R)	1,500	---	---
2 Charles P. Nelson (R)	1,500	---	---
Thomas E. Delahanty (D)	---	1,250	---
3 Clifford G. McIntire (R)	1,500	---	---
MARYLAND			
1 Edward T. Miller (R)	1,500	---	---
Edward Turner (D)	---	500	---
2 James P. S. Devereux (R)	2,000	---	---
William P. Bolton (D)	---	---	500
3 Edward A. Garmatz (D)	---	---	550
4 George H. Fallon (D)	---	250	1,000
5 Frank Small, Jr. (R)	2,000	---	---
Richard E. Lankford (D)	---	539	1,000
6 DeWitt S. Hyde (R)	1,500	---	---
Edward J. Ryan (D)	---	4,032.50	400
7 Edward C. Dukehart (R)	1,500	---	---
Samuel N. Friedel (D)	---	277	2,750
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Edward P. Boland (D)	---	500	1,783
4 Harold D. Donohue (D)	---	500	1,583
8 Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	---	500	2,533
9 James F. O'Neill (D)	---	---	100
10 Jackson J. Holtz (D)	---	500	1,250
14 Edward F. Doolan (D)	---	---	5,600
MICHIGAN			
1 Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)	---	500	250
2 J. Henry Owens (D)	---	---	500
3 Charles C. Wickett (D)	---	---	500
4 Gordon A. Elferdink (D)	---	---	300
5 Robert S. McAllister (D)	---	500	---
6 Don Hayworth (D)	---	500	2,000
7 Ira D. McCoy (D)	---	---	2,000
8 Clarence V. Smazel (D)	---	---	200
11 Harold Beaton (D)	---	500	1,000
12 John B. Bennett (R)	---	---	1,500
Frank E. Hook (D)	---	500	1,000
13 Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D)	---	250	2,000
14 Louis C. Rabaut (D)	---	250	---
17 Martha W. Griffiths (D)	---	700	500
18 Paul Sutton (D)	---	---	1,000
MINNESOTA			
1 August H. Andresen (R)	500	---	---
Robert C. Olson (DFL)	---	---	1,250
2 Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	500	---	---
Harry Sieben (DFL)	---	500	500
3 Edward Willow (R)	3,000	---	---
Roy W. Wier (DFL)	---	---	1,000
4 Eugene McCarthy (DFL)	---	---	1,500
5 Walter H. Judd (R)	500	---	---
6 Oscar J. Jerde (R)	1,000	---	---
Fred Marshall (DFL)	---	1,000	2,500
7 H. Carl Andersen (R)	1,500	---	---
Douglas P. Hunt (DFL)	---	1,000	1,000
8 John A. Blatnik (DFL)	---	---	1,200
9 Harold C. Hagen (R)	$2,000	---	---
Coya Knutson (DFL)	---	$ 100	$ 250
MISSOURI			
1 Bill Bangert (R)	2,000	---	---
Frank M. Karsten (D)	---	---	1,500
2 Thomas B. Curtis (R)	1,500	---	---
Eugene H. Buder (D)	---	---	750
3 George W. Curran (R)	500	---	---
Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	---	100	1,250
4 Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R)	3,500	---	---
George H. Christopher (D)	---	1,000	3,150
5 Samuel Lee Chaney (R)	500	---	---
Richard Bolling (D)	---	---	2,950
6 William C. Cole (R)	3,500	---	---
W. R. Hull, Jr. (D)	---	1,200	1,250
7 Dewey Short (R)	1,500	---	---
J. M. Lowry (D)	---	---	200
8 Dorman L. Steelman (R)	1,000	---	---
A. S. J. Carnahan (D)	---	500	1,500
9 Clarence Cannon (D)	---	---	500
10 Paul C. Jones (D)	---	---	1,000
11 L. C. Davis (Mrs.) (R)	2,000	---	---
Morgan M. Moulder (D)	---	500	2,850
MONTANA			
1 Winfield E. Page (R)	1,500	---	---
Lee Metcalf (D)	---	1,000	5,250
2 Orvin B. Fjare (R)	1,500	---	---
LeRoy H. Anderson (D)	---	550	2,000
NEBRASKA			
1 Phil Weaver (R)	2,000	---	---
Frank B. Morrison (D)	---	500	1,550
2 Jackson B. Chase (R)	2,500	---	---
James A. Hart (D)	---	750	1,250
3 Robert D. Harrison (R)	1,000	---	---
4 A. L. Miller (R)	1,000	---	---
NEVADA			
AL Clifton (Cliff) Young (R)	3,000	---	---
Walter S. Baring (D)	---	2,000	1,700
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1 Chester E. Merrow (R)	3,000	---	---
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)	---	1,150	1,500
2 Perkins Bass (R)	500	---	---
NEW JERSEY			
1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)	1,500	---	---
J. Frank Crawford (D)	---	---	500
2 T. Millet Hand (R)	1,000	---	---
3 James C. Auchincloss (R)	500	---	---
Charles F. Sullivan (D)	---	---	200
4 William G. Freeman (R)	1,000	---	---
Frank S. Thompson, Jr. (D)	---	250	1,850
5 Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R)	500	---	---
6 Fred E. Shepard (R)	2,000	---	---
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)	---	500	4,550
7 William B. Widnall (R)	500	---	---
8 Gordon Canfield (R)	2,000	---	---
Charles S. Joelson (D)	---	---	2,250
9 Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R)	500	---	---
10 Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D)	---	---	3,000
11 Philip Insabella (R)	1,500	---	---
Hugh J. Addonizio (D)	---	1,000	3,350
12 Robert W. Kean (R)	1,000	---	---
Martin S. Fox (D)	---	---	1,450
13 Alfred D. Sieminski (D)	---	257.50	---

NEW MEXICO

AL Thomas H. Childers (R)	$ 500	---	---
Warren R. Cobean (R)	500	---	---
Antonio M. Fernandez (D)	---	$ 250	---

NEW YORK

1 Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)	1,000	---	---
2 Steven B. Derounian (R)	500	---	---
William R. Brennan, Jr. (D)	---	500	$1,000
3 Frank J. Becker (R)	500	---	---
John Cogley (D)	---	250	1,800
4 Henry J. Latham (R)	1,000	---	---
Thomas A. Dent (D)	---	---	500
5 Albert H. Bosch (R)	1,500	---	---
6 Seymour Halpern (R)	1,500	---	---
Lester Holtzman (D)	---	1,000	500
10 Edna F. Kelly (D)	---	100	---
12 Francis E. Dorn (R)	1,000	---	---
Donald L. O'Toole (D)	---	1,000	800
15 John H. Ray (R)	2,000	---	---
17 Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.(R)	500	---	---
Anthony B. Akers (D)	---	660	200
18 Amos Basel (Lib)	---	---	100
21 Herbert Zelenko (D)	---	500	---
25 Paul A. Fino (R)	2,000	---	---
Salvatore J. Milano (D)	---	250	---
26 Ralph A. Gamble (R)	500	---	---
Julia L. Crews (D)	---	100	---
27 Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	500	---	---
John R. Harold (D)	---	---	1,000
28 Katharine St. George (R)	500	---	---
29 J. Ernest Wharton (R)	5,000	---	---
30 Leo W. O'Brien (D)	---	---	500
31 Dean P. Taylor (R)	500	---	---
32 Bernard W. Kearney (R)	500	---	---
33 Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	500	---	---
34 William R. Williams (R)	500	---	---
35 R. Walter Riehlman (R)	500	---	---
36 John Taber (R)	500	---	---
37 W. Sterling Cole (R)	500	---	---
38 Kenneth B. Keating (R)	500	---	---
39 Harold C. Ostertag (R)	500	---	---
40 William E. Miller (R)	500	---	---
41 Edmund P. Radwan (R)	1,000	---	---
Bernard J. Wojtkowiak (D)	---	250	---
42 John R. Pillion (R)	1,500	---	---
John J. Zablotny (D)	---	250	500
43 Daniel A. Reed (R)	500	---	---

NORTH CAROLINA

5 Joe New (R)	500	---	---
9 William E. Stevens, Jr. (R)	1,500	---	---
Hugh Q. Alexander (D)	---	1,500	---
10 Charles R. Jonas (R)	2,500	---	---
J. C. Sedberry (D)	---	500	1,000

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Usher L. Burdick (R)	500	---	---
Otto Krueger (R)	500	---	---

OHIO

1 Warwick B. Hobart (Mrs.)(D)	---	600	1,000
2 Earl T. Wagner (D)	---	500	1,750
3 Paul F. Schenck (R)	1,500	---	---
Thomas B. Talbot (D)	---	1,000	1,750
6 James G. Polk (D)	---	1,403.64	1,000
7 G. Louis Wren (D)	---	47.93	500
8 Thomas M. Dowd (D)	---	750	---
9 Thomas Ludlow Ashley (D)	---	---	1,500
11 Edward C. Kaley (D)	---	---	1,550
12 Jacob F. Myers (D)	---	---	1,250
13 A. D. Baumhart, Jr. (R)	$ 500	---	---
14 John L. Smith (D)	---	$1,100	$2,750
15 Max L. Underwood (D)	---	62.50	1,000
16 Thomas H. Nichols (D)	---	---	1,900
18 Wayne L. Hays (D)	---	1,000	600
19 Michael J. Kirwan (D)	---	100	---
20 Michael A. Feighan (D)	---	---	200
22 Chat Paterson (D)	---	---	1,250
23 Bernice S. Pyke (D)	---	100	250

OKLAHOMA

1 Page Belcher (R)	1,500	---	---
Ben Crowley (D)	---	5,000	500

OREGON

1 Walter Norblad (R)	500	---	---
2 Sam Coon (R)	1,000	---	---
Albert C. Ullman (D)	---	1,600	2,350
3 Tom Lawson McCall (R)	3,000	---	---
Edith Green (D)	---	1,800	3,600
4 Harris Ellsworth (R)	500	---	---
Charles O. Porter (D)	---	5	---

PENNSYLVANIA

1 William A. Barrett (D)	---	---	800
2 William T. Granahan (D)	---	---	1,300
3 James A. Byrne (D)	---	---	800
4 Earl Chudoff (D)	---	---	800
5 William J. Green, Jr. (D)	---	---	1,300
6 Alexander Hemphill (D)	---	---	1,300
7 O. Arthur Cappiello (D)	---	---	500
8 John P. Fullam (D)	---	---	300
10 Robert H. Jones (D)	---	---	300
11 Daniel J. Flood (D)	---	304	1,600
14 George M. Rhodes (D)	---	500	2,000
15 Francis E. Walter (D)	---	450	2,050
19 James M. Quigley (D)	---	250	2,000
20 James E. Van Zandt (R)	500	---	---
John R. Stewart (D)	---	250	700
21 Augustine B. Kelley (D)	---	250	300
22 John P. Saylor (R)	500	---	---
Robert S. Glass (D)	---	---	1,200
25 Louis E. Graham (R)	500	---	---
Frank M. Clark (D)	---	250	1,050
27 James G. Fulton (R)	---	---	500
28 Herman P. Eberharter (D)	---	500	---
29 Robert J. Corbett (R)	---	---	500
30 Vera Buchanan (D)	---	100	500

RHODE ISLAND

1 Arthur A. Carrellas (R)	500	---	---
Aime J. Forand (D)	---	250	500
2 James O. Watts (R)	500	---	---
John E. Fogarty (D)	---	250	2,750

SOUTH DAKOTA

1 Harold O. Lovre (R)	1,000	---	---
2 E. Y. Berry (R)	1,000	---	---

TENNESSEE

1 B. Carroll Reece (R)	500	---	---
2 Howard H. Baker (R)	1,000	---	---
C. Howard Bozeman (D)	---	1,000	---
3 Mickey Spence (R)	2,000	---	---
James B. Frazier, Jr. (D)	---	1,000	---
6 Ross Bass (D)	---	---	1,200

TEXAS

8 William Buttler (R)	1,000	---	---
9 Clark W. Thompson (D)	---	---	500

12 Jim Wright (D)	---	---	$ 500
18 Leroy LaMaster (R)	$1,000	---	---
UTAH			
1 Douglas R. Stringfellow (R)	2,000	---	---
Walter K. Granger (D)	---	$1,277	2,250
2 William A. Dawson (R)	2,000	---	---
Reva Beck Bosone (D)	---	700	1,500
VERMONT			
AL Winston L. Prouty (R)	500	---	---
VIRGINIA			
2 George V. Credle, Jr. (R)	700	---	---
Porter Hardy, Jr. (D)	---	1,000	---
3 J. Calvitt Clarke, Jr. (R)	450	---	---
J. Vaughn Gary (D)	---	1,000	---
6 Richard H. Poff (R)	1,500	---	---
Ernest Robertson (D)	---	4,377	500
7 John P. Ruddick (R)	550	---	---
Burr P. Harrison (D)	---	1,500	---
8 Charmenz S. Lenhart (I)	200	---	---
9 William C. Wampler (R)	1,500	---	---
Pat Jennings (D)	---	1,554	---
10 Joel T. Broyhill (R)	2,000	---	---
John C. Webb (D)	---	5,869.50	2,000
WASHINGTON			
1 Thomas M. Pelly (R)	2,000	---	---
Hugh B. Mitchell (D)	---	---	2,950
2 Jack Westland (R)	2,000	---	---
Harry F. Henson (D)	---	---	1,750
3 Russell V. Mack (R)	1,000	---	---
4 Hal Holmes (R)	1,000	---	---
Fred Yoder (D)	---	---	500
5 Walt Horan (R)	$1,000	---	---
Art Garton (D)	---	---	$ 750
6 Thor C. Tollefson (R)	1,000	---	---
John T. McCutcheon (D)	---	---	250
AL Al Canwell (R)	1,000	---	---
Don Magnuson (D)	---	$1,275	3,750
WEST VIRGINIA			
1 Arch A. Moore, Jr. (R)	2,000	---	---
Robert H. Mollohan (D)	---	1,250	3,750
2 Albert M. Morgan (R)	1,000	---	---
Harley O. Staggers (D)	---	1,358	3,200
3 Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	---	---	2,350
4 Will E. Neal (R)	2,500	---	---
M. G. Burnside (D)	---	525	4,000
5 Elizabeth Kee (D)	---	100	250
6 Pat B. Withrow, Jr. (R)	500	---	---
Robert C. Byrd (D)	---	---	250
WISCONSIN			
1 Lawrence H. Smith (R)	500	---	---
Edward A. Krenzke (D)	---	---	250
2 Glenn R. Davis (R)	1,500	---	---
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	---	500	2,750
3 Gardner R. Withrow (R)	500	---	1,000
4 Clement J. Zablocki (D)	---	1,000	650
5 Charles J. Kersten (R)	1,500	---	---
Henry S. Reuss (D)	---	1,025	2,000
6 William K. Van Pelt (R)	500	---	---
Russell S. Johnson (D)	---	---	1,500
7 Melvin R. Laird (R)	500	---	---
8 John W. Byrnes (R)	500	---	---
9 William E. Owen (R)	2,000	---	---
Lester R. Johnson (D)	---	1,000	4,000.60
10 Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	500	---	---
WYOMING			
AL E. Keith Thomson (R)	2,000	---	---
Sam Tully (D)	---	1,000	1,800

CAMPAIGN DONATIONS OF $1,000 OR MORE

Following is a state list of individuals and organizations contributing $1,000 or more to political committees for use in the 1954 Congressional elections.

This information was obtained from reports of approximately 100 such political committees filed with the Clerk of the House. Only 27 committees, however, reported receipts of $1,000 or more from individuals as well as organizations. These 27 groups are identified in parentheses after each contribution, according to the key on the next page.

In addition, 11 labor groups reported receiving 34 contributions of $1,000 or more from other labor organizations. The Nebraska Republican State Central Committee also received two contributions of $1,000 or more from other state Republican committees.

The Hatch Act makes it illegal for one person to give more than $5,000 to one group or individual, but permits him to give that amount to any number of different groups. Family members are regarded individually under the law.

In some cases contributions under $1,000 are included where the donor had given larger sums elsewhere.

Contributors represented all 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico. Some people are listed under more than one state according to the address given in the report.

The Democratic Campaign Committee of Kentucky and the Republican State Committee of Wyoming did not list all contributors' addresses. Such persons were listed under the state in which the committee is located when their residence was unknown. Several Senators and Congressmen may be found under the District of Columbia.

ALABAMA

John M. Meyer, Birmingham, $1,000 (RNC); H. C. Stockam, Birmingham, $1,000 (RNC);

Alabama Democrats, Huntsville, $3,000 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Birmingham, $5,000 (DNC); Republican State Executive Comm., Birmingham, $4,500 (RNC).

ARIZONA

Democratic State Central Comm., Phoenix, $8,230 (DNC).

ARKANSAS

J. H. Crane, Wilson, $2,000 (DNC); John L. McClellan, Camden, $2,250 (DSCC); C. H. Murphey, Jr., El Dorado, $2,500 (RNC); Winthrop Rockefeller, Little Rock, $2,000 (20), $3,000 (RNC), $1,500 (RSCC), $1,500 (NRCC), (See New York);

Democratic State Comm., Little Rock, $7,500 (DNC); Republican State Comm., Little Rock, $10,950 (RNC); $3,500 (NRCC).

CALIFORNIA

S. D. Bechtel, San Francisco, $1,000 (8); S. F. Bowlby, San Marino, $1,000 (8); George T. Cameron, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Benjamin Clayton, Pasadena, $2,000 (RNC); H. D. Collier, San Francisco, $1,000 (8); John H. Connelly, Hillsborough, $1,000 (19); Wm. W. Crocker, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Patrick A. Doheny, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (8); Timothy M. Doheny, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (8); Arthur J. Dolan, Jr., San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Leonard K. Firestone, Los Angeles, $1,000 (8); John Jewett Garland, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); Samuel Goldwyn, Los Angeles, $1,000 (8), $1,000 (9); F. F. Gosden, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (8); Walter A. Haas, San Francisco, $1,000 (8); Lawrence A. Harvey, Torrance, $1,000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. Edward H. Heller, Atherton, $1,000 (DNC); Marco F. Hellman, San Francisco, $1,000 (8); Paul Helms, Los Angeles, $1,000 (9); Conrad N. Hilton, Los Angeles, $3,000 (RNC); Paul Hoffman, Pasadena, $1,000 (9); Thomas I. Inch, Piedmont, $1,000 (NRCC); William P. Marks, Piedmont, $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Pauline E. Martin, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC); Louis B. Mayer, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); Florence Moore, San Francisco, $1,000 (19); S. B. Mosher, Los Angeles, $1,000 (8); Dr. Seeley G. Mudd, Los Angeles, $1,000 (NRCC); James F. Murray, San Francisco, $1,000 (DSCC);

Marshall S. Neal, South Pasadena, $2,500 (RNC); Robert V. New, Los Angeles, $2,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC), $1,000 (18); A.B. Ordway, Piedmont, $1,000 (NRCC); Edwin W. Pauley, Los Angeles, $3,000 (DSCC); Mrs. Edwin W. Pauley, Los Angeles, $2,000 (DSCC); Mike Romanoff, Harold Lisher, Lou Schrieker, George Hepburn, Los Angeles, $5,000 (8); J.D. Shane, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (9); Milton Sperling, Burbank, $1,000 (9); Harry M. Warner, Burbank, $1,000 (8); C.M. Woolley, Palm Springs, $1,000 (RNC); Martin Wunderlick, Woodside, $1,000 (19);

Calif. Democrats, Beverly Hills, $1,467 (DNC); Democratic State Central Comm. - Northern Div., San Francisco, $5,000 (DNC); Stevenson Rally Comm., Los Angeles, $10,500 (DNC); Orange County Republican Central Comm., Santa Ana, $1,500 (RNC); Republican Central Comm. of Contra Costa County, Walnut Creek, $1,000 (RNC); Republican Central Comm. of Riverside, $4,416 (RNC); Republican Central Comm. of Stanislaus County, Modesto, $2,000 (RNC); Republican County Central Comm. of Marin, Los Angeles, $1,500 (NRCC); Republican Finance Comm. of Alameda County, Oakland, $10,600 (RNC); Republican State Central Comm., Los Angeles, $3,324.74 (RSCC), $47,856.57 (RNC); $28.617.45 (NRCC); United Republican Finance Comm. of Fresno County, $6,075 (RNC); United Republican Finance Comm. of Santa Clara County, San Jose, $1,000 (RNC); United Republican Finance Comm. of San Diego County, $10,750 (RNC); United San Francisco Republican Finance Comm., $3,000 (RSCC), $12,500 (RNC); $2,500 (NRCC); Century Club, San Francisco, $5,000 (DNC).

COLORADO

H. G. Bretschnaider, Denver, $1,000 (RNC); G.B. Fuqua, Lamar, $2,000 (RSCC); L. B. Maytag, Colorado Springs, $1,000 (RNC); Julie V.L. Penrose, Colorado Springs, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC); Lawrence C. Phipps, Denver, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC);

Democratic State Central Comm., Denver, $13,729 (DNC); A Congress for Ike Dinner, Denver, $2,500 (RSCC), $17,500 (RNC); $5,000 (NRCC); Oil Workers Internat'l. Union, Denver, $1,000 (4).

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Nancy B. Bagley, Greenwich, $1,000 (RNC); Harold W. Gillen, New Canaan, $1,000 (8); Mrs. James C. Greenway, Greenwich, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Eleanor Lowenthal, New Milford, $5,000 (DSCC); Max Lowenthal, New Milford, $1,000 (4), $1,000 (7), $2,500 (12); Mrs. Clare Luce, Ridgefield, $1,250 (RSCC), $1,250 (NRCC); R.C. McCurdy, Darien, $1,000 (8); George D. Pratt, Jr., Bridgewater, $4,000 (9), $1,000 (DMC); Joseph V. Reed, Greenwich, $1,025 (8); Stanley Resor, Greenwich, $2,000 (8); Mrs. H. Clinch Tate, Westport, $1,000 (20); G.H. Walker, Jr., Greenwich, $1,000 (8);

Key to Committees

COMMITTEE	KEY
Republican National Committee	RNC
Democratic National Committee	DNC
Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee	RSCC
Democratic Senate Campaign Committee of 1954	DSCC
National Republican Congressional Committee	NRCC
Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee	DCCC
Democratic National Congressional Committee	DNCC
Americans for Democratic Action	1
Citizens' for Eisenhower Congressional Committee for the District of Columbia	2
Citizens' Fund for Case and Cooper	3
CIO - Political Action Committee	4
Democratic Campaign Committee of Kentucky	5
Democratic Campaign Committee of Philadelphia	6
Labors' League for Political Education (AFL)	7
National Citizens' for Eisenhower Congressional Committee	8
National Committee for an Effective Congress	9
Nebraska Republican Finance and Budget Committee	10
Progressive Party	11
Railway Labors' Political League	12
Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pa.	13
Republican Finance Committee of Pennsylvania	14
Republican State Committee of Delaware	15
Republican State Committee of the District of Columbia	16
Republican State Committee of Maine	17
Republican State Committee of Wyoming	18
United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, California	19
United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York	20

Democratic State Central Comm., Hartford, $5,000 (DNC); New Haven Democratic Town Comm., $1,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Hartford, $11,000 (RNC).

DELAWARE

Thomas E. Brittingham, Greenville, $1,061.45 (15); Mrs. R.R.M. Carpenter, Montchanin, $1,000 (8), $3,000 (15); Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC), $3,000 (15); W. S. Carpenter, III, Greenville, $1,478.97 (15); W. K. Carpenter, Greenville, $1,000 (15); E. N. Carpenter, II, Wilmington, $1,000 (15); Lammot du Pont Copeland, Greenville, $1,500 (RNC), $3,000 (15); Mrs. Lammot du Pont Copeland, Greenville, $1,000 (15); Pamela O. Copeland, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); J. S. Dean, Montchanin, $1,613.37 (15); Mrs. J. S. Dean, Montchanin, $1,613.38 (15); Mrs. Ellason Downs, Wilmington, $1,000 (15); Mrs. Robert M. Downs, III, Wilmington, $1,000 (15); Reynolds du Pont, Greenville, $1,000 (8), $1,000 (RNC), $1,500 (15);

Pierre S. du Pont, III, Rockland, $3,000 (8), $2,000 (RNC), $3,000 (15), $3,000 (RSCC); Irenee du Pont, Wilmington, $2,500 (8), $2,500 (RNC), $3,000 (15); Henry B. du Pont, Wilmington, $3,000 (RNC), $3,000 (15); Irenee du Pont, Jr., Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (15); Edmona du Pont, Wilmington, $1,000 (15); Margaretta F. du Pont, Wilmington, $3,000 (15); William du Pont, Jr., Wilmington, $3,000 (15); A. Felix du Pont, Jr., Marshallton, $1,500 (15); Eugene du Pont, Wilmington, $4,000 (15); Mrs. P. S. du Pont, III, Rockland, $1,000 (15); Lammot du Pont, Jr., Wilmington, $2,000 (15); George P. Edmonds, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (15); Harry G. Haskell, Jr., Wilmington, $3,000 (15), $1,000 (8), $3,000 (RNC); Mary C. Haskell, Wilmington, $1,000 (15);

Mrs. Crawford H. Greenwalt, Greenville, $1,000 (8); Mrs. Margaretta L. Greenwalt, Greenville, $1,000 (RNC); Crawford H. Greenwalt, Greenville, $2,000 (8); John W. Kane, Wilmington, $3,000 (15); C. J. Killoran, Wilmington, $1,000 (15); Harry M. Lunger, Wilmington, $1,500 (15); Mrs. Harry M. Lunger, Wilming-

ton, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Jane Lunger, Wilmington, $2,500 (15); Mrs. Ernest M. May, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); W. F. Raskob, Wilmington, $1,000 (15); W. G. Reynolds, Wilmington, $1,000 (8); Mrs. W. G. Reynolds, Wilmington, $1,000 (15); Mr. & Mrs. Donald P. Ross, Montchanin, $1,500 (15); Mrs. C. Porter Schutt, Greenville, $1,000 (15); Bayard Sharp, Wilmington, $1,000 (15); H. Rodney Sharp, Wilmington, $3,000 (15); H. R. Sharp, Jr. Wilmington, $1,000 (15); H. H. Silliman, Montchanin, $1,039.76 (15); Mrs. H. H. Silliman, Montchanin, $2,948.60 (15); Senator John J. Williams, Millsboro, $1,000 (15); W. A. Worth, Greenville, $1,478.77; H. Albert Young, Wilmington, $1,000 (15);

Democratic State Comm., Middletown, $8,962 (DNC); Democratic State Comm. J-J Dinner, Middletown, $5,000 (DNC); Democratic Comm., Wilmington, $2,000 (DNC).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Ellsworth C. Alvord, $2,000 (RSCC); Mrs. Ellsworth C. Alvord, $2,000 (RSCC); Alvin Bentley, $1,000 (RNC); Leslie L. Biffle, $1,000 (DSCC), $4,000 (DSCC) (Advance); Mary Glade Biffle, $5,000 (DSCC) (Advance); Thomas D. Blake, $2,500 (DSCC); Marvin Breckinridge Patterson, $2,000 (RNC); W. Randolph Burgess, $1,000 (RNC); Julian N. Carr, $1,000 (RNC); Marion M. Caskie, $1,000 (DNC); Thurmond Chatham, $1,000 (DNC); C. P. Clark, $1,000 (DNCC); Earle C. Clements, $5,000 (DSCC) (Advance); Sara B. Clements, $5,000 (DSCC) (Advance); Arthur D. Condon, $1,500 (RSCC); Thomas G. Corcoran, $1,000 (DNC); Dorothy Cowan, $2,500 (DSCC); Myron Cowan, $2,500 (DSCC); Joseph E. Davies, $2,500 (DNC); Michael J. Deutch, $2,000 (DNC); $2,500 (DSCC);

Robert B. Eichholz, $1,000 (DNC); Newell W. Ellison, $1,500 (RNC), $1,500 (2); E. H. Foley, $1,000 (DNC); J. C. Folger, $3,000 (RNC); Thomas S. Gates, $1,000 (RNC); H. H. Goodman, $1,000 (DNC); Michael Gould, $1,000 (DNC); Theodore F. Green, $1,000 (DNC); Sherlock D. Hackley, $1,000 (8); Mrs. Chandler Hale, $1,000 (8); E. J. Hickey, $1,000 (12); Arthur M. Hill, $1,220 (8); $1,500 (RSCC), $2,500 (RNC); Robert H. Hinckley, $1,500 (DSCC); Oveta Culp Hobby, $1,500 (NRCC); Edward D. Hollander, $5,000 (1); Eric Johnston, $2,500 (RSCC); Monroe Karasik, $1,000 (DNC); Garfield I. Kass, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (16); Joel Kaufman, $1,000 (DNC); W. John Kenney, $2,000 (DNC); Mrs. W. John Kenney, $1,000 (DNC); Robert S. Kerr, $1,000 (DNC);

Herbert H. Lehman, $2,000 (DNC); G. E. Leighty, $1,000 (DNC); Walter Louchheim, Jr., $1,000 (DNC); John E. Lyle, Jr., $1,000 (DNC); George C. McGhee, $1,250 (DNC); James E. Markham, $2,500 (DSCC); Fred W. Morrison, $1,000 (DNC); Paul H. Nitze, $1,000 (DNC); E. L. Oliver, $1,000 (DNC); Jefferson Patterson, $3,000 (RNC); A. Coster Schermerhorn, $3,000 (NRCC); Schoene and Kramer, $1,000 (12); Hobart A. Spalding, $1,000 (DSCC); Robert T. Stevens, $1,000 (RNC); Mr. & Mrs. Michael W. Straus, $1,000 (DNC); L. Corrin Strong, $1,000 (2), $2,000 (RNC), $1,000 (16); John L. Sullivan, $1,000 (DNC), $2,500 (DSCC); Walter Surrey, $1,000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. Edward C. Sweeney, $1,000 (RSCC); Evelyn W. Symington, $5,000 (DSCC) (Advance);

W. Stuart Symington, $4,000 (DSCC) (Advance) (See Mo.); Robert H. Thayer, $1,000 (20); Charles E. Tompkins, $1,000 (RNC); Millard Tydings, $2,500 (DSCC), $1,000 (DNC); Roger J. Whiteford, $1,500 (DSCC); Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, $1,430 (8); Stanley Woodward, $2,000 (DNC);

Democratic National Committee, $190,310.88 (DCCC), $48,000 (DNCC), $75,293.39 (DSCC); Democratic Senate Campaign Committee, $1,000 (5); Dollars for Democrats, $3,765.13 (DNC); Citizens' for Eisenhower, $1,000 (8), $1,000 (16), $1,000 (19); Republican National Committee, $7,982.00 (10); Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, $8,000 (18); Republican State Comm. in & for D.C., $10,000 (RNC); Republican Women's Finance Comm., $1,000 (RNC); Communications Workers of America, $5,000 (4); CIO-Political Action Comm., $1,000 (DNC), $5,000 (5);

Government & Civic Workers Organization, $1,000 (4); Internat'l. Assoc. of Machinists, $1,000 (9); Internat'l. Union of Electrical Workers, $5,603 (4); Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, $1,000 (DNC); Railway Labors' Political League, $2,000 (DNC); United Auto Workers-CIO, $1,000 (9); United Gas & Coke Chemical Workers, $5,377 (4); United Railroad Workers, $2,000 (4); United Shoe Workers of America, $3,000 (4); Utility Workers Union of America, $5,500 (4).

FLORIDA

Arthur V. Davis, Miami, $3,000 (13); Mrs. Norman Ditman, Palm Beach, $2,050 (RNC); Leon J. Ell, Miami Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Samuel Friedland, Dania, $2,500 (DSCC); Bucky Harris, Palm Beach, $2,000 (DSCC); Claude L. Hemphill, Miami, $1,000 (RNC); Robert P. Ludwig, Miami Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Sloane McCrea, Miami, $1,000 (DNC); Wm. Bernard Mac Donald, Jr., Miami Beach, $2,000 (DSCC); F. Jerome McNulty, Palm Beach, $2,000 (RNC), $3,500 (NRCC); Henry Ringling North, Sarasota, $1,000 (RNC); John Ringling North, Sarasota, $1,000 (RNC) (See N.Y.); Max Orovitz, Miami Beach, $2,500 (DSCC); Wm. D. Pawley, Miami, $2,500 (RNC); Robert L. Rooke, Palm Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Carl G. Rose, Ocala, $1,000 (DNC); Clifford G. Schultz, Jacksonville, $1,000 (NRCC); Mr. & Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Englewood, $1,000 (DNC); Francis P. Whitehair, Deland, $1,000 (DNC); Mitchell Wolfson, Miami, $1,000 (NRCC), $2,000 (8);

Republican State Finance Comm., Palm Beach, $1,000 (RNC).

GEORGIA

Lawrence Wood Robert, Jr., Atlanta, $1,250 (DNC); Robert W. Woodruff, Atlanta, $1,000 (8);

State Committee, Manchester, $20,954.29 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, Atlanta, $8,000 (DNC); Georgia Committee of Citizens' for Eisenhower Congressional Committee, Atlanta, $16,202.97 (8); Republican Finance Comm., Atlanta, $12,183 (RNC); Republican State Central Comm., Macon, $20,000 (RNC).

IDAHO

State Democratic Central Comm., Idaho Falls, $3,154 (DNC); Republican Budget & Finance Comm., Boise, $3,000 (RSCC), $11,250 (RNC), $3,000 (NRCC).

ILLINOIS

Maxwell Abbett, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (3); Col. J. M. Arvey, Chicago, $1,100 (DNC); J. Arvey & B. Hodes, Chicago, $1,000 (DSCC); Laird Bell, Chicago, $1,000 (9); O. S. Caesar, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Douglas Casey, Chicago, $2,000 (8); James S. Copley, Aurora, $1,000 (RNC); Henry Crown, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (20), $2,000 (DSCC); Wm. L. Dawson, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Marshall Field, Jr., Chicago, $1,000 (8); Mrs. Rose R. Fiedler, Oak Park, $1,000 (DSCC); Maurice B. Frank, Chicago, $1,000 (8); Wm. J. Friedman, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); B. A. S. Hogan, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Weymouth Kirkland, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Phil Klutznick, Chicago, $1,000 (DSCC); A. L. Kuehn, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Glen A. Lloyd, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC);

Nathan Manilow, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Harry B. Mathews, Jr., Alton, $3,000 (8); Robert Miller, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Stephen A. Mitchell, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Ann W. Olin, Alton, $3,000 (8); Mrs. Evelyn B. Olin, Alton, $3,000 (8); John Merril Olin, East Alton, $1,000 (RNC), $3,000 (8); Spencer T. Olin, Alton, $1,000 (RNC), $3,000 (8); Charles E. Potter, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Anne Shakman, Wilmette, $1,000 (RSCC); Carl P. Slane, Peoria, $1,000 (RNC); Adlai E. Stevenson, Libertyville, $2,500 (DNC); Robert R. Wilson, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Gen. Robert Wood, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Philip K. Wrigley, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC);

Democratic Party of Cook Co., Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Citizens' for Douglas, Chicago, $3,400 (9); Clinton County Democratic Central Comm., Mt. Vernon, $1,000 (DNC); Jefferson Co. Democratic Comm., Mt. Vernon, $2,000 (DNC); McLean Co. Democratic Central Comm., Bloomington, $1,200 (DNC); Marion Co. Demo-

cratic Comm., Mt. Vernon, $2,000 (DNC); White County Democratic Comm., Carmi, $1,000 (DNC); Republican Citizens' Finance Comm., Chicago, $66,400 (RNC), $5,000 (RSCC), $15,000 (NRCC); ADA Chicago Chapter, $1,000 (1).

INDIANA

J. E. Cain, Indianapolis, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph J. Daniels, Indianapolis, $3,000 (8); Mr. & Mrs. Robert L. Dare, South Bend, $1,000 (RSCC); Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, $3,000 (8); Josiah K. Lilly, Indianapolis, $1,000 (8); Frank McKinney, Indianapolis, $4,000 (DSCC); H. E. Ostrom, Indianapolis, $2,000 (8);

Democratic State Central Committee, Indianapolis, $29,000 (DNC); Lake County & 1st District Comm., Gary, $2,100 (DNC); Republican Citizens Finance Comm., Indianapolis, $7,500 (RSCC), $7,500 (RNC), $2,500 (8), $21,250 (NRCC); Republican State Central Comm., Indianapolis, $5,000 (NRCC).

IOWA

W. Harold Brenton, Des Moines, $1,000 (RNC); D. J. Palmer, Davenport, $1,000 (RNC); Arthur Sanford, Sioux City, $1,000 (DNC);

Democratic State Central Comm., Des Moines, $2,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Des Moines, $48,550 (RNC), $7,700 (RSCC); Republican Finance Comm., Iowa City, $27,410 (NRCC).

KANSAS

Democratic State Comm., Salina, $13,018 (DNC); Centennial Dinner Comm., Kansas City, $15,000 (RNC); Republican State Finance Comm., Atchison, $5,500 (RNC), $2,500 (RSCC), $5,000 (NRCC); Republican State Comm., Topeka, $14,900 (RNC); Shawnee County Republican Central Comm., Atchison, $5,000 (RNC); Boilermakers' Non-Partisan Political League, $11,000 (7).

KENTUCKY

C. T. Anderson, $2,000 (5); Will Clayton, Lexington, $3,000 (DNC); M.R. Evans, Louisville, $2,500 (DSCC); W. G. Flinn, $1,000 (5); Harold F. Johnson, Prospect, $2,500 (DNC), $2,500 (5); David J. McDonald $5,000 (5); Roy L. Reuther $5,000 (5);

State Democratic Central Executive Comm., Frankfort, $10,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Frankfort, $10,000 (DNC); Kentucky State Democratic Central Committee, $30,000 (5); Republican Finance Comm., Louisville, $7,000 (RSCC), $5,000 (RNC), $2,000 (NRCC).

LOUISIANA

W. L. Billups, Alexandria, $1,000 (DNC); Darrell H. Blair, Lake Charles, $1,000 (DNC); Frank B. Ellis, New Orleans, $1,000 (DNC); Wm. C. Feazel, West Monroe, $2,200 (DNC); A. B. Freeman, New Orleans, $1,000 (RNC); Wm. G. Helis, Jr. New Orleans, $1,000 (DNC); French M. Jordan, Gretna, $2,000 (DNC); Harry Latter, New Orleans, $1,000 (RNC); Isidor Newman, II, New Orleans, $1,000 (DNC); Louis J. Roussel, New Orleans, $2,000 (DNC); Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans, $1,700 (DNC); Mrs. Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans, $2,500 (DNC);

Democratic Comm., Alexandria, $23,500 (DNC).

MAINE

Frank Coffin, Lewiston, $1,000 (DSCC); Margaret Chase Smith, $5,000 (17);

Democratic State Central Comm., Brunswick, $2,000 (DNC); Democratic Party, Lewiston, $2,690 (DNC); Republican State Comm., Oakland, $7,060 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $8,000 (NRCC); Republican State Comm., Waterville, $2,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (RNC); Maine CIO Council, Lewiston, $2,500 (4).

MARYLAND

Howard Baetjar, Baltimore, $1,000 (8); Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., Baltimore, $1,000 (8); Thomas M. Bancroft, Baltimore, $1,000 (8); Jacob Blaustein, Baltimore, $1,000 (DSCC), $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Louis Blaustein, Baltimore, $1,000 (DNC); Fred G. Boyce, Jr., Baltimore, $1,000 (8); Donaldson Brown, Port Deposit $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (8); Greta B. Brown, Port Deposit, $1,000 (RNC); Thomas B. Butler, Baltimore, $1,000 (8); Clark M. Clifford, Bethesda, $4,000 (DSCC) (Advance), $1,000 (DSCC); Marjorie K. Clifford, Bethesda, $5,000 (DSCC) (Advance); Evelyn C. Condon, Edgewater, $1,000 (DSCC); H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore, $1,000 (RNC); John E. Faigle, Chevy Chase, $1,000 (RNC); Wm. L. Galvin, Baltimore, $1,000 (8); Alexander G. Hardy, Bethesda, $1,000 (DNC);

Olin D. Johnston, Kensington, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph Katz, Baltimore, $2,000 (DNC); Joan S. Kieffer, Bethesda, $2,000 (NRCC); Leo Kotin, Chevy Chase, $1,600 (DCCC); Frances F. Lanahan, Chevy Chase, $1,000 (DNC); Greta B. Layton, Greenville, $1,000 (RNC); Wm. R. Morse, Hyattsville, $2,500 (DNC); Thomas S. Nichols, Baltimore, $2,000 (DNC); John M. Redding, Rockville, $1,000 (DSCC); Wm. N. Roach, Bethesda, $1,000 (DSCC); Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr., Bethesda, $1,000 (RNC); H. Simpson, Baltimore, $1,000 (RNC); B. Eldred Winehart, Smithburg, $3,000 (RNC);

Republican Finance Committee, Baltimore, $5,000 (RNC), $2,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (NRCC).

MASSACHUSETTS

H. M. Beckwith, Boston, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Evelyn M. Boardman, Belmont, $1,500 (DNC); Paul C. Cabot, Boston, $1,000 (8); Albert Sprague Coolidge, Cambridge, $1,000 (1); Wm. A. Coolidge, Boston, $2,000 (NRCC); Fanny L. Curtis, Boston, $2,500 (RNC), $2,500 (NRCC); Louis Curtis, Boston, $2,500 (RNC), $2,500 (NRCC); Mary S. C. Curtis, Boston, $2,500 (RNC), $2,500 (NRCC); Tarrant Cutler, Boston, $2,500 (RNC), $2,500 (NRCC); Mrs. Richard E. Danielson, Groton, $1,000 (RNC); Morris L. Ernst, Nantucket, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, Boston, $1,000 (RNC); (Estate of) Laura Wheeler Hudson, Newton Centre, $5,000 (RNC); J. Franklin McElwain, Boston, $1,000 (RNC); Bessie A. Pappas, Belmont, $1,000 (NRCC);

Katharine A. Pappas, Milton, $1,000 (NRCC); Thomas A. Pappas, Boston, $2,000 (RSCC), $2,000 (RNC); Mrs. Thomas A. Pappas, Boston, $2,000 (RSCC); Clarence J. Schoo, Springfield, $3,000 (8); Mrs. Clarence J. Schoo, Springfield, $1,000 (8); Mrs. Grace Harwood Schoo, Springfield, $1,000 (8); Serge Semenenko, Boston, $3,000 (RNC); Mrs. Serge Semenenko, Boston, $2,000 (RNC); Robert C. Sprague, North Adams, $1,000 (RNC); Dewey D. Stone, Brockton, $1,000 (DSCC); Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Boston, $1,000 (RNC); L. Wilson, Wellfleet, $3,000 (11);

State Ticket Fund, Boston, $1,000 (DCCC); Republican Finance Comm., Boston, $24,000 (NRCC); Greater Fall River Joint Board, Fall River, $3,158.85 (4).

MICHIGAN

Wendell W. Anderson, Detroit, $1,000 (8); Mrs. Standish Backus, Grosse Pointe, $1,000 (RNC); H. B. Earhart, Ann Arbor, $2,800 (8); Henry Ford, II, Dearborn, $2,000 (NRCC), $1,000 (8); William C. Ford, Grosse Pointe, $1,000 (8); Harvey C. Fruehauf, Detroit, $1,000 (RNC); Ernest Kanzler, Grosse Pointe, $1,000 (8); Stanley S. Kresge, Detroit, $1,000 (NRCC); Harry L. Pierson, Detroit, $1,000 (RNC); Roy L. Reuther, Detroit, $1,000 (DNC); Fred J. Robinson, Detroit, $1,000 (8); L. C. Walker, Muskegon, $1,000 (RNC); Oscar & James B. Webber, Jr., Detroit, $1,000 (8); Myron Winegarden, Flint, $1,000 (RNC);

Democratic State Central Comm., Ann Arbor, $11,000 (DNC); Democratic State Central Comm., & J-J Dinner, Ann Arbor, $6,117.27 (DNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Lansing, $1,000 (DNC); Volunteer Democrats, Detroit, $1,000 (DNC); Wayne County Democratic Comm., Detroit, $2,069.07 (DNC); Republican State Central Comm., Detroit, $12,500 (RNC); Republican State Central

Comm., Grand Rapids, $3,500 (RSCC); Republican State Central Comm., Lansing, $27,000 (RNC); $5,000 (RSCC), $20,000 (NRCC); Republican State Central Comm., Parma, $7,000 (RNC), $12,000 (NRCC); Wayne County Republican Finance Comm., Detroit, $5,000 (RNC); United Auto Workers-CIO-PAC, Detroit, $3,000 (DNC), $12,000 (1), $150,769.85 (4).

MINNESOTA

R. D. Alworth, Duluth, $1,000 (NRCC); D. O. Andreas, Excelsior, $1,000 (RSCC); Atherton Bean, Minneapolis, $1,000 (RNC); J. M. Bringer, Minneapolis, $1,000 (RNC); Elizabeth N. Congdon, Duluth, $1,000 (RNC); George C. Crosby, Minneapolis, $1,000 (NRCC); Thomas L. Daniels, Minneapolis, $1,000 (RNC);

Edwin Davis, St. Paul, $1,000 (RNC); Donald C. Dayton, Minneapolis, $1,000 (NRCC); Daniel F. Fainey, Owatonna, $1,000 (NRCC); Samuel Fleisher, Minneapolis, $1,000 (5); Richard F. Gale, Mound, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Elizabeth Heffelfinger, Wayzata, $1,000 (RNC), F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, $1,000 (RSCC), $2,000 (RNC), $1,000 (8), $1,000 (NRCC); George P. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, $1,500 (RNC); T. P. Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, $1,500 (RNC); James E. Kelley, St. Paul, $3,000 (RNC); Seth Marshall, Duluth, $1,000 (RNC); John G. Ordway, Trustee, Ordway Trust, St. Paul, $1,500 (RNC); John S. Pilsbury, Minneapolis, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph G. Sellwood, Duluth, $1,000 (RNC); F. E. Weyerhauser, St. Paul, $1,000 (RNC);

Democratic-Farm-Labor St. Central Comm., Minneapolis, $13,267 (DNC); Humphrey-Wier Dinner Comm., Duluth, $3,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Duluth, $12,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Minneapolis, $50,000 (RNC), $5,000 (RSCC); State Citizens' for Eisenhower, Owatonna, $15,000 (8).

MISSISSIPPI

Alexander F. Chisholm, Laurel, $1,200 (8); L. O. Crosby, Jr., Picayune, $1,000 (8);

Democratic Dinner, Jackson, $8,700 (DNC).

MISSOURI

Edward B. Arthur, Ladue, $1,250 (DSCC); James H. Arthur, St. Louis, $1,250 (DSCC); Norfleet H. Band, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); Donald L. Barnes, St. Louis, $2,000 (DSCC); Gus Busch, St. Louis, $2,500 (DSCC); Howard Cook, Jefferson City, $1,000 (DSCC); Wm. Crouch, Jr., Kansas City, $2,975 (RSCC); John J. Dwyer, St. Louis, $1,000 (DSCC); J. Biffie Farafnani, St. Louis, $1,000 (DSCC); Eugene Glick, St. Louis, $1,000 (DSCC); Joyce C. Hall, Kansas City, $1,000 (RNC); Carroll A. Hochwalt, St. Louis, $2,000 (NRCC); Mark R. Holloran, St. Louis, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Mark R. Holloran, St. Louis, $1,000 (DNC); Harold Koplar, Ladue, $2,500 (DSCC); William Lehman, St. Louis, $1,000 (DSCC);

Barak T. Mattingly, St. Louis, $3,000 (RNC); Stanley Musial, St. Louis, $1,000 (DSCC); Joe Oxenhandler, St. Louis, $1,000 (DNC), $1,000 (DSCC); R. Joyce Pietnoy, St. Louis, $2,500 (DSCC); Edgar M. Queeny, St. Louis, $1,000 (NRCC); H.J. Rau, Kansas City, $2,975 (RSCC); Richard Riss, Kansas City, $1,000 (DNC); R. C. Robbs, St. Louis, $3,000 (RNC); Sidney Salomon, Jr., St. Louis, $2,000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Salomon, Jr., Creve Coeur, $5,000 (DSCC); Sydney M. Shoenberg, St. Louis, $1,500 (DSCC); Elliot H. Stein, St. Louis, $1,200 (DSCC); Stuart Symington, Creve Coeur, $1,000 (DSCC); Harry Tenebaum & Paul Peltason, St. Louis, $1,000 (DSCC); A.D. Welsh, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC);

Midwest Rally, Kansas City, $3,000 (DNC); Centennial Dinner Comm., Kansas City, $2,500 (RSCC); Greater St. Louis for Eisenhower Club, $6,000 (8); Republican Finance Comm., St. Louis, $9,000 (RNC), $11,000 (NRCC).

MONTANA

Adlai Stevenson Comm., Great Falls, $2,000 (DNC); Republican Budget & Finance Comm., Helena, $8,000 (RNC), $2,000 (NRCC).

NEBRASKA

Mrs. Alice Abel, Lincoln, $2,000 (RSCC); Mrs. George P. Abel, Lincoln, $1,000 (RNC); Gordon W. Diesing, Omaha, $3,000 (RNC); James J. Diesing, Omaha, $2,000 (RNC); Dan Gross, Omaha, $1,000 (10); Sam W. Reynolds, Omaha, $1,000 (8);

Jefferson-Jackson Day Comm., Omaha, $4,000 (DNC); Adams County Republican Central Comm., Hastings, $1,000 (10); Hall County Republican Central Committee, Grand Island, $1,000 (8), $1,500 (10); Dodge County Republican Central Comm., Freemont, $1,000 (10); Madison County Republican Central Comm., Norfolk, $3,000 (10); Republican Finance & Budget Comm., Lincoln, $15,500 (RNC), $3,000 (RSCC), $9,000 (NRCC); Republican Headquarters Maintenance Fund, Lincoln, $2,000 (RNC).

NEVADA

Republican Finance Comm., Reno, $4,551.60 (RNC), $1,000 (NRCC).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Democratic State Committee, Manchester, $1,300 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Concord, $7,783.31 (RNC), $3,000 (NRCC).

NEW JERSEY

E. R. Akers, Westfield, $1,000 (NRCC); Mark Anton, W. Orange, $1,000 (8); Mrs. Charles C. Burke, Jr., Plainfield, $1,000 (RNC); A. W. Butterheim, Madison, $1,500 (NRCC); Clinton Davidson, Bernardsville, $3,000 (RNC); Flora Davidson, Bernardsville, $2,000 (RNC); John T. Dorrance, Jr., Camden, $1,000 (RNC); Allen B. DuMont, Cedar Grove, $1,000 (RNC); W. L. Hanaway, Woodridge, $1,000 (8); George R. Hill, Woodridge, $1,000 (8); Roy T. Hurley, Saddle River, $1,000 (NRCC); Julius Kislak, Jersey City, $2,000 (DNC); Stephen F. Mallard, Jersey City, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph V. Miccio, Upper Saddle River, $1,000 (NRCC); John Milton, Jersey City, $1,000 (DSCC); Dwight W. Morrow, Englewood, $1,000 (RNC); Edward M. Powers, Cedar Grove, $1,000 (NRCC); Adolf Robison, West Englewood, $1,500 (DNC); G. P. Seeley, Englewood, $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. John P. Stevens, South Plainfield, $1,000 (20); Walter A. Wood, Far Hills, $1,000 (RNC);

Democratic State Comm., Trenton, $13,293 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Newark, $3,000 (RNC); Internat'l. Union of Electrical Workers, Local 447, $1,200 (4).

NEW MEXICO

Harry Leonard, Roswell, $1,000 (RNC); Albert K. Mitchell, Albuquerque, $2,000 (RNC); M. C. Roberts, Texico, $2,000 (RNC); Albert C. Simms, Albuquerque, $1,000 (RNC); E. T. Springer, Cimarron, $1,000 (RNC); V. S. Welch, Artesin, $1,000 (RNC);

Democratic State Central Comm., Santa Fe, $11,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, Cross Road, $2,000 (DNC); Republican State Comm., Albuquerque, $5,000 (RNC).

NEW YORK

Herbert Allen, Riverdale, $1,000 (20); Leon B. Allen, N.Y.C., $1,025 (8); Mrs. V. Beaumont Allen, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Frank Altschul, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); Elizabeth Arden, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Vincent Astor, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); Capt. Vincent Astor, USNR, N.Y.C., $1,500 (8); Mrs. George F. Baker, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); George F. Baker, Jr., N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Raymond F. Baker, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20), $1,000 (8); D. L. Barnes, N.Y.C., $1,250 (DSCC); Lawrence R. Beck, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Edwin J. Beinecke, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); William Benton, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DSCC); Maury Bergman, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Richard J. Bernhard, N.Y.C., $1,200 (DNC); Mrs. Margaret Biddle, N.Y.C., $3,000 (8); Harry P. Bingham, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20);

Milton H. Biow, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); C.R. Black, Jr., N.Y.C., $1,000 (NRCC); Wolcott Blair, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); Mary Blessington, Riverdale, $1,000 (DSCC); Albert C. Bostwick, Old Westbury, $1,000 (20); George T. Bowdoin, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); Bruce Bromley, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Mrs. A.M. Bruce, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20), $2,000 (8); J. Ogden Buckley, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Arde Bulova, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); Wm. A. M. Burden, $2,000 (8), $1,000 (20); Walter F. Burke, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); William V. Burley, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Clinton C. Bush, Huntington Station, $1,000 (RNC); Cady, Roberts & Co., N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Edwin F. Chinlund, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Jack F. Chrysler, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20), $2,200 (8);

F. Ambrose Clark, Westbury, L.I., $2,000 (RNC), $3,000 (20); John B. Clark, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); R. Sterling Clark, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20); Stephen C. Clark, N.Y.C., $2,500 (20); R. H. Clover, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); William R. Coe, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Miss Alice S. Coffin, Locust Valley, L.I., $1,000 (20); S. Sloan Colt, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Charles B. Cox, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Charles H. Cox, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); C.R. Cox, N.Y.C., $1,000 (NRCC); Clinton H. Crane, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Randell Cremer, N.Y.C., $1,500 (NRCC); S.M. Crocker, East Islip, L.I., $1,000 (20); Charles G. Cushing, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); L. Arthur Cushman, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Monroe C. Cutman, $2,500 (RNC); E.S. Damon, N.Y.C., $2,000 (RNC); H.P. Davidson, N.Y.C., $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Henry P. Davidson, N.Y.C., $1,500 (20); Joshua A. Davis, N.Y.C., $1,500 (8); Louis de Rochemont, N.Y.C. $1,000 (9); Carmine G. De Sapio, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); Howard Diety, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Clarence Dillon, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20);

C. Douglas Dillon, N.Y.C., $3,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (RNC), $3,000 (8); S. di Stasio, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); M. M. Dwyer, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Robert R. Ellis, Jr., N.Y.C., $1,000 (NRCC); Sherman M. Fairchild, N.Y.C., $1,200 (20); Abe Feinberg, N.Y.C., $2,000 (DNC); John B. Fell, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Roy K. Ferguson, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Marshall Field, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DSCC), $2,000 (DNC), $1,000 (DCCC); Horace C. Flanigan, N.Y.C., $4,000 (20); Morris Forgush, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); John M. Franklin, $1,000 (RNC); Childs Frick, Roslyn, L.I., $1,000 (13); Jack Frye, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); Artemus L. Gates, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Francis Goelet, N.Y.C. $2,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (RNC); Robert G. Goelet, N.Y.C., $2,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (RNC);

Reuben Gordon, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); Frank Jay Gould, N.Y.C., $1,500 (8); Jay Gould, c/o Ellis Slater, N.Y.C., $2,500 (8); Eugene G. Grace, N.Y.C., $5,000 (20); William T. Grant, N.Y.C., $3,500 (20); B. L. Graves, N.Y.C., $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Busch Greenough, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); G. Lauder Greenway, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Morris Hadley, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Margaret V. Haggin, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Frank C. Hand, Jr., $1,000 (RNC); Mr. & Mrs. John W. Hanes, N.Y.C., $2,500 (8); L.C. Hanna, Jr., N.Y.C., $1,000 (NRCC); E. Roland Harriman, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20), $2,000 (RSCC), $2,000 (NRCC), $3,000 (8); W. A. Harriman, N.Y.C., $2,500 (DNC); Wm. Hale Harkness, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Samuel Hausman, N.Y.C., $2,500 (20); John Hertz, N.Y.C., $2,000 (RNC), $2,000 (RSCC), $2,500 (20);

Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20); Mrs. Edwin Hilson, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Eugene Holman, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8), $1,000 (RSCC); Carl Holmes, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Louis J. Horowitz, Locust Valley, L.I., $1,000 (20); Amory Houghton, Corning, $1,500 (RNC); Burton Alonzo Howe, N.Y.C., $2,500 (20); Edwin V. Huggins, N.Y.C., $1,300 (20); William E. Hutton, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); John B. Inglis, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Philip Isles, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); H. Arnold Jackson, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); William H. Jackson, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); B.B. Jennings, N.Y.C., $2,000 (8); Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); R. Keith Kane, N.Y.C., $2,500 (DNC); Alice M. Kaplan, N.Y.C., $2,000 (1); J. M. Kaplan, N.Y.C., $3,000 (1); Paul Kayser, N.Y.C., $3,000 (RSCC) (see Texas);

David M. Keiser, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DSCC), $1,000 (20); W. C. Kelsey, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Robert S. Kersh, N.Y.C., $1,075 (20); Joseph H. King, N.Y.C., $1,500 (8); Joseph Klingenstein, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Mrs. William Korn, N.Y.C., $4,000 (9); G. F. Kullack, Malba, L.I., $1,000 (DSCC); Thomas S. Lamont, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); William C. Langley, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Sigurd S. Larmon, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20), $2,500 (8); Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, N.Y.C., $2,500 (DNC), $2,500 (DSCC), $1,000 (DCCC); J.S. Leach, N.Y.C., $2,000 (8); Mrs. Evelyn S. Lehman, Tarrytown, $1,000 (DNC); Herbert Lehman, N.Y.C., $1,500 (DSCC); Robert Lehman, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20), $3,000 (NRCC), $3,000 (RSCC); $3,000 (RNC); George C. Leib, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20).

Barry T. Leithead, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Eugene Leone, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Mitchell Leventhall, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DSCC); Mrs. David M. Levy, N.Y.C., $2,500 (1); Donald C. Lillis, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Dr. James N. Lockhart, Jr., Genesee, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. James N. Lockhart, Jr., N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Augustus C. Long, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Augustus C. Long, Irving, $2,000 (8); Louis Lubin, Peekskill $1,000 (1); Henry R. Luce, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20), $1,000 (NRCC), $2,000 (8), $1,000 (RNC);

Mrs. G. MacCulloch Miller, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20), $1,000 (8); E.S. McClone, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Douglas A. McCrary, Westbury, L.I., $1,000 (20); Donald McGraw, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Cedric A. Major, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Joseph A. Martino, N.Y.C., $1,500 (20); Louis Marx, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); George G. Mason, N.Y.C., $3,500 (20); Mrs. Jean Mauze, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20), $1,500 (NRCC), $1,500 (RSCC), $3,000 (RNC), $1,500 (8); Ward Melville, Stony Brook, $1,000 (RNC); Wm. B. Mendes, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Henry D. Mercer, N.Y.C., $1,000 (NRCC); David A. Merson, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Andre Meyer, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (20); M.C. Migel, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Major M.C. Migel N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Jeremiah Milbank, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20);

Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); T. Bayles Minuse, Stony Brook $1,000 (RNC); Douglas M. Moffat, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20); Robert Montgomery, N.Y.C., $1,500 (20); Mrs. Robert Montgomery, N.Y.C., $1,500 (RNC); James O. Moore, Jr., Buffalo, $1,000 (RNC); William T. Moore, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Henry Morgenthau, Jr. $1,000 (DNC); B.L. Nemeroff, N.Y.C., $2,500 (DSCC); Mrs. B.L. Nemeroff, N.Y.C. $2,500 (DSCC); Sydney Newman, Woodmere, L.I. $2,000 (DSCC); Maurice Newton, N.Y.C., $1,500 (20); Stavaros Niarchos, N.Y.C., $1,500 (8); John Ringling North, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20), (see Fla.); Mrs. Jansen Noyes, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Floyd B. Odlum, Miss Jacqueline Cochran, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Mrs. William S. Paley, Manhasset, L.I., $2,500 (20); Carlton H. Palmer, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); Charles S. Payson, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); Mrs. Charles S. Payson, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20), $3,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (NRCC), $3,000 (RNC);

Samuel A. Peck, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); George W. Perkins, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Thomas L. Perkins, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); Phelps Phelps, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); Ellis L. Phillips, N.Y.C. $1,000 (20); Howard Phipps, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Ogden Phipps, Old Westbury, $1,000 (20); Frank M. Porter, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); William C. Potter, Old Westbury, L.I., $1,000 (20); Frederic R. Pratt, Locust Valley, L.I., $1,250 (8); Mrs. John T. Pratt, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20); John T. Pratt, Jr., N.Y.C. $2,000 (20); Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, N.Y.C., $2,500 (RSCC), $1,500 (NRCC), $2,000 (RNC); Mrs. Paul Pryibil, N.Y.C. $1,000 (20); Mrs. Frank C. Rand, Jr., N.Y.C., $1,000 (NRCC); Joseph Reid, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); H. Smith Richardson, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20);

Torkild Rieber, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); T. Rieber, N.Y.C., $2,000 (8); Clifford Roberts, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20), $2,000 (8); William E. Robinson, Pelham, $1,850 (8); Morris Rochman, Great Neck, L.I., $1,000 (RNC); David Rockefeller, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20), $2,500 (RSCC), $1,500 (NRCC), $3,000 (RNC), $1,000 (8); Mrs. David Rockefeller, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York City $2,000 (17), $2,000 (RSCC), $2,000 (NRCC); Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., N.Y.C., $2,500 (20), $2,000 (RNC), $2,500 (RSCC); John D. Rockefeller, III, N.Y.C., $5,000 (20), $1,500 (NRCC), $1,500 (RSCC), $2,000 (RNC), $1,000 (8); Laurence S. Rockefeller, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20), $3,000 (RNC), $2,500 (RSCC), $1,500 (NRCC), $1,500 (8); Mrs. Laurence S. Rockefeller, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Martha B. Rockefeller, N.Y.C., $1,500 (NRCC);

Nelson Rockefeller, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20), $1,000 (8), $3,000 (RNC), $1,500 (NRCC), $1,500 (RSCC); Winthrop Rockefeller, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8) (see Ark.); Mrs. Edmund P. Rogers, N.Y.C.,

$2,000 (20); Anna M. Rosenberg, N.Y.C., $1,500 (DSCC), $1,000 (DCCC); Marvin Rosenberg, Bronxville, $1,000 (DNC); Marvin Rosenberg, N.Y.C. $2,000 (1); Mrs. John T. Rutherford, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); R.J. Schaefer, Brooklyn, $1,000 (DSCC); R.J. Schaefer, Brooklyn, $1,000 (RSCC); R. J. Schaefer, Brooklyn, $1,000 (RNC); R. J. Schaefer, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); Sidney H. Scheur, N.Y.C., $1,000 (9); Dorothy Schiff, N.Y.C., $2,500 (1); John M. Schiff, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); Erwin H. Sherman, N.Y.C, $1,000 (20); Miles M. Sherover, N.Y.C., $1,000 (NRCC); Louis Skidmore, N.Y.C. $1,000 (20); Spyros P. Skouras, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20), $3,000 (8);

Ellis D. Slater, N.Y.C., $2,000 (8); Mrs. Ellis D. Slater, Ardsley on Hudson $1,000 (8); H. Nelson Slater, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Mrs. Priscilla A. Slater, N.Y.C., $2,000 (8); Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., N.Y.C., $1,000 (RSCC), $2,500 (8), $1,000 (NRCC); Irene Jackson Sloan, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC), $2,500 (8); Rudolf G. Sonneborn, N.Y.C., $2,500 (DSCC); Paul W. Sottnek, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); M. E. Spaight, Scarborough, $1,000 (8); A.M. Spanel, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Jacob Starr, N.Y.C., $1,500 (8); Chauncey D. Stillman, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Lester N. Stockard, N.Y.C., $2,500 (8); Donald S. Stralem, N.Y.C. $1,000 (20); James B. Stuart, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Edward A. Sumner, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Mrs. Robert H. Thayer, Glen Cove., L.I., $2,500 (20); Oakleigh L. Thorne, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); J.C. Traphagen, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Carll Tucker, N.Y.C., $1,250 (8); Mrs. Carll Tucker, Mt. Kisco, $2,500 (20); Alfred G. Vanderbilt, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); Harold S. Vanderbilt, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20), $2,000 (NRCC), $2,000 (RSCC), $2,000 (RNC); Marcel E. Wagner, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); DeWitt Wallace, Pleasantville, $1,000 (20), $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. DeWitt Wallace, Mt. Kisco, $2,000 (20); Frederick M. Warburg, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Paul Felix Warburg, N.Y.C. $3,000 (20); H.O. Ware, N.Y.C., $1,000 (NRCC); Major Albert Warner, N.Y.C., $1,000 (8); John D. Warren, N.Y.C., $1,050 (8);

H.T. Warshow, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Sidney J. Weinberg, N.Y.C. $1,000 (20); Herbert G. Wellington, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20), $1,000 NRCC), $3,000 (RNC); Mrs. Herbert G. Wellington, Locust Valley, L.I., $1,000 (20); J.P. Weyerhausen, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Lloyd G. Whitebrook, N.Y.C., $1,000 (DNC); C.V. Whitney, N.Y.C., $2,500 (8); John Hay Whitney, N.Y.C., $2,600 (20), $3,000 (RNC); Mrs. John Hay Whitney, N.Y.C., $3,000 (20), $2,000 (NRCC), $3,000 (RNC); G.L. Wilcox, N.Y.C., $1,500 (20); Harry C. Wildner, N.Y.C. $1,000 (20); A.S. Wilkinson, N.Y.C., $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Langhorne M. Williams, Cornwall, $1,000 (8); Orme Wilson, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); Garrard B. Winston, N.Y.C., $2,500 (20), $1,000 (NRCC); Robert Winthrop, N.Y.C., $2,500 (20), $1,000 (8); Mrs. Robert Winthrop, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20); C.J. Whitting, N.Y.C., $1,300 (20); Walter L. Wolf, N.Y.C., $2,000 (20); Henry J. Wolff, N.Y.C., $1,000 (20);

Democratic County Comm. of County of N.Y., N.Y.C., $6,000 (DNC); Citizens' for Eisenhower-Nixon, N.Y.C., $6,161.03 (20), $1,312.41 (8); Citizens' Fund for Case and Cooper, N.Y.C., $1,000 (9); Republican Finance Comm., - State Comm., Albany, $2,000 (RSCC), $2,000 (NRCC); Republican Finance Comm., Hamilton, $2,500 (RSCC), $2,500 (NRCC); United Republican Finance Comm., N.Y.C., $13,000 (RSCC), $78,746 (RNC), $29,500 (NRCC); Upstate N.Y. Republican Finance Comm., Albany, $6,000 (RNC); Amalgamated Lithographers, N.Y.C., $3,700 (4); Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers Campaign Fund, N.Y.C., $3,500 (7); Internat'l. Ladies Garment Workers' Union, N.Y.C., $13,000 (1); $5,000 (7); National Maritime Union, N.Y.C., $2,000 (4); Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers of America, N.Y.C., $1,000 (4); Textile Workers Union of America, N.Y.C., $2,450 (4); Transport Workers Union of America, N.Y.C., $4,000 (4); ADA New York Chapter, N.Y.C., $2,400 (1); ADA Roosevelt Day Committee, N.Y.C., $4,000 (1); Union League Campaign Committee, N.Y.C., $7,500 (20).

NORTH CAROLINA

J. Spencer Love, Greensboro, $2,100 (DNC); Richard J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem, $1,000 (DNC); Reuben B. Robertson, Flat Rock, $2,000 (RSCC);

State Democratic Executive Comm., Saxapahaw, $5,074 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Saxapanaw, $17,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, Trenton, $5,000 (DNC).

NORTH DAKOTA

Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, Mandan, $1,125 (DNC); Republican State Central Comm., Bismarck, $6,000 (RNC), $6,000 (NRCC); Republican State Central Comm., Grand Forks, $1,500 (RSCC).

OHIO

Raymond Armington, Shaker Heights, $1,000 (RNC); Elizabeth B. Blosson, Cleveland, $2,000 (8); Harold Boeschenstein, Toledo, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (8); Frances P. Bolton, Cleveland Heights, $3,000 (RNC); John E. Calvin, Lima, $1,000 (RNC); Willis W. Clark Cleveland, $1,000 (NRCC); Frederick C. Crawford, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); Howard Dingle, Cleveland, $1,000 (NRCC); G.M. Donnell, Findlay, $1,000 (NRCC); J.R. Donnell, Findlay, $1,000 (NRCC); Otto D. Donnell, Findlay, $3,000 (NRCC); James Arthur Ewing, Youngstown, $3,000 (DNC); James Arthur Ewing, Canfield, $1,000 (DCCC); H.C. Fickes, Garretsville, $1,000 (RNC); Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Akron, $1,000 (8); Joseph W. Fribley, Cleveland, $1,000 (NRCC); Frederic V. Geier, Cincinnati, $1,000 (8); George Gund, Cleveland, $1,000 (NRCC); L.C. Hanna, Jr., Cleveland, $2,250 (RNC), $2,500 (8); George M. Harrison, Cincinnati, $1,000 (DNC); Ralph F. Hogan, Cincinnati, $1,000 (RNC); Leon Ingraham, Columbus, $1,000 (RNC); Jerome K. Jelin, Cincinnati, $1,000 (DNC); W. E. Knight, Jr., Toledo, $1,500 (RNC); Edward Lamb, Toledo, $1,000 (DNC); Fred Lazarus, Jr., Cincinnati, $1,000 (RNC); J. Preston Levis, Toledo, $1,000 (8); Wm. E. Levis, Toledo, $1,000 (NRCC); Wm. E. Levis, Perrysburg, $1,000 (8);

James L. Myers, Cleveland, $1,000 (NRCC); T.F. Patton, Cleveland, $1,000 (NRCC); Messrs. Peck, Shaffer & Williams, Cincinnati, $1,000 (RNC); Herbert T. Randall, Hamilton $1,000 (RSCC); Frank C. Russell, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); Lester M. Sears, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); Frank D. Stranahan, Toledo, $1,000 (RNC); Robert A. Stranahan, Toledo, $1,000 (NRCC); H.V. Suter, Hamilton, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. L.F. Tate, Cincinnati, $1,000 (RNC); E.J. Thomas, Akron, $1,000 (RNC); Dwight J. Thomson, Cincinnati, $1,000 (RSCC); Lewis Clark Thomson, Hamilton, $1,200 (RSCC); Sylvia J. Thomson, Cincinnati, $1,000 (RSCC); H.H. Timken, Canton, $1,000 (NRCC); W.R. Timken, Jr., Canton, $1,000 (NRCC); Charles M. White, Cleveland, $1,000 (NRCC); Henry Widdell, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); Forest L Williams, Portsmouth, $3,000 (NRCC);

Cuyohoga Co. Democratic Executive Comm., Cleveland, $1,600 (DNC); Hamilton Co. Democratic Comm., Cincinnati, $1,500 (DNC); Lucas County Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Toledo, $1,000 (DNC); Stark County Democratic Comm., Canton, $1,171.30 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Day, Barberton, $1,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Dayton, $9,053.63 (DNC); Young Democrats of Mahoning County, Youngstown, $1,000 (DNC); Ohio Citizens' for Eisenhower-Nixon Committee, Cleveland, $4,114.55 (8); Republican Finance Comm., Columbus, $47,500 (RNC); $9,500 (RSCC), $27,000 (NRCC); Glass Workers Union of America, Columbus, $2,000 (4); Hotel & Restaurant Workers, AFL, Cincinnati, $5,000 (1); IUEW, district 7, Dayton, $2,500 (4); Ohio CIO-PAC Columbus, $3,000 (4); United Rubber Workers, Akron, $14,140.50 (4).

OKLAHOMA

K.S. Adams, Bartlesville, $1,000 (8); C.E. Burlingame, Bartlesville, $1,000 (8); Paul Endacott, Bartlesville, $1,000 (8); Chesley C. Herndon, Tulsa, $1,000 (8); Frank J. Hightower, Oklahoma City, $1,000 (8); R.K. Lane, Tulsa, $1,000 (8); Stanley Learned, Bartlesville, $1,000 (8); J.E. Mabee, Tulsa, $1,000 (8); A.G. Oliphant, Tulsa, $1,000 (8); Arthur O. Olson, Tulsa, $1,000 (8); Paul J. Parker, Bartlesville, $1,000 (8); F.B. Parriott, Tulsa, $1,000 (8); D.W. Retzel, Oklahoma City, $1,000 (DNC); A.M. Rippel, Tulsa, $1,000 (8); S.F. Rooney, Tulsa, $1,000 (8); Edmund S. Schedler, Tulsa, $3,000 (RNC); W.G. Skelly, Tulsa, $1,000 (RNC); Glenn J. Smith, Tulsa, $1,000 (8); John W. Tyler, Bartlesville, $1,000 (8);

Jay P. Walker, Tulsa, $1,000 (8); W.K. Warren, Tulsa, $5,000 (8); C.H. Wright, Tulsa, $1,000 (8);

State Central Comm., Oklahoma City, $12,500 (DNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Stillwater, $10,000 (DNC).

OREGON

Democratic Party, Portland, $7,100 (DNC); Republican Budget & Finance Comm., Portland, $8,278.20 (RNC); $2,746.54 (RSCC), $1,266.88 (NRCC).

PENNSYLVANIA

Grestane G. Amsterdam, $1,000 (6); Wm. A. Barrett, $1,000 (6); Larry Bellente, $1,000 (6); Richard Bircher, $1,000 (6); Albert G. Blasband, $1,000 (6); Theo Blumberg, $1,000 (6); J. Griffith Boardman, $2,900 (6); A.K. Braun, Pittsburgh, $1,500 (13); Henry W. Breyer, Jr., Philadelphia, $1,000 (8); Richard P. Brown, Philadelphia, $4,000 (14), $3,000 (8); Ailsa M. Bruce, Pittsburgh, $2,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (RNC), $2,000 (NRCC); Mrs. J. Frederic Byers, Jr., Sewickley Heights, $1,000 (13); Wm. Carroll, $1,000 (6); James P. Clark, $2,500 (6); Joseph S. Clark, Jr., Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph S. Clark, Jr., $1,000 (6); Tristam C. Colket, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Jay Cooke, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Charles A. Devlin, $1,000 (6); John T. Dorrance, Jr., Philadelphia, $3,000 (8); Roger S. Firestone, Bryn Mawr, $2,000 (14); Percival E. Foerderer, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC), $3,000 (8); E.A. Gallagher, $1,000 (6); Martin Gerber, $1,000 (6); Joseph E. Gold, $1,000 (6); Joseph Gorson, $2,000 (6); Charles J. Graham, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Wm. J. Green, Jr., $1,000 (6); Albert M. Greenfield, $1,700 (6);

Joseph R. Grundy, Bristol, $1,000 (RNC); Harry Halloran, $2,300 (6); E.J. Hanley, Allison Park, $2,000 (13); H.J. Heinz, Pittsburgh, $2,000 (13); H.J. Heinz, II, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Mrs. H.J. Heinz, II, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Leon E. Hickman, Pittsburgh, $1,200 (13); Edwin Hodge, Jr., Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); J. Sydney Hoffman, $1,000 (6); Roy Hunt, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13), $1,000 (NRCC); Lorenz Iverson, Pittsburgh, $1,500 (RSCC), $3,000 (RNC); W.L. Jones, Jr., Sewickley, $1,000 (13); David E. Kaufman, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); John B. Kelly, $3,000 (6); Robert Kennedy, $1,000 (6); Wm. E. Kerr, Canonsburg, $1,000 (RNC); Clark W. King, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); C. Mahlon Kline, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); G.W. Kratz, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13);

Lester Krieger, $1,000 (6); Al. Paul Lefton, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Abraham Levy, $1,000 (6); George M. Love, Pittsburgh, $1,500 (13); Mrs. J.D. Lyon, Pittsburgh, $1,500 (13); Thomas B. McCabe, Swarthmore, $1,000 (RNC), $2,000 (8); Mrs. H. H. McClintic, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Matthew H. McCloskey, Philadelphia, $5,000 (DNC); Matthew H. McCloskey, Jr., $1,000 (6); Frank R. McDanel, Ambridge, $1,000 (NRCC); J.B. McLaughlin, $1,000 (6); Frederic R. Mann. $1,000 (6); Myer B. Marcus, Philadelphia, $2,500 (DSCC); Gilbert Mather, Chester, $1,000 (RNC); Harry S. Matthews, Jr., Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Anthony Matz, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (13), $2,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (RNC), $2,000 (NRCC); Mr. & Mrs. Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (13);

Richard K. and Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC); Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (13), $2,000 (RSCC), $2,000 (NRCC), $3,000 (RNC); Mr. & Mrs. Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (13); Frank A. Mesta, Pittsburgh, $1,500 (13), $2,500 (NRCC); Victor E. Moore, $2,300 (6); W.F. Morris, Jr., Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); Leonard S. Mudge, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Joseph Murphy, $1,000 (6); Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, $1,500 (18); $1,000 (15), $3,000 (RNC), $750 (NRCC); R. O'Malley $1,000 (6); A.P. Orlean, $3,500 (6); W.V. Pangborne, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Howard C. Peterson, Philadelphia, $2,000 (RNC); Arthur E. Pew, Jr., Philadelphia, $3,000 (8); J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia $1,500 (18), $1,000 (15), $3,000 (RNC), $750 (NRCC); J.N. Pew, Jr., Philadelphia, $1,500 (18); $1,000 (15), $3,000 (RNC), $750 (NRCC); Mary Ethel Pew, Philadelphia, $1,500 (18), $1,000 (15), $3,000 (RNC), $750 (NRCC); Theodore Pitcairn, Bryn Athyn, $2,650 (8);

Leonard Price, $1,000 (6); David Proctor, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Joseph Pursglove, Jr., Sewickley, $1,000 (13); Henry Oliver Rea, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Earl F. Reed, Pittsburgh, $1,250 (NRCC); Max Robb, $1,000 (6); A.W. Robertson, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); W.C. Robinson, Sewickley, $1,000 (13); Mrs. W.C. Robinson, Sewickley, $1,000 (13); Willard F. Rockwell, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC); W.F. Rockwell, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Arthur Rosenberg, Merion, $2,500 (DSCC); H.B. Salkeld, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Harold Salkind, $2,000 (6); Mr. & Mrs. Alan M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (13);

Mrs. Alan M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (13); Sarah Mellon Scaife, Pittsburgh, $2,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (RNC), $2,000 (NRCC); George X. Schwartz, $1,000 (6); Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, $1,000 (8); Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Philip S. Seltzer, $1,000 (6); Harry Shapiro, $4,200 (6); Philip T. Sharples, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); G.A. Shoemaker, Renton, $1,000 (13); Paul E. Shroads, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); Harry Sley, $1,000 (6); Wm. Watson Smith, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Wm. Wickoff Smith, Philadelphia, $3,000 (8); Frank Steinberg, $1,000 (6); Edward L. Stockdale, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); Michael Sullivan, $1,000 (6); Henderson Supplee, Jr., Philadelphia, $1,000 (8); C.M. Thorp, Jr. Pittsburgh, $1,250 (NRCC); Ernest T. Weir, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (13), $3,000 (RSCC), $3,000 (NRCC), $3,000 (RNC); W.K. Whiteford, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (13); George D. Widener, Philadelphia, $2,000 (20); Mrs. George D. Widener, Philadelphia $1,000 (8); Thomas V. William, $1,000 (6); Gabe Wilson, $2,000 (6); Dr. Joseph B. Wolffe, $1,000 (6); Mr. & Mrs. George S. Worth, Wayne, $1,000 (8); Mrs. Charlotte Dorrance Wright, St. Davids, $1,000 (8); S. Yellin, $1,000 (6);

Democratic State Finance Comm., Philadelphia, $20,610 (DNC); Jefferson Day Celebration, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Philadelphia, $86,000 (RNC); $11,000 (RSCC); $19,400 (8), $33,000 (NRCC); Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, $10,000 (13); Pennsylvania Citizens' Committee for Ervin and Wright, $1,710.13 (14); CIO-PAC (Harry Norwitch) $2,000 (6); IUEW, district 1, Philadelphia, $1,700 (4); United Steelworkers, PAC, Pittsburgh, $4,000 (DNC), $77,000 (4); ADA Philadelphia Chapter, $4,600 (1).

RHODE ISLAND

Mrs. John Payson Adams, Newport, $1,000 (8); Bayard Ewing, Providence, $1,000 (RNC); Royal Little, Providence, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. G.J. Guthrie Nicholson, Newport $2,000 (20), $1,000 (RNC); Claiborne Pell, Newport, $1,000 (DSCC); Mrs. Anita O'K. Young, Newport, $3,000 (RNC); Robert R. Young, Newport, $3,000 (RNC);

Democratic State Comm., Providence $1,500 (DNC).

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Democratic Executive Comm., Columbia, $1,000 (DNC).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Democratic Central Comm., Canistota, $5,000 (DNC); Republican State Central Comm., Pierre, $21,013 (RNC), $4,065 (NRCC).

TENNESSEE

J.C. Bradford, Nashville, $1,000 (NRCC); Dyer Butterfield, Lookout Mountain, $1,000 (RNC); James K. Dobbs, Memphis $1,000 (8); Horace H. Hull, Memphis, $1,000 (NRCC); Oscar Oakley, Memphis, $1,000 (NRCC); Eldon Stevenson, Jr., Nashville, $1,000 (RNC); Gordon P. Street, Chattanooga, $2,500 (RNC);

Democratic State Comm., Nashville, $12,000 (DNC); State Democratic Executive Comm., Nashville, $12,000 (DNC); 3rd District Finance Comm., Chattanooga, $14,710 (RNC), $1,000 (RSCC), $1,000 (NRCC).

TEXAS

Isaac Arnold, Houston, $1,000 (NRCC), $2,500 (RSCC); Mrs. Isaac Arnold, Houston, $1,000 (NRCC), $2,500 (RSCC); H.L. Brown, San Antonio, $3,000 (RNC); Mrs. H.L. Brown, San Antonio, $1,000 (RNC); Dr. W.H. Bryant, Tyler, $1,000 (DNC); Jack P. Burrus, Dallas, $1,000 (RNC); John B. Connally, Fort Worth, $2,500 (DSCC); H.R. Cullen, Houston, $2,000 (NRCC), $2,500 (RSCC); Mrs. H.R. Cullen, Houston, $2,000 (NRCC), $2,500 (RSCC); Roy H. Cullen, Houston $1,000 (NRCC), $2,500 (RSCC); Mrs. Roy H. Cullen, Houston, $1,000 (NRCC), $2,500 (RSCC);

E.D. Cumming, Houston $1,000 (8); J.T. Dickerson, Midland, $1,000 (8); Wm. N. Foster, Conroe, $1,000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. W.H. Francis, Jr., Houston, $5,000 (8); J. Rutledge Hill, Dallas, $1,000 (8); Mrs. Lynn S. Horner, Clarksburg, $1,000 (DNC); Leonard Hyatt, San Antonio, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. J. Lee Johnson, III, Ft. Worth, $2,500 (8); Mrs. Elizabeth Kayser, Houston, $2,500 (8); Paul Kayser, Houston $2,500 (8), $3,000 (RNC), $1,000 (20), (see N.Y.); P.G. Lake, Tyler, $2,500 (8); J. Sayles Leach, Houston $2,000 (20); W.P. Luse, Dallas, $2,500 (8); Cameron McElroy, Jr., Marshall, $1,400 (DNC); W.H. McFadden, Ft. Worth, $2,000 (RNC); Douglas Marshall, Houston, $2,000 (NRCC), $2,500 (RSCC); Mrs. Douglas Marshall, Houston, $2,500 (RSCC), $2,000 (NRCC); J. Howard Marshall, Ft. Worth, $1,000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. M.W. Miller, Dallas, $1,000 (DNC); John C. O'Leary, Houston, $2,500 (RSCC); Mrs. John C. O'Leary, Houston, $2,500 (RSCC); Jubal Parten, Houston $1,000 (9); J.R. Parten, Houston $3,000 (DNC); S.W. Richardson, Fort Worth, $2,500 (DSCC); Corbin J. Robertson, Houston, $2,000 (NRCC), $2,500 (RSCC); Mrs. Corbin J. Robertson, Houston, $2,000 (NRCC), $2,500 (RSCC); James Ryan Oakridge, $1,000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. Dudley Sharp, Houston, $5,000 (8); Edwin Singer, Corpus Christi, $1,000 (20);

C.R. Starnes, Gladewater, $1,000 (DNC); George W. Strake, Houston $1,000 (RNC); Gardiner Symonds, Houston, $1,000 (RNC); A.S. Underwood, Lubbock, $1,000 (DNC); W.H. Wildes, Dallas, $2,500 (8); Mrs. Robert F. Windfohr, Ft. Worth, $2,500 (8); C.J. Wrightsman, Ft. Worth, $3,000 (8);

Bexar County Democratic Party, San Antonio, $6,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, Beaumont, $2,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, Edinburg, $1,014.06 (DNC); 19th Congressional District, Lubbock, $5,000 (DNC); Waco Democratic Dinner Comm., Temple $3,094 (DNC); Texas Republican Finance Comm., Houston, $72,500 (RNC), $5,990 (RSCC), $24,000 (NRCC).

UTAH

George T. Benson, Salt Lake City, $1,000 (RNC); George T. Hansen, Salt Lake City, $2,000 (RNC); George T. Manson, Salt Lake City, $1,000 (RNC);

Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Comm., Salt Lake City, $3,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Comm., Salt Lake City, $1,500 (RSCC), $14,000 (RNC), $3,500 (8), $8,000 (NRCC).

VERMONT

Frank H. Canaday, South Woodstock, $1,000 (RSCC).

VIRGINIA

Hugh D. Auchincloss, McLean, $1,000 (RNC); Kenneth Birkhead, Falls Church, $3,000 (DSCC) (Advance); Mr. & Mrs. Lyman Butterfield, Williamsburg, $1,000 (DNC); J.D. Stetson Coleman, The Plains, $2,500 (8); Ted Dalton, Radford, $1,000 (NRCC); Ralph B. Douglas, Norfolk, $1,000 (RNC); Samuel D. McIlwain, Alexandria, $2,500 (DSCC); Henry T. McKnight, Vienna, $1,000 (RNC); Forrest E. Mars, The Plains, $2,500 (RNC); Mrs. Forrest E. Mars, The Plains, $2,500 (RNC); Richard S. Reynolds, Richmond, $2,500 (DSCC);

Democratic State Central Comm., Bowling Green, $1,000 (DNC); Democratic State Central Comm., Richmond, $9,500 (DNC); Democratic Assoc. of Hampton, $1,500 (DNC); 8th District Democratic Comm., Fredericksburg, $1,200 (DNC); 10th District Comm., Falls Church, $1,500 (DNC); Poff Campaign Comm., Roanoke, $1,000 (NRCC); Republican Finance Comm., Warrenton, $6,250 (RSCC); Republican Party of Va., Orlean, $4,500 (RNC), $1,250 (NRCC).

WASHINGTON

V.O. Stringfellow, Seattle, $1,000 (DNC);

Democratic State Central Comm., Seattle, $15,000 (DNC); Republican State Central Comm., Seattle, $48,069.50 (RNC); Spokane County Republican Central Comm., $6,810.24 (RNC).

WEST VIRGINIA

Arthur B. Koontz, Charleston, $2,000 (DNC); T.M. Milsop, Weirton, $3,500 (RNC), $1,000 (NRCC);

Jefferson-Jackson Comm., Bluefield, $3,844.39 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, Charleston, $11,533.18 (DNC); Republican State Finance Comm., Bluefield, $1,500 (RNC).

WISCONSIN

F.G. Brumder, Milwaukee, $2,000 (RNC); Walter Harnischfeger, Milwaukee, $2,000 (RNC);

Democratic Party, Madison, $8,141.36 (DNC); Republican Party, Madison, $11,700 (RSCC), $25,400 (NRCC).

WYOMING

Frank A. Barrett, $1,500 (18); Edward J. Bermingham, Duncan, $1,250 (RNC), $2,000 (RSCC); Mrs. Edward J. Bermingham, Duncan, $1,250 (RNC), $2,500 (RSCC); George E. Brimmer $1,000 (18); W.R. Coe, Cody, $2,975 (RNC); E.L. Cord $2,500 (18); Mark Cox $1,000 (18); E.D. Crippa, $1,200 (18); H.T. Greggenheim, $3,000 (18); Harry B. Henderson, $1,200 (18); Mr. Johnson, $1,000 (18); Ewing T. Kerr, $1,000 (18); Frank A. Lidell $2,000 (18); Ralph S. Linn $1,200 (18); Kathryn Meloney, $1,200 (18);

Harrison for Senator Club, $4,000 (18); Nat'l. Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, Meriden, $1,445.39 (RNC); Thompson for Congress, $1,000 (18).

ALASKA

Democratic Central Comm., Fairbanks, $6,500 (DNC).

HAWAII

W.F. Dillingham, Honolulu, $1,500 (RNC); G.W. Sumner, Honolulu, $1,000 (RNC);

Republican Fund, Honolulu, $1,500 (RNC).

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Dr. Dwight Dill, Manila, $2,000 (RNC).

PUERTO RICO

Democratic State Comm., San Juan, $1,500 (DNC); Nat'l. Democratic Party, San Juan, $4,000 (DNC).

PLATFORMS VS. PERFORMANCE

Parties' 1952 Platforms Matched Against Congress' And the Administration's 1953-1955 Performance

Both Democrats and Republicans can claim they kept most of their 1952 platform pledges and can charge that their opponents broke faith with the voters.

The paradox is no accident. Platforms are written in generalities broad enough to cover almost any interpretation the reader chooses.

Even when clear-cut action is taken on a concrete pledge, responsibility may be confused. If federal spending is cut, who gets the credit? And if farm prices fall, who's to blame?

Another source of confusion: Republicans and Democrats pilfered planks from each other's platforms. Each party helped fulfill its opponent's pledges, and then claimed credit.

Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) of the Senate Republican Policy Committee exclaims: "Never before has a political party (the Republicans) kept so faithfully its promises to the voters!" Chairman Paul M. Butler of the Democratic National Committee replies: "The Eisenhower Administration and the majority of the Republicans in Congress have broken their campaign promises to farmers, to labor, and to small business."

Both leaders have a stake in convincing the voters that their parties are trustworthy. Nominating conventions will make a new set of promises in 1956.

Congressional Quarterly has kept books on the record for 1953 through 1955, matching the campaign platforms against the parties' performances. Highlights of the ledger:

Democrats promised to "protect" producers of the six basic farm commodities with "mandatory price support(s)...at not less than 90 percent of parity." Republicans "aimed at full parity prices for all farm products in the market place...."

Both parties failed. Democrats voted to continue rigid supports at 90 percent of parity, but the Administration's program of lower, flexible supports was enacted. Farm prices on the market declined.

Democrats and Republicans pledged to work for reduction of federal spending. Spending was reduced, although the parties did not always agree on where to cut down.

The Republicans set out to attain the "goal" of a "balanced budget" and a "reduced national debt." They failed, as the deficit continued and the debt ceiling was raised -- with bipartisan support. The Administration held out hope that the budget might be balanced by June 30, 1956.

The GOP promised "a general tax reduction," and the Democrats favored "reducing taxes, especially for people with lower incomes..." Republicans also pledged "thorough revision and codification" of the tax laws. Taxes were cut and the revenue laws were overhauled. Democrats tried but failed to enact reductions aimed specifically at low-income groups.

Both parties said they would seek peace in Korea. A cease-fire was signed, but a final settlement was not achieved.

Democrats promised more than the Republicans in their social security plank. Congressional performance backed the broader program, with both parties supporting extension of coverage and increased benefit payments.

In a major platform split, the Democrats called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law while the GOP promised amendments. Neither party came through.

Details of the Platforms vs. Performance record, with pledges and action by the Administration and Congress -- 1953-55 -- classified according to major categories and sub-categories:

AGRICULTURE
Price Supports

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We will continue to protect the producers of basic agricultural commodities under the terms of a mandatory price support program at not less than 90 percent of parity. We continue to advocate practical methods for extending price supports to other storables and to the producers of perishable commodities...."

REPUBLICANS -- "We favor a farm program aimed at full parity prices for all farm products in the market place.... We condemn as a fraud on both the farmer and the consumer the Brannan plan scheme to pay direct subsidies from the federal Treasury in lieu of prices to producers.... Our program should include commodity loans on all non-perishable products supported at the level necessary to maintain a balanced production. Where government action on perishable commodities is desirable, we recommend locally controlled marketing agreements and other voluntary methods.... We do not believe in restrictions on the American farmers' ability to produce."

Performance

In 1954 most Republicans supported and Congress enacted a system of flexible (or sliding-scale) price supports on basic commodities. Democrats, joined by some Republicans, failed in efforts to retain rigid (or fixed) supports at 90 percent of parity in 1954, and again in 1955 when the Senate failed to act on a House-passed bill to restore the rigid-supports system. Efforts to raise the minimum support level for dairy products and to establish mandatory support of small grains -- backed by most Democrats and opposed by most Republicans -- failed. The Senate rejected price supports for beef cattle, proposed by Democrats in 1954.

ADMINISTRATION

President Eisenhower in 1954 asked Congress to replace rigid price supports on five basic commodities -- wheat, cotton, corn, rice, and peanuts -- with flexible supports; to continue 90 percent supports for the sixth basic, tobacco; and to authorize direct compensatory payments to wool producers as a substitute for orthodox price supports. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson set 1955 supports at the following levels:

Basic Commodities -- Wheat, 82.5 percent of parity, reduced from 90; corn, 87 percent, reduced from 90; rice, 86 percent, reduced from 91; cotton and peanuts, 90 percent, the same level as in 1954. Tobacco, the sixth basic, retained rigid supports at 90 percent of parity.

Wool -- 106 percent of parity, increased from 90.

Dairy Products -- Butterfat, 76 percent of parity, reduced from 90; manufacturing milk, 80 percent, reduced from 90. In 1954, supports for butterfat and manufacturing milk were reduced to 75 percent of parity.

Other Commodities -- Feed grains and other non-basic commodities, reduced an average of 15 percent.

CONGRESS

Basic Commodities -- Set price supports on wheat, cotton, corn, rice and peanuts on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 to 90 percent of parity for 1955, from 75 to 90 percent thereafter. Continued supports on tobacco at 90 percent of parity.

Wool -- Authorized direct cash payments to producers to compensate for gaps between the support level -- 60 to 110 percent of parity -- and the price on the free market.

Dairy Products -- Continued price supports between 75 and 90 percent of parity and extended supports to fluid milk and butterfat.

Other Commodities -- Repealed the ban against direct price supports for Irish potatoes. Continued discretionary price supports for non-basic feed grains, oil seeds, eggs, and poultry. Continued mandatory supports for tung nuts and honey between 60 and 90 percent of parity.

In 1955, the House passed a bill to restore rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity for the five basic commodities and to raise the minimum support level for dairy products from 75 to 80 percent of parity. The Senate did not act on the measure.

VOTES

Continue rigid 90 percent supports on basic commodities. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	32	7
	AGAINST	11	37

Support five basic commodities on flexible scale. Accepted.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	10	39
	AGAINST	35	8
House, 1954:	FOR	45	182
	AGAINST	147	23

Restore rigid 90 percent supports on five basic commodities. Passed by one chamber.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1955:	FOR	185	21
	AGAINST	29	172

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 100ff, 140ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 169ff.

Soil and Water Conservation

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We will accelerate programs of upstream flood prevention, watershed protection, and soil,... and water conservation in all parts of the country.... We will continue the widest possible farmer participation... in the conduct and administration of these...programs...."

REPUBLICANS -- "We support a constructive and expanded soil conservation program administered through locally controlled local districts and which shall emphasize that payments shall be made for practices and improvements of a permanent nature."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Conservation Program -- Gave greater responsibility to state offices of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and abolished the seven regional SCS offices.

Upstream Watersheds -- Asked Congress to authorize farmers in local organizations to take the initiative to strengthen conservation in upstream watersheds, in cooperation with federal agencies.

CONGRESS

Conservation Payments -- Extended through 1956 cost-sharing assistace to farmers for approved soil and water conservation practices. Required compliance with acreage allotments as a condition for receiving conservation payments, then repealed the penalty provision in 1955. Voted larged authorizations for conservation payments than requested by the Administration in 1953 and 1955. Conservation authorizations compared to the $250 million voted for 1953 in the last year of the Truman Administration, 1952:

1953, decreased to $195 million
1954, $250 million
1955, $250 million.

Soil Conservation Service -- Appropriations for SCS operation of conservation and flood prevention programs, compared to the $62.3 voted in 1952 for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, increased to $71.5 million
Fiscal 1955, increased to $74.5 million
Fiscal 1956, increased to $81.3 million.

Both parties supported the increases.

Upstream Watersheds -- Enacted, with bipartisan support, a 1954 bill authorizing federal cost-sharing assistance to local watershed groups willing to initiate and carry out upstream watershed conservation measures.

Water Conservation Loans -- Extended eligibility for loans and loan insurance to farmers and farm groups in all 48 states. This aid in financing construction of water conservation facilities had been limited to the 17 western states. Both parties backed the 1954 extension.

VOTES

Increase authorization for conservation payments to farmers from $195 million to $225 million. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1953:	FOR	32	6
	AGAINST	6	32

Reduce conservation authorization from $195 million to $140 million. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1954:	FOR	44	152
	AGAINST	146	54

Reduce conservation authorization from $250 million to $195 million. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1955:	FOR	1	4
	AGAINST	44	32

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 132ff, 290ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 100ff, 135ff, 148ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 187, 198ff.

Farm Credit

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We have provided credit facilities for all agriculture, including means by which young men, veterans...and farm tenants have been encouraged to become farmers and farm home-owners, and through which low-income farmers have been assisted in establishing self-sustaining and fully productive farm units. We will not waver in our efforts to provide such incentives."

REPUBLICANS -- "Our program includes...sufficient farm credit..."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Farm Credit Administration -- Asked Congress in 1953 to permit gradual retirement of government capital from FCA. FCA continued to extend credit through the federal intermediate credit banks to production credit associations and privately capitalized farm lending institutions by discounting short-term notes. New FCA loan commitments compared to the $1.9 billion in commitments for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $1.8 billion
Fiscal 1955, $1.9 billion (estimated)
Fiscal 1956, increased to $2 billion (estimated).

Farmers Home Administration -- New FHA commitments for loans to farmers unable to obtain credit from other sources, compared to the $176 million in commitments for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, increased to $192 million
Fiscal 1955, increased to $186 million (estimated)
Fiscal 1956, increased to $217 million (estimated).

Low-Income Farmers -- President Eisenhower in 1955 recommended to Congress a 15-point program to aid low-income farmers. New loan authority was a key point.

CONGRESS

Farm Credit Administration -- Reorganized the FCA in 1953 as an independent agency under the control of a 13-member board composed mainly of farmers. The law laid the groundwork for systematically retiring

government capital from the program and granting farmers greater control of FCA-supervised credit agencies. In 1955, Congress provided for the retirement of government capital from FCA-supervised banks for cooperatives. Both measures were passed with bipartisan support.

Disaster Loans -- Passed the Farmers and Stockmen Emergency Assistance Act in 1953, authorizing loans in disaster areas to those unable to obtain financing elsewhere. Extended the Act for two years in 1955. Authorized, in 1954, up to $15 million in federal loans to farmers and ranchers suffering "economic disaster" because of declining prices, and renewed the program for two years in 1955. Cut maximum interest rates on "economic disaster" loans to 3 percent, reversing an increase to 5 percent ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1955. These disaster loan measures were supported by both parties.

Loans to Low-Income Farmers -- Took no action in 1955 on an Administration bill to establish a new program for loans to low-income and part-time farmers unable to obtain credit elsewhere.

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 106ff, 114ff, 132ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 134, 148ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 56ff, 182ff, 188.

Rural Electrification

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We will continue to fight to make electricity available to all rural homes, with adequate facilities for the generation and transmission of power. Through the rural telephone program...we will provide opportunity for every farm home to have this modern essential service...We favor...wider and more equitable distribution of electric energy at the lower cost to the consumer with continuing preference to public agencies and REA cooperatives."

REPUBLICANS -- "We support the principle of bona fide farmer-owned, farmer-operated cooperatives and urge the further development of rural electrification and communication, with federally assisted production of power and facilities for distribution when these are not adequately available through private enterprise at fair rates."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Rural Electrification Administration new commitments for electricity and telephone loans, compared to the $201 million in commitments for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, increased to $242 million
Fiscal 1955, increased to $220 million
Fiscal 1956, increased to $265 million (estimated).

CONGRESS

Modified the formula for allocating REA loan funds to the states, channeling a bigger share into loans for expanding and improving existing systems -- as opposed to establishing new systems in unelectrified areas. Both parties supported this 1955 measure.

New authorizations for REA electricity and telephone loans, compared to the $92.5 million authorized for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, increased to $202.5 million; 40 percent above President's request
Fiscal 1955, increased to $210 million; 54 percent above request
Fiscal 1956, increased to $235 million; 2 percent above request.

Senate Republicans opposed the fiscal 1955 increase; otherwise, both parties supported increases.

VOTE

Increase loan authorization for rural electrification from $100 million to $135 million. Accepted.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	35	6
	AGAINST	3	37

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 132ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 148ff, 183; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 184ff, 198ff.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Education

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We urge that federal contributions be made available to state and local units which adhere to basic minimum standards....We pledge immediate consideration for those school systems which need further legislation to provide federal aid for new school construction, teachers' salaries and school maintenance and repair..."

REPUBLICANS -- "The tradition of popular education, tax supported and free to all, is strong with our people. The responsibility for sustaining this system of popular education has always rested upon the local communities and the states. We subscribe fully to this principle."

Performance

The 84th Congress deferred action on the President's plan to stimulate school construction. Both parties supported extension of school aid to areas where federal defense activities increased the school population abnormally, but the amount of aid was reduced.

ADMINISTRATION

School Construction -- Requested in 1955 a program of federal aid for construction of school buildings through purchase of local school bonds, support of a lease-purchase plan, and grants-in-aid of $200 million in three years for impoverished school districts. Proposed total federal, state, and local school construction spending of $7 billion in three years. All but $220 million of the

federal government's $1.12 billion contribution would be repaid to the Treasury.

Federally Impacted Areas -- Requested extension of laws authorizing federal aid for school construction and operation in areas crowded because of defense projects and other federal activities.

Studies of Education Problems -- Requested authorization for a national conference to study the nation's educational problems; authority for the Office of Education to conduct research in cooperation with state and local agencies; and establishment of an advisory committee on education in the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

CONGRESS

School Construction -- Deferred action on a bill, reported to the House in 1955, to establish a four-year program of federal aid through bond purchases, support of lease-purchase plans, and grants to states of up to $1.6 billion -- eight times the amount requested by the President.

Federally Impacted Areas -- Extended authority for federal aid for school construction, operation, and maintenance through June, 1957. Appropriations compared to the $255.5 million voted for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $197.4 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $193.5 million
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $89 million.

Studies of Education Problems -- Authorized a White House Conference on Education and funds for preparatory state conferences; authorized Office of Education contracts with colleges for joint studies of education problems; established a nine-member National Advisory Committee on Education. House Democrats opposed the Advisory Committee; the other measures were enacted with bipartisan support.

Oil-for-Education -- A Senate amendment which eventually would have earmarked federal oil and mineral revenues from the continental shelf for aid to education was deleted by a conference committee in 1953.

VOTE

Dedicate federal revenues from oil and mineral leases on the continental shelf to defense during national emergency, thereafter to education. Accepted, but later deleted in conference.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1953:	FOR	34	11
	AGAINST	7	30

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 151ff, 169ff, 193ff, 397ff;
Vol. X, 1954, 163ff, 179ff, 206-09;
Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 232ff, 247ff, 265ff.

Social Security

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We favor further strengthening of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, through...increasing benefits, extending them to more people, and lowering the retirement age for women. We favor the complete elimination of the work clause...Those contributing... should be permitted to draw benefits upon reaching the age of eligibility and still continue to work."

REPUBLICANS -- "The best assurance of preserving the benefits for which the worker paid is to stop the inflation which causes...loss of purchasing power, and that we propose to do. We favor amendment of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance system to provide coverage for those justly entitled to it but who are excluded..."

Performance

Social security coverage was extended to 10 million more workers and monthly benefit payments were increased, with the support of the President and both parties. The House in 1955 passed, with bipartisan support, a Democratic-sponsored bill to lower the eligibility age for women, extend coverage to more occupations, and pay disability benefits. The Senate deferred action.

ADMINISTRATION

Coverage -- Requested extension to 10.5 million workers, including domestics, lawyers, architects, physicians, dentists, self-employed farmers, farm laborers not already covered, clergymen, and state and local government employees.

Benefits -- Requested increases in minimum and maximum monthly payments.

"Work Clause" -- Requested revision to permit earnings of as much as $1,000 a year without loss of benefit payments.

CONGRESS

Coverage -- Extended OASI in 1954 to about 10 million additional workers, including self-employed farmers, state and local government employees, farm workers, domestic workers, and ministers. Omitted coverage of physicians, lawyers, dentists, and certain other self-employed professionals. The House in 1955 passed and the Senate deferred action on a bill to extend coverage to all major recognized professional groups except physicians.

Benefits -- Increased monthly payments to $30 minimum and $108.50 maximum for individuals, and to a maximum of $200 for families.

"Work Clause" -- Increased to $1,200 the amount a retired person might earn without losing benefits; removed the earnings limitation for workers at age 72.

Benefits for Women -- The House in 1955 passed and the Senate deferred action on a Democratic-sponsored

bill to lower from 65 to 62 the age at which women would be eligible to collect retirement and survivors' benefits.

VOTES

Extend social security coverage, increase benefits, ease work clause. Passed.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1954:	FOR	174	181
	AGAINST	6	2

Lower eligibility age for women and disabled workers, extend coverage to professionals. Passed by one chamber.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1955:	FOR	203	169
	AGAINST	8	23

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 188, 248; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 261ff.

Health

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We pledge...support for the campaign that modern medicine is waging against mental illness, cancer, heart disease...We advocate federal aid for medical education to help overcome the growing shortages of...trained health personnel...We pledge support for federal aid to hospital construction...increased federal aid to promote public health through preventive programs and health services, especially in rural areas...We also advocate a resolute attack on the heavy financial hazard of serious illness...The policy of aiding states...to insure needed maternity, child health and welfare services should be maintained and extended..."

REPUBLICANS -- "We recognize that the health of our people as well as their proper medical care cannot be maintained if subject to federal bureaucratic dictation. There should be a just division of responsibility between government, the physician, the voluntary hospital, and voluntary health insurance. We are opposed to federal compulsory health insurance...We shall support those health activities by government which stimulate the development of adequate hospital services without federal interference in local administration. We favor support of scientific research...encouragement of improved methods of assuring health protection."

Performance

The Administration failed in two attempts to establish federal reinsurance to expand private health insurance. Led by a majority of Democrats, the House killed a reinsurance bill in 1954, and Congress ignored the proposal in 1955.

Existing federal programs for medical research and hospital construction aid were continued. After cutting the fiscal 1954 budget in 1953, Congress in 1954 and 1955 voted more money for these programs than had been provided in 1952.

With support by both parties, Congress in 1954 authorized new programs of federal aid for construction of medical facilities other than general hospitals and expansion of vocational rehabilitation programs. Congress in 1955 did not act on Administration proposals for federal aid to help train health personnel, for expansion of private loans for construction of medical facilities, and for aid to states for medical care for persons on relief.

ADMINISTRATION

Health Insurance -- Proposed legislation to establish a federal reinsurance fund to encourage private voluntary insurance plans to expand coverage of severe illness, and low-income and rural groups.

Hospital Construction -- Proposed to stimulate state, local, and private construction of hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes through expanded federal grants and mortgage insurance of private loans. After cutting the fiscal 1954 budget, asked Congress to increase fiscal 1955 and 1956 funds for federal grants-in-aid for construction of hospitals and public health centers.

Research -- Cut the fiscal 1954 budget in 1953, then asked Congress to increase fiscal 1955 and 1956 funds for research by the National Institutes of Health on cancer, mental health, heart disease, and other illnesses.

Public Health Service -- Proposed to expand PHS programs, particularly for mothers and crippled children. Proposed greater flexibility in state use of PHS grants. Asked Congress for increased funds for all PHS programs for fiscal 1956, after cutting budget requests for fiscal 1954 and 1955 below the fiscal 1953 level.

Health Personnel -- Proposed to expand training of practical nurses and specialists through grants to states and establishment of traineeships by the Public Health Service.

Other Programs -- Proposed increased federal aid to state vocational rehabilitation programs, a new program of mental health grants, and federal aid for medical care of persons on state and local relief rolls.

CONGRESS

Health Insurance -- The House in 1954 killed a bill to establish federal reinsurance of private health insurance systems, and Congress took no action on reinsurance in 1955.

Hospital Construction -- Extended through June 30, 1957, the law authorizing federal aid to the states for hospital construction. Authorized, in 1954, a new program of aid to states for surveys and construction of hospitals for the chronically ill, rehabilitation facilities, nonprofit nursing homes, and diagnostic or treatment centers. Both measures received bipartisan support. Took no action in 1955 on an Administration-sponsored bill to provide federal mortgage insurance of private loans for construction of medical facilities. Appropriations for

federal aid for hospital construction, compared to the $75 million appropriated for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased 13 percent to $65 million
Fiscal 1955, increased 28 percent to $96 million
Fiscal 1956, increased 61 percent to $111 million.

Research -- National Institutes of Health appropriations compared to the $59 million appropriated for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, increased 20 percent to $71.2 million
Fiscal 1955, increased 38 percent to $81.3 million
Fiscal 1956, increased 65 percent to record $97.8 million.

Public Health Service -- Took no action in 1955 on an Administration-sponsored bill to expand Public Health Service programs. Did not complete action on a House-passed bill to revise formulas for grants to the states. Increased appropriations for all PHS activities for fiscal 1956, after reducing PHS funds for fiscal 1954 and 1955 below the amount appropriated in 1952 for fiscal 1953.

Health Personnel -- Took no action on a 1955 omnibus health bill to provide grants and Public Health Service traineeships for training nurses and other medical specialists.

Other Programs -- Authorized with bipartisan support, increased federal aid for state vocational rehabilitation programs -- including training of doctors and other technicians -- and a three-year, $1.25 million program of federal aid for study of mental health problems. Took no action on Administration-sponsored legislation to expand federal grants for mental health projects and on Administration proposals to provide federal aid for medical care of persons on state and local relief rolls.

VOTES

Recommit (kill) bill to establish federal reinsurance of private health insurance plans. Recommitted.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1954:	FOR recommittal (against bill)	162	75
	AGAINST recommittal (for bill)	14	120

Increase funds for grants to states for hospital construction to $75 million. Final compromise: $65 million.

		Democrats	Republicans
House rejected, 1953:			
	FOR	166	31
	AGAINST	29	173
Senate accepted, 1953:			
	FOR	34	8
	AGAINST	6	35

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 151ff, 177, 179, 193ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 213, 215, 220, 221, 247; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 56ff, 232ff.

Housing

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We pledge ourselves to the fulfillment of the programs of private housing, public low-rent housing, slum clearance, urban redevelopment, farm housing, and housing research as authorized by the Housing Act of 1949...to enact additional legislation to promote housing required for defense workers, middle income families, aged persons and migratory farm laborers...to provide special housing aids to veterans and their families."

REPUBLICANS -- "With local cooperation we shall aid slum clearance."

Performance

Congress continued federal aid to private housing, slum clearance, and urban redevelopment programs, with the support of the Administration and both parties. The Housing Act of 1954 liberalized terms on government-backed loans for private housing. Administration agencies tightened, then eased, controls on financing of homes purchased with government-guaranteed mortgages.

The parties differed on federal aid to public housing. Compromises reduced authorizations for new public housing far below the 135,000 units per year authorized in 1949. The President requested 35,000 new units a year. A majority of House Republicans voted consistently to terminate public housing. House Democrats and both parties in the Senate voted to continue the program.

ADMINISTRATION

Public Housing -- Asked Congress in 1953 for authority to contract for 35,000 new public housing units in fiscal 1954. The fiscal 1953 authorization had been 35,000 units. Proposed in 1954 a four-year authorization of 140,000 units at the rate of 35,000 per year. Proposed in 1955 a two-year 70,000-unit program for low-income families and persons displaced by slum clearance and urban renewal operations.

Private Housing -- Asked Congress to increase the Federal Housing Administration's general insurance authorization, permit FHA to insure larger housing mortgages and loans, and empower FHA to insure mortgages -- on inexpensive homes for low-income families -- with small down payments and long maturities. Proposed reorganization of the Federal National Mortgage Association as a secondary market financed largely by private funds. Tightened, then relaxed, financing terms on mortgages backed by the FHA and Veterans Administration.

Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment -- Proposed an expanded program of federal loans and grants, and new authority for FHA insurance of private credit for elimination of slums and rehabilitation of neighborhoods.

Farm Housing -- Asked Congress to permit authority for farm housing loans under the 1949 Housing Act to expire as scheduled June 30, 1954.

CONGRESS

Public Housing -- Continued the pattern established in 1951 and 1952 of limiting new public housing contracts to a number far below the 135,000 units per year -- to a total of 810,000 -- authorized in 1949. Rejected Administration requests for four-year and two-year programs. Authorized one-year programs: fiscal 1954, 20,000 new units; fiscal 1955, 35,000; fiscal 1956, 45,000. Restricted construction under the fiscal 1955 authorization to dwellings needed to house persons displaced by slum clearance or other government programs. Removed the restriction from the fiscal 1956 authorization.

Private Housing -- Increased the FHA general mortgage insurance authorization, adding $4 billion to the amount outstanding July 1, 1955. Authorized the FHA to insure larger housing loans with longer maturities and to back loans on low-cost homes for low-income families. Reorganized the Federal National Mortgage Association in 1954, providing for gradual liquidation of the government's investment and its replacement by private funds.

Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment -- Expanded the existing federal program by making loans and grants available for urban renewal projects as well as slum clearance upon submission of workable local plans. Authorized a new program for FHA insurance of private credit for construction and rehabilitation of homes in blighted -- pre-slum -- areas. Increased by $500 million the authorization for federal assistance to slum clearance and urban renewal programs through fiscal 1957.

Farm Housing -- Extended authority for the farm housing loan program in 1954, when it was scheduled to expire, and again in 1955. Authorized $100 million in loans for farm houses and buildings and $12 million for farm improvements for fiscal 1956. Both measures received bipartisan support.

Defense Housing -- Twice extended, then terminated in 1955 federal authority for construction and FHA mortgage insurance of housing in critical defense areas. The parties agreed.

Research -- Provided, with bipartisan support, for liquidation of the Housing and Home Finance Agency research program by April 30, 1954.

Housing for the Aged -- The House in 1955 killed provisions of a Senate bill to establish a new program of public housing for elderly persons.

Housing for Migratory Workers -- Authorized a new program permitting FHA mortgage insurance of land and improvements for trailer parks.

VOTES

Reduce public housing authorization from 135,000 units annually to 35,000 units a year for two years. Rejected.*

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1955:	FOR	6	32
	AGAINST	35	9

Eliminate provisions for public housing and housing for the aged. Accepted (provisions eliminated).*

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1955	FOR	66	151
	AGAINST	152	36

Authorize 35,000 public housing units annually for four years. Accepted.*

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	28	38
	AGAINST	13	2

Authorize public housing at rate of 35,000 units annually, instead of terminating program. Rejected.*

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR	122	34
	AGAINST	69	176
House, 1954:	FOR	127	48
	AGAINST	61	150

* Differences between Senate and House bills later were compromised.

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 141ff, 180, 190ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 37ff, 198ff, 314ff, 244, 250; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 253ff.

FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign Aid

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "...the mutual security programs now under way...stand as landmarks of America's progress in mobilizing the strength of the free world to keep the peace...This nation needs strong allies...making their maximum contribution to the common defense...The continuance of ever stronger and more vigorous Point Four programs -- sponsored both by this country and by the United Nations -- is an indispensable element in creating a peaceful world."

REPUBLICANS -- "We shall always measure our foreign commitments so that they can be borne without endangering the economic health or sound finances of the United States...We shall not allow ourselves to be isolated and economically strangled, and we shall not let ourselves go bankrupt...We shall not try to buy good will...We favor international exchange of agricultural and industrial techniques, and programs for improvement of public health."

Performance

The President and majorities of both parties supported continued use of U.S. funds for military, economic, and technical foreign aid. Congress extended the mutual security program on an annual basis in 1953, 1954, and 1955, but steadily reduced appropriations and consistently cut the President's requests. The bulk of new funds was spent on military aid, but the proportion spent on economic aid increased -- from 30 percent in fiscal 1953 to an estimated 44 percent in fiscal 1956. Emphasis shifted from Europe to Asia.

ADMINISTRATION

Asked Congress in 1953, 1954, and 1955 to renew on an annual basis the mutual security program for military, economic, and technical aid. Steadily reduced budget estimates for the program below the $7.6 billion peak of fiscal 1951.

Proposed in 1954 that not less than $100 million of new mutual security funds be reserved for loans rather than grants.

Earmarked most of new funds for fiscal 1954 for the 13 North Atlantic Treaty allies in Europe, shifted emphasis to Asia in the following years.

Total spending for the mutual security program, compared to the $5.7 billion spent in fiscal 1953, when $4 billion -- 70 percent -- of funds were spent for military aid:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $4.9 billion, including $3.6 billion -- 73 percent -- for military aid
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $4.1 billion, including $2.2 billion -- 54 percent -- for military aid
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $3.9 billion, including $2.2 billion -- 56 percent -- for military aid (estimated).

CONGRESS

Renewed the mutual security program on an annual basis in 1953, 1954, and 1955, with support by both parties. Appropriations of new money, compared to the $6 billion appropriated for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $4.5 billion -- 12 percent below President's request
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $2.8 billion -- 19 percent below request
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $2.7 billion -- 17 percent below request.

In addition to new money, $2.1 billion was reappropriated for fiscal 1954, $2.5 billion for fiscal 1955, and $63 million for fiscal 1956.

Appropriations were enacted with bipartisan support, but the parties differed on amounts.

Required in 1954 that 30 percent of new money for economic aid be disbursed as loans, rather than grants. Repealed the requirement in 1955.

Continued the U.S. technical cooperation (Point Four) programs and progressively increased funds available for U.S. contributions to the United Nations' expanded program of technical assistance.

VOTES

Increase funds for military assistance by $420 million. Accepted.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1955:	FOR	21	29
	AGAINST	23	15

Reduce funds for military aid by $200 million. Accepted.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	29	12
	AGAINST	7	26

Reduce funds for military aid to Europe by $500 million. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1953:	FOR	13	18
	AGAINST	28	24

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 156ff, 218ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 167ff, 275ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 235ff, 301ff.

World Trade

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We vigorously oppose any restrictive policies which would weaken the highly successful reciprocal trade program fathered by Cordell Hull...Our... economy requires expanded export markets for our manufactured and agricultural products and a greater supply of essential imported raw materials...Our friends throughout the world will have opportunity to earn their own way to higher living standards with lessened dependence on our aid."

REPUBLICANS -- "...we shall press for the elimination of discriminatory practices against our exports such as preferential tariffs, monetary license restrictions, and other arbitrary devices. Our reciprocal trade agreements will be entered into and maintained on a basis of true reciprocity and to safeguard our domestic enterprises and the payrolls of our workers against unfair import competition."

Performance

After the 83rd Congress had deferred action on a long-range program, the 84th enacted a three-year extension of the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements, and added new power to negotiate tariff reductions. Senate Republicans successfully opposed the measure in 1954. Both parties supported it in 1955 after some "protectionist" amendments were added.

ADMINISTRATION

Reciprocal Trade Agreements -- Requested a three-year extension of authority to negotiate tariff agreements.

Tariff Reductions -- Requested authority to negotiate reduction of existing tariffs on a gradual, selective, reciprocal basis. After receiving the requested authority, announced negotiations with about 25 nations on reciprocal tariff concessions.

Protection of U.S. Industries -- Ordered tariff increases for alsike clover seed, watch movements, and bicycles under "escape clause" authority to protect injured U.S. industries; refused eight increases recommended by the Tariff Commission.

Trade Cooperation -- Requested approval of U.S. membership in an Organization for Trade Cooperation, set up to administer a 34-nation provisional code of fair competition in foreign trade practices.

CONGRESS

Reciprocal Trade Agreements -- Enacted one-year extensions in 1953 and 1954 of the President's authority to negotiate; extended his authority for three years in 1955.

Tariff Reductions -- Granted the President authority in 1955 to reduce tariffs through reciprocal agreements on a selective basis over a three-year period.

Protection of U.S. Industries -- The House killed a 1953 bill to impose oil-import quotas and lead and zinc tariff increases. Congress strengthened protection against foreign competition in 1955 by authorizing the President to limit imports threatening to impair national security, and by broadening definitions of injury warranting relief through use of peril-point and escape-clause provisions.

Trade Cooperation -- Took no action on a bill to approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Discrimination Against U.S. Trade -- Authorized the President in 1955 to suspend trade concessions to any nation discriminating against U.S. commerce.

VOTES

Extend (Reciprocal) Trade Agreements Act for three years and allow gradual tariff reductions.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate rejected, 1954:			
	FOR	32	0
	AGAINST	6	39
Senate passed, 1955:			
	FOR	37	38
	AGAINST	6	7
House passed, 1955:			
	FOR	186	109
	AGAINST:	35	75

Recommit (kill) bill to impose import quotas on petroleum products and raise tariffs on lead and zinc. Recommitted.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR recommittal (against bill)	137	104
	AGAINST recommittal (for bill)	56	105

Delete provisions to facilitate requests by industry for relief from foreign competition. Rejected (provisions retained).

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1955:	FOR deletion	21	0
	AGAINST deletion	21	46

Limit President's powers by requiring compliance with Tariff Commission recommendations for relief to domestic industries claiming injury. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1955:	FOR	80	119
	AGAINST	140	66

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 210ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 265ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 289ff.

Immigration, Refugees

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We pledge continued cooperation with other free nations to solve (problems of refugees)... continued aid to refugees...continuing revision of our immigration and naturalization laws to do away with any unjust and unfair practices against national groups...We will eliminate distinctions between native-born and naturalized citizens. We want no second-class citizens in America."

REPUBLICANS -- No plank.

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Immigration -- Asked Congress in 1953 and 1955 to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 to correct "serious and inequitable restrictions" and "injustices."

Refugees -- Recommended legislation in 1953 to allow 240,000 refugees to enter the U.S. in two years, beyond annual quota of 154,657 established by the Immigration and Nationality Act. Recommended a 10-point program to liberalize the Refugee Relief Act in 1955.

CONGRESS

Immigration -- Took no action to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

Refugees -- Enacted the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to admit 214,000 refugees to the U.S. in three years, without regard to annual immigration quotas. The measure was supported by most Republicans in both chambers and by a bare majority of Senate Democrats. The majority of House Democrats was opposed. Congress did not act in 1955 on the President's 10-point plan to liberalize the refugee law. Operation of the Refugee Relief Act was investigated.

Continued, and in most cases increased, appropriations for contributions to international and United Nations programs for relief and resettlement of refugees and escapees. Both parties backed the appropriations, which were incorporated in mutual security money bills.

VOTES

Admit 217,000 refugees to U.S. in three years, without regard to immigration quotas. Passed.*

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR	88	132
	AGAINST	111	74

Admit 209,000 refugees to U.S. in three years, without regard to immigration quotas. Passed.*

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1953:	FOR	24	38
	AGAINST	22	8

* Differences in the two bills later were compromised at 214,000.

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 156, 241ff, Vol. X, 1954, p. 167ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 235ff, 312ff.

Asia

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We urge continued effort, by every honorable means, to bring about a fair and effective peace settlement in Korea in accordance with the principles of the United Nations' charter...In the subcontinent of South Asia, we pledge continuing support for...India and Pakistan ..We welcome free Japan as a friendly neighbor...Our military and economic assistance to the Nationalist government of China on Formosa...will be continued...America's security pacts with Japan and with the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand are indispensable steps toward the comprehensive mutual security arrangements in that area."

REPUBLICANS -- "With foresight, the Korean War would never have happened...The supreme goal of our foreign policy will be an hono rable and just peace. We dedicate ourselves to wage peace and to win it...We shall end neglect of the Far East which Stalin has long identified as the road to victory over the West. We shall make it clear that we have no intention to sacrifice the East to gain time for the West."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Korea -- President-elect Eisenhower went to Korea to survey the situation before his inauguration. An armistice, dividing control of the Korean peninsula between Communist and non-Communist forces, was signed July 27, 1953. Negotiations for a permanent peace treaty and unification of North and South Korea did not succeed.

Nationalist China -- Announced in 1953 that the U.S. Navy would no longer block any Nationalist Chinese attacks on the China mainland. Signed a Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of China in 1954. Asked Congress in 1955 to authorize employment of U.S. armed forces to protect Formosa, the Pescadores, and related positions.

Defense Treaties -- Signed a Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of Korea in 1953. Signed the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty with Australia, New Zealand, France, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United Kingdom in 1954.

Economic and Military Aid -- Increased the share of new mutual security funds allotted to the Far East and the Pacific. Allotted funds for defense of Formosa, South Korea, and anti-Communist forces in Indo-China -- before the cease-fire in July, 1954.

CONGRESS

Nationalist China -- Adopted a resolution in 1955 authorizing the President to employ U.S. armed forces to protect Formosa, the Pescadores, and "related positions and territories." The Senate rejected attempts to narrow the resolution's scope. The Senate approved ratification of the Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of China. Congress went on record annually from 1953 through 1955 in opposition to admission of Communist China to the United Nations. All these measures were approved with bipartisan support.

Defense Treaties -- The Senate consented to ratification of the Korean Mutual Defense Treaty in 1954 with an "understanding" that it applied only to South Korean territory brought "lawfully" under control of that Republic. The Senate approved ratification of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty in 1955. Each treaty was supported by both parties.

VOTES

Authorize the President to use U.S. armed forces to protect Formosa, the Pescadores, and "related positions and territories." Passed.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1955:	FOR	42	43
	AGAINST	2	1
House, 1955:	FOR	225	185
	AGAINST	1	2

Confine President's authority to the protection of Formosa and the Pescadores (eliminating reference to "related positions and territories"). Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1955:	FOR	12	1
	AGAINST	32	42

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 156ff, 160, 218ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 167ff, 275ff, 281ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 235ff, 277ff, 280-82, 301ff.

Europe

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We encourage the economic and political unity of free Europe and the increasing solidarity of the nations of the North Atlantic Community...We are determined that Germany shall remain free...We sympathize with the German people's wish for unity and will continue to do everything we can by peaceful means to overcome the Kremlin's obstruction of that rightful aim... We will not abandon the once-free peoples of Central and Eastern Europe..."

REPUBLICANS -- "In Western Europe we shall use our friendly influence...for ending the political and economic divisions which alone prevent that vital area from being strong on its own right...We shall encourage and aid the development of collective security forces there, as elsewhere, so as to end the Soviet power to intimidate directly or by satellites..."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

European Unity -- Supported 1954 agreements providing for creation of a Western European Union to establish military limitations and integration of Western Europe's armed forces.

Germany -- Signed treaties in 1954 to end the occupation of West Germany, restore its sovereignty, and bring it into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. At the July, 1955, Big Four conference in Geneva, the President said "Germany should be reunited under a government freely chosen (by the Germans) and under conditions that would provide security both for nations of the East...and West..."

Austria -- Signed a treaty in 1955 to end the occupation of Austria and restore its sovereignty.

Military and Economic Aid -- Reduced mutual security funds allotted to Europe for defense support and technical and economic aid. Reduced the share of direct military aid funds allotted to Europe -- shifting the emphasis to Asia -- after fiscal 1954.

CONGRESS

Germany -- Adopted a resolution in 1953 urging free elections in East Germany and German unification. The Senate in 1955 approved ratification of treaties to end the occupation of West Germany and to bring it into NATO. Both parties supported the treaties and the German unification resolution.

Austria -- The Senate in 1955 approved -- with bipartisan support -- the treaty ending the occupation of Austria and restoring its sovereignty.

Communist-Satellites -- The Senate rejected -- on a bipartisan vote -- a resolution demanding a Big Four pledge to discuss the status of Communist satellites at the July, 1955, Geneva conference. The Senate then unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the "hope" that rights of self-government would be restored to the enslaved peoples of Europe and Asia.

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 156ff, 218ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 167ff, 275ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 235ff, 283ff, 285, 301ff, 311ff.

Middle East

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We favor the development of integrated security arrangements for the Middle East and other assistance to help safeguard the independence of the countries in the area...continued assistance to Israel ...support (for) the tripartite declaration of May, 1950, to encourage Israel and the Arab states to settle their differences by direct negotiation. We pledge aid to the Arab states to enable them to develop their economic resources and raise the living standards of their people... (and) support measures for the relief and reintegration of the Palestine refugees..."

REPUBLICANS -- "...the state of Israel appeals to our deepest humanitarian instincts. We shall continue our friendly interest in this...undertaking. We shall put our influence at the service of peace between Israel and the Arab states, and we shall cooperate to bring economic and social stability to that area."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Arab-Israel Conflict -- Offered in 1955 to participate in an international guarantee of the Arab-Israel borders if the opposing sides first would come to terms on frontier adjustment and refugee repatriation or resettlement. Suggested an international loan, with U.S. participation, to enable Israel to compensate Arab refugees. Opposed Communist sale of arms to Egypt; offered to consider sale of U.S. arms in the Middle East for "legitimate self-defense," but not for "an arms competition." Supported United Nations efforts to halt fighting.

Economic and Military Aid -- Earmarked millions of dollars in mutual security funds for aid to the Middle East and Africa, including non-military aid to both Israel and the Arab nations.

CONGRESS

Palestine Refugees -- Voted annual contributions -- with bipartisan support -- to the United Nations program for relief and rehabilitation of Arabs who had lived in Israel.

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 156ff, 218ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 167ff, 275ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 235ff, 301ff.

Western Hemisphere

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "In the Western Hemisphere, we pledge ourselves to continue the policy of the good neighbor...to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation with our Latin American allies..."

REPUBLICANS -- "Our ties with the sister republics of the Americas will be strengthened."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Expanded U.S. technical cooperation and economic aid programs in Latin America to the highest level since the beginning of the mutual security program.

Asked Congress in 1955 to provide additional funds to accelerate completion of the Inter-American Highway.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles sponsored the Caracas Declaration of Solidarity adopted by the Organization of American States in March, 1954. The Declaration warned that interference in the Western Hemisphere by the international Communist movement would constitute a threat to the peace of the hemisphere and would require consultation and action.

CONGRESS

Provided funds in 1955 for completion of the Inter-American Highway under an accelerated three-year program. Both parties supported acceleration.

Adopted a resolution expressing support of the Caracas Declaration of Solidarity. The resolution, adopted during a June, 1954, uprising against the Communist-influenced government in Guatemala, was supported by a majority of Democrats and Republicans.

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 156ff, 218ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 167ff, 275ff, 285ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 235ff, 301ff, 309ff.

LABOR

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We strongly advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act...We advocate legislation that will enable the President to deal fairly and effectively with cases where a breakdown in collective bargaining seriously threatens the national safety or welfare...We pledge to continue our efforts so that government programs...shall prove a means of assuring minimum wages, hours, and protection to workers consistent with present-day progress."

REPUBLICANS -- "...we favor the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act...We urge the adoption of such amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act as time and experience show to be desirable, and which further protect the rights of labor, management and the public."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Taft-Hartley Act -- Asked Congress in 1954 and 1955 to amend the Taft-Hartley Act "to further the basic objectives" of the law. Proposed in 1954 machinery for secret strike ballots under government auspices.

Minimum Wage -- Asked Congress in 1955 to increase the national minimum wage from 75 to 90 cents an hour and to extend coverage.

Hours of Work -- Proposed in 1955 establishment of standards for overtime pay for work done under federal contract or with federal aid.

CONGRESS

Taft-Hartley Act -- The Senate killed, through recommittal, a 1954 bill to amend the Taft-Hartley Act along lines suggested by the President. Democrats voted unanimously for recommittal. Only three Republicans joined them. Congress made no attempt to amend the Act in 1955.

Minimum Wage -- Raised the national minimum wage from 75 cents to $1 per hour. Coverage of the law was not extended. Both parties backed the 1955 law.

Hours of Work -- Took no action on 1955 bills to revise the "Eight-Hour Laws."

VOTES

Recommit (kill) bill to revise the Taft-Hartley Act along lines recommended by the President. Recommitted.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR recommittal (against bill)	46	3
	AGAINST recommittal (for bill)	0	42

Increase minimum wage to $1 per hour. Passed.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1955:	FOR	192	170
	AGAINST	29	25

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 300ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 321ff.

MILITARY AND VETERANS
National Defense

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "The Democratic party will continue to stand unequivocally for strong, balanced defense forces for this country -- land, sea and air...We will continue to support the expansion and maintenance of the military and civil defense forces required for our national security...We reject the...view of those who say we cannot afford the expense and effort necessary to defend ourselves."

REPUBLICANS -- "...we should develop with utmost speed a force-in-being...of such power as to deter sudden attack or promptly and decisively defeat it...This defense ...requires the quickest possible development...of completely adequate air power and the simultaneous readiness of coordinated air, land and sea forces...with atomic energy weapons in abundance...We shall see to it that our military services are adequately supported in all ways required, including manpower, to perform their appropriate tasks...We shall review our entire preparedness program...strip it clean of waste, lack of coordination, inertia and conflict between the services."

Performance

The Administration progressively reduced the defense budget and Congress cut appropriations still further, but national security programs continued to account for about two-thirds of all federal spending. Spending for the Air Force and for atomic energy increased, while total military manpower and funds for the Army and Navy were cut. The President emphasized "effective nuclear-air retaliatory power" as the key to defense policy. Cut-backs were criticized by Democrats.

ADMINISTRATION

Defense Policy -- Proposed a national security program planned "on a long-term basis...(to) maintain essential military strength over an indefinite period of

time without impairing the basic soundness of the United States economy." Rejected the concept of pointing toward a fixed date of maximum danger. Emphasized development of "nuclear-air retaliatory power...as the principal deterrent to military aggression."

Defense Spending -- Spending for defense, compared to the $43.6 billion spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased 8 percent to $40.3 billion
Fiscal 1955, decreased 19 percent to $35.5 billion
Fiscal 1956, decreased 22 percent to $34 billion (estimated).

Army, Navy Air Force -- Progressively increased the portion of defense funds spent on the Air Force and cut expenditures for the Army and Navy. Net budget expenditures for defense activities of the three services, by fiscal years, in billions of dollars:

	1953	1954	1955 (est.)	1956 (est.)
Army	$16.2	$12.9	$ 8.9	$8.85
Navy	11.9	11.3	9.8	9.7
Air Force	15.1	15.7	15.2	15.6

National Security -- Total spending for defense, atomic energy, military foreign aid, and stockpiling, compared to the $50.3 billion spent in fiscal 1953, when national security accounted for 68 percent of the budget:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $46.5 billion; 69 percent of budget
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $40.4 billion; 63 percent of budget
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $38.7 billion (estimated); 61 percent of budget.

Atomic Energy -- Increased spending for atomic energy programs from $1.8 billion in fiscal 1953 to an estimated $1.9 billion in fiscal 1956 -- more than was spent in any previous year.

Manpower -- Requested extension of the draft and enactment of a national reserve plan designed to maintain a ready reserve of 2.9 million men. Active-duty strength of the armed forces, compared to the average of 3.7 million men in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to 3.4 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to 3.2 million
Fiscal 1956, decreased to 2.9 million (estimated).

CONGRESS

Defense Funds -- Regular appropriations for defense, compared to the $46.6 billion appropriated for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $34.4 billion; 15 percent below President's request
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $28.8 billion, 4 percent below request
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $31.9 billion; 1 percent below request.

Democratic-led attempts to increase Air Force funds for fiscal 1954 and Army funds for fiscal 1955 were rejected.

Manpower -- Generally approved annual Defense Department reductions of the active-duty strength of the armed forces, but in 1955 provided for 22,000 more Marines than the Administration had requested. Extended the draft for four years in 1955. Enacted a national reserve plan in 1955; the compromise was not expected to provide the 2.9-million-man reserve pool requested by the President.

Atomic Energy -- Reduced annual appropriations below the amount appropriated for fiscal 1953. (Expenditures increased, despite cuts in appropriations, because money was available from previous years.)

VOTES

Increase Air Force funds by $1.2 billion. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR	156	5
	AGAINST	33	196

Increase funds for purchase of aircraft by $400 million. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1953:	FOR	37	0
	AGAINST	9	46

Increase army funds by $350.5 million. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	37	1
	AGAINST	10	40

Increase Marine Corps funds by $46 million. Accepted.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1955:	FOR	37	3
	AGAINST	2	37

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 136ff, 145ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 153ff, 158ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 219ff, 227ff, 329ff, 334ff.

Veterans

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We pledge...to continue and improve the national program of benefits for veterans and their families, to provide the best possible medical care and hospitalization for the disabled veteran, and to help provide every veteran an opportunity to be a productive and responsible citizen with an assured place in the civilian community...We pledge...to provide special housing aids to veterans and their families."

REPUBLICANS -- "...we propose that the aid and compensation given to veterans of previous wars be extended to veterans of the Korean conflict...compensation be fairly and adequately adjusted to meet changes in the cost of living...aid be given to veterans, particularly disabled veterans, to obtain suitable employment, by providing training and education, and through strict compliance with veterans' preference laws in federal service...The

Veterans Administration should be equipped to provide and maintain medical and hospital care of the highest possible standard for all eligible veterans."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Pensions and Compensation -- Federal expenditures for veterans' pensions and compensation, compared to the $2,420,000,000 spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, increased to $2,482,000,000
Fiscal 1955, increased to $2,678,000,000
Fiscal 1956, increased to $2,798,000,000 (estimated).

The President in 1955 established a Commission on Veterans' Pensions to recommend "modernization" and "clarification of their (benefits') relationship to government social insurance and family protection programs."

Readjustment Benefits -- Federal expenditures for veterans' readjustment benefits -- principally for education, training, and unemployment compensation -- compared to the $797 million spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $704 million
Fiscal 1955, increased to $812 million
Fiscal 1956, increased to $941 million (estimated.).

The President proclaimed Jan. 31, 1955, as the deadline for accrual of eligibility for certain Korean veterans' benefits. Congress later extended some of these deadlines.

Hospital and Medical Care -- Federal expenditures for veterans' hospital and medical care, including costs of hospital construction, compared to the $757 million spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, increased to $783 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $733 million
Fiscal 1956, increased to $805 million (estimated).

Housing -- New commitments for VA direct and guaranteed loans to veterans -- mainly for housing -- compared to the $2.9 billion committed in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, increased to $3.5 billion
Fiscal 1955, increased to $5.2 billion (estimated).
Fiscal 1956, increased to $4.9 billion (estimated).

The VA in 1953 increased interest rates on guaranteed home loans to veterans from 4 to 4.5 percent. The President asked Congress in 1955 to extend the VA direct home loan program until July, 1957.

CONGRESS

Pensions and Compensation -- Enacted, with bipartisan support, two 1954 bills increasing pensions for disabled veterans, their dependents, and their survivors.

Readjustment Benefits -- Extended, with bipartisan support, deadlines for certain veterans' education, training, and unemployment benefits.

Hospital and Medical Care -- Rejected 1953 attempts to authorize the VA to investigate a veteran's affidavit of inability to pay hospital costs for non-service-connected disabilities. VA would have been permitted to deny the veteran free hospitalization upon determination that he could pay. A majority of Democrats, joined by a few Republicans, voted against the provisions.

Housing -- Action, with bipartisan support, on veterans' housing:

Extended through June, 1957, VA authority to make direct loans for homes and farmhouses to veterans unable to obtain private loans on equivalent terms.

Authorized $150 million a year to finance the direct-loan program.

Raised maximum interest rates on direct loans to veterans from 4 to 4.5 percent in 1953, matching the VA rate increase on guaranteed loans.

Authorized in 1955 direct loans to veterans to buy farms with farmhouses for personal residence use.

Authorized in 1955 loan guarantees and insurance for construction, purchase, or repair of farm housing on the same terms as residential housing.

Extended to Korean veterans the same preference in occupancy of public housing as had been afforded to veterans of World War II.

Extended farm housing, construction, and improvement loan benefits to Korean veterans in 1953.

Veterans' Preference Laws -- Amendments to the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, enacted in 1953 with bipartisan support:

Required veterans to score passing grades on examinations in order to attain placement on federal job registers.

Excluded non-veterans from examinations for federal apprentice jobs as long as veterans were available; authorized the President to exclude non-veterans from competition for other government jobs.

Required placement of veterans with compensable service-connected disabilities of 10 percent or more at the top of civil service job registers if they pass examinations.

Veterans Administration -- Total appropriations for VA activities, compared to the $4,157,000,000 appropriated for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, increased to $4,199,000,000
Fiscal 1955, increased to $4,195,000,000
Fiscal 1956, increased to $4,466,000,000.

VOTE

Delete provisions of bill to authorize the VA to deny a veteran free hospitalization for non-service-connected disabilities if the VA determined he could pay. Accepted (provisions killed).

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR (against provisions)	177	39
	AGAINST (for provisions)	15	164

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 145ff, 268, 269, 273; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 158ff, 179ff, 318, 319; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 207ff, 333, 345ff.

MISC. AND ADMINISTRATIVE

Loyalty and Security

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "The loyalty program of President Truman has served effectively to prevent infiltration by subversive elements and to protect honest and loyal public servants against unfounded and malicious attacks."

REPUBLICANS -- "We will overhaul loyalty and security programs...We pledge fair but vigorous enforcement of laws to safeguard our country from subversion and disloyalty."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Federal Employee Security -- The President issued Executive Order 10450 on April 27, 1953, to revise the loyalty program established by former President Truman. The new order provided for dismissal of all persons whose employment was not "clearly consistent with the national security." The order classified as "risks" heavy drinkers, sexual perverts, and loose talkers, as well as suspected subversives. Investigations were required for any employee not previously investigated, for new applicants, and for workers previously examined and cleared under the superseded program. Department and agency heads were authorized to discharge employees summarily in the interests of national security. The Civil Service Commission's Loyalty Review Board was replaced by hearing boards of three federal officials drawn from outside the accused employee's department.

Security Separations -- The Administration announced that, by Sept. 29, 1955, 9,270 employees had been separated from government service under terms of the Eisenhower program. Of the total, 3,586 were dismissed and 5,684 resigned. The breakdown:

2,345 with information in their files "indicating, in various degrees, subversive activities, subversive associations, or membership in subversive organizations"

837 with information indicating sexual perversion

2,983 with information indicating conviction of felonies or misdemeanors

5,195 with information of "any other type within the purview...of Executive Order 10450, as amended."

Some employees were in more than one category. Democrats challenged the claims as distorted.

Anti-Subversion Legislation -- President Eisenhower in 1954 transmitted legislative recommendations proposed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to combat subversion.

CONGRESS

Ban on Communist Party -- Enacted, with only two dissenting votes, a 1954 bill designed to outlaw the Communist Party through revocation of its legal rights and immunities. The bill originally was designed to deny legal standing to Communist-infiltrated labor organizations. The Senate unanimously accepted an amendment to outlaw the party and make membership a crime. This provision was toned down by the House. As enacted, the law did not make membership a crime, but said the party "should be outlawed."

President's Anti-Subversion Program -- The eight Presidential proposals enacted -- all but one of them in 1954 -- with bipartisan support:

Compel some witnesses in proceedings involving national security to testify, despite claims of guarantees against compulsory self-incrimination, by granting them immunity from prosecution.

Forfeit the nationality (citizenship rights) of persons convicted of conspiring to advocate violent overthrow of the government.

Authorize capital punishment of peacetime -- as well as wartime -- espionage.

Broaden sabotage laws to take account of such techniques as radiological and biological warfare.

Increase penalties for harboring fugitives.

Make bail-jumping in federal cases a crime.

Extend the statute of limitations in certain cases from three to five years.

Reward persons who furnish information on illegal importation, manufacture, or acquisition of atomic materials or weapons; 1955 law.

Congress did not enact six Presidential proposals to:

Broaden requirements for registration of foreign agents.

Broaden requirements for registration of persons trained in sabotage and espionage.

Permit use of wiretap evidence in security cases.

Broaden the definition of perjury.

Bar subversives from private facilities indirectly concerned with defense.

Establish procedures for dissolving Communist-controlled business or labor organizations in a position to affect national security.

Security Study -- Congress in 1955 created a bipartisan 12-member Commission on Government Security to study the entire federal security program and report its findings to Congress by Dec. 31, 1956.

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 37ff, 332-342, 379ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 383ff, 518ff.

Statehood

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We urge immediate statehood for these two territories (Alaska and Hawaii)."

REPUBLICANS -- "We favor immediate statehood for Hawaii...statehood for Alaska under an equitable enabling act...eventual statehood for Puerto Rico."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Asked Congress to grant statehood to Hawaii; said Alaska "should expect to achieve statehood...as the complex problems (of the territory) are resolved."

Submitted no recommendations on statehood for Puerto Rico.

CONGRESS

The House passed a 1953 bill granting statehood to Hawaii. The Senate amended the House bill in 1954 to include Alaska. The amended version died when the House Rules Committee refused to allow the bill to go to a conference committee. The House in 1955 recommitted (killed) a bill to grant statehood to both territories. A majority of Republicans generally supported Hawaiian statehood and opposed statehood for Alaska. A majority of Democrats voted to admit both territories at the same time. However, a large minority of House Democrats voted with the Republican majority to kill the joint statehood measure in 1955. Congress did not consider statehood for Puerto Rico.

VOTES

Grant statehood to Hawaii. Passed by one chamber.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR	97	177
	AGAINST	100	37

Add Alaska to Hawaiian statehood bill. Accepted by one chamber.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	42	3
	AGAINST	2	41

Grant statehood to both Hawaii and Alaska. Passed by one chamber.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	23	33
	AGAINST	19	9

Recommit (kill) bill granting statehood to Hawaii and Alaska. Recommitted.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1955:	FOR recommittal (against bill)	105	113
	AGAINST recommittal (for bill)	107	63

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 301ff, 304ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 394ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 372ff.

Civil Rights

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin...We are determined that the federal government shall continue...policies (of) securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation's armed forces and the civil service and all areas under federal jurisdiction ...We favor federal legislation...to secure...(1) the right to equal opportunity for employment; (2) the right to security of persons; (3) the right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints."

REPUBLICANS -- "...we believe that the federal government should take...action (supplementing state action) within its constitutional jurisdiction to oppose discrimination against race, religion or national origin. We will prove our good faith by:...federal action toward the elimination of lynching...federal action toward the elimination of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting...enacting federal legislation to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory employment practices."

Performance

The Administration acted against discrimination in areas under federal jurisdiction and successfully argued before the Supreme Court for an end to segregation in public schools. No civil rights legislation was requested by the President or passed by Congress.

ADMINISTRATION

School Segregation -- Urged prohibition of racial segregation in public schools in a brief filed with the Supreme Court in November, 1953.

Fair Employment -- Created the Government Contract Committee in 1953 to help prevent hiring and firing discrimination on jobs under federal contracts. Strengthened, by executive order in 1954, the non-discrimination clause in federal contracts. Created the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy in 1955 to prevent discrimination against government employees.

Segregation in Armed Forces -- Continued the elimination of segregation. The Defense Department reported that, as of August 31, 1954, there were "no longer any all-Negro units in the services." Ordered the Army, Navy, and Air Force to end segregation in all military post schools by Sept. 1, 1955.

Travel Restrictions -- Successfully urged, in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1954, an end to racial segregation in interstate travel.

CONGRESS

Did not pass any civil rights legislation. A Senate committee reported a bill in 1954 to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, or ancestry, but the measure was not brought up for debate. The House Rules Committee refused in 1954 to clear for debate a bill to prohibit segregation of passengers in public vehicles in interstate commerce. An amendment to ban segregation in the National Guard was accepted by the House in 1955, but later was omitted in the revised military reserves bill.

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanac, Vol. XI 1955, pp. 334ff.

Government Reorganization

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We pledge our support to continuing reorganization wherever improvements can be made."

REPUBLICANS -- "We pledge a thorough reorganization of the federal government in accordance with the principles set forth in the report of the Hoover Commission."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

President Eisenhower in 1953 and 1954 sent Congress 12 plans to reorganize federal operations.

Key points of the plans:

Established the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to replace the Federal Security Agency.

Authorized adaptation of Agriculture Department activities to local conditions and decentralization of administration.

Centralized defense stockpiling operations in a permanent Office of Defense Mobilization.

Shuffled responsibilities of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Established the Foreign Operations Administration to take over functions of the Mutual Security Agency, Technical Cooperation Administration, and Institute of Inter-American Affairs; FOA later was abolished and its functions transferred to the State and Defense Departments.

Established an independent United States Information Agency.

Restored membership of the Council of Economic Advisers to three, and expanded the chairman's responsibilities.

Transferred responsibility for payment of direct airline subsidies from the Post Office Department to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Centralized claims operations in a new Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Divided liquidated Reconstruction Finance Corporation functions among the Export-Import Bank, Small Business Administration, and Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The reorganization proposals were derived primarily from recommendations by the President's Committee on Government Organization, which screened reports by the first Hoover Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

CONGRESS

Reorganization Plans -- Allowed all 12 of the President's reorganization plans to take effect. Efforts to block the Agriculture and Defense Department plans were rejected by roll-call votes. A majority of Democrats voted to disapprove the two plans.

Second Hoover Commission -- Congress enacted, with bipartisan support, a 1953 bill setting up a second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. The Commission was given greater powers than its predecessor. It was authorized to recommend changes in government policies and the elimination of duplicating functions, as well as procedural reorganization. The Commission filed its 19th and final report to Congress June 30, 1955. The reports listed about $8.5 billion in possible savings if Commission recommendations were followed. They included proposals for basic changes in well-intrenched federal policies and programs.

Reorganization Authority -- Congress extended to June 1, 1957, the authority of the President to submit reorganization plans to Congress. Unless vetoed by a constitutional majority (half the full membership plus one) of either house, the plans take effect in 60 days. Both parties supported the extension.

VOTES

Disapprove Agriculture Department reorganization plan. Rejected (plan approved).

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR (against plan)	127	1
	AGAINST (for plan)	56	204
Senate, 1953:	FOR (against plan)	27	1
	AGAINST (for plan)	11	35

Disapprove Defense Department reorganization plan. Rejected (plan approved).

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR (against plan)	96	11
	AGAINST (for plan)	66	169

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 288-298; Vol. X, 1954, p. 407; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 367ff.

TAXES, ECONOMIC POLICY

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We believe in fair and equitable taxation. We oppose a federal general sales tax. We adhere to the principle of ability to pay...As rapidly as defense requirements permit, we favor reducing taxes, especially for people with lower incomes...We will not imperil our nation's security by making reckless promises to reduce taxes...We pledge continued efforts to the elimination of (tax) loopholes."

REPUBLICANS -- "We advocate...reduction of expenditures by the elimination of waste and extravagance so that the budget will be balanced and a general tax reduction can be made...an immediate study directed toward reallocation of fields of taxation between the federal, state and municipal governments so as to allow greater fiscal freedom to the states and municipalities...(and) a thorough revision and codification of the present hodgepodge of internal revenue laws..."

Performance

About $7.4 billion in tax reductions took effect during 1953-55. The President requested reductions totaling about $1.3 billion -- primarily through revision of the tax code. Congress upped the cut to $2.4 billion. In addition, about $5 billion in tax reductions took effect as scheduled under 1950 and 1951 revenue laws. Democrats failed in efforts to enact additional cuts in personal income taxes.

ADMINISTRATION

Tax Cuts and Revisions -- Asked Congress in 1954 to overhaul the Internal Revenue Code. The proposed revisions contemplated reduction of individual income taxes by $585 million and corporation taxes by $600 million to $700 million in fiscal 1955. Among the proposed revisions:

- Reduce taxes on income from dividends.
- Increase deductions for medical expenses.
- Allow deductions for some costs of child care.
- Exempt portions of retirement income from taxation.
- Liberalize tax treatment of business expenses for depreciation, research, and development.

Tax Extensions -- Asked Congress to:

Extend the excess profits tax, scheduled to expire July 1, 1953, to Jan. 1, 1954.

Extend existing excise tax rates, scheduled for reduction April 1, 1954, to April 1, 1956; maintain annual yield of excise taxes at about $10 billion.

Extend existing corporation income tax rates, scheduled for reduction from 52 percent to 47 percent on April 1, 1954, to April 1, 1956.

Tax Study -- Asked Congress in 1953 to establish a commission to study federal-state-local government relations, with emphasis on taxation problems.

CONGRESS

Tax Cuts and Revisions -- Enacted the first complete revision of the federal tax code in 75 years, cutting individual taxes $827 million and corporation taxes $536 million. Among the 1954 revisions:

- Reduced taxes on income from dividends; the compromise cut these taxes less than the President had proposed.
- Increased deductions for medical expenses.
- Allowed deductions for some costs of child care.
- Eased taxes on retirement income.
- Accelerated depreciation write-offs.

Cut excise taxes $1 billion in 1954, with bipartisan support.

Took no action to block scheduled cuts of $3 billion in individual income taxes Jan. 1, 1954; and $2 billion in corporation excess profits taxes Jan. 1, 1954 -- six months later than the original schedule.

Rejected Democratic attempts to increase personal tax exemptions from $600 to $700, instead of cutting taxes on dividend income, in 1954; and to grant individual income tax credits, while extending corporation and excise tax rates for a longer period than the President had recommended, in 1955.

Tax Extensions -- Extended, with bipartisan support: Existing excise tax rates on alcoholic beverages, gasoline, autos, trucks, buses, automotive parts and accessories, and diesel fuel -- scheduled for reduction April 1, 1954 -- to April 1, 1956.

Existing corporation income tax rates -- scheduled for reduction from 52 percent to 47 percent on April 1, 1954 -- to April 1, 1956.

Tax Study -- Established in 1953, with bipartisan support, a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to study taxation and other problems of federal, state, and local government relations. The Commission, reporting in June, 1955, urged Congress to consider the problems of overlapping federal, state, and local taxes.

Tax Loopholes -- Repealed in 1955, with bipartisan support, so-called "loophole" sections of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code relating to reserves for estimated expenses and prepaid income. The repealed sections could have cost the government as much as $1 billion in revenue losses, according to the Treasury Department.

VOTES

Increase annual personal income tax exemptions from $600 to $700, and delete dividend tax relief. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1954:	FOR	193	10
	AGAINST	9	201
Senate, 1954:	FOR	43	2
	AGAINST	4	45

Delete $20 cut in individual income taxes for each taxpayer and dependent. Rejected (provisions retained in the House bill, but later deleted by the Senate).

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1955:	FOR deletion (against cut)	16	189
	AGAINST deletion (for cut)	205	5

Extend existing corporation and excise tax rates 27 months, and cut individual taxes $20 for heads of households and $10 for dependents. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1955:	FOR	43	1
	AGAINST	5	45

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 409ff, 416ff, 422, 438ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 476ff, 495ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 378ff, 419ff, 423ff.

Government Spending

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We believe in keeping government expenditures to the lowest practicable level...We pledge ourselves to a vigilant review of our expenditures in order to reduce them as much as possible."

REPUBLICANS – "Our goal is a balanced budget, a reduced national debt, an economical administration... We advocate...reduction of expenditures by the elimination of waste and extravagance..."

Performance

Congress reduced appropriations, and federal spending was cut in 1953-55. The deficit decreased, but the budget was not balanced and the national debt was higher than in 1952. The Administration said in 1955 that it might balance the budget by June 30, 1956.

ADMINISTRATION

Spending -- Total net federal expenditures, compared to the $74.3 billion spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased 9 percent to $67.8 billion
Fiscal 1955, decreased 13 percent to $64.5 billion
Fiscal 1956, decreased 14 percent to $63.8 billion (estimated).

Budget Balance -- The Budget deficit -- the excess of federal expenditures over federal receipts -- compared to the $9.4 billion deficit in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased 67 percent to $3.1 billion
Fiscal 1955, decreased 55 percent to $4.2 billion
Fiscal 1956, decreased 82 percent to $1.7 billion (estimated).

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey and Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes said in 1955 that the budget could and "should" be balanced by June 30, 1956.

National Debt -- The public (national) debt July 1, 1955, was $274.4 billion -- 6 percent over the $259.1 billion debt on July 1, 1952. The President asked Congress in 1953 to increase the statutory ceiling on the debt from $275 billion to $290 billion. Congress refused the $15 billion increase in 1953. The President renewed his request, without specifying the amount, in 1954 and 1955.

CONGRESS

Appropriations -- Total direct appropriations, compared to the $75.3 billion appropriated in 1952 -- mostly for fiscal 1953, partly for fiscal 1952:

1953, decreased to $54.5 billion; 8 percent below President Eisenhower's requests and 21 percent below estimates by ex-President Truman
1954, decreased to $47.6 billion; 5 percent below President's request
1955, decreased to $53.1 billion; 4 percent below request.

National Debt -- Congress refused the President's request for a $15 billion permanent increase in the federal debt limit. Despite Democratic opposition, the House passed a 1953 bill granting the increase, but the Senate did not act. Temporary $6 billion increases -- to $281 billion -- were granted in 1954 and 1955. Both parties supported the one-year increases.

VOTE

Increase the statutory limit on the public debt from $275 billion to $290 billion. Passed by one chamber.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR	69	169
	AGAINST	125	33

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 130ff, 407ff; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 146ff, 498; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 195ff, 426ff.

Highways

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "In cooperation with state and local governmental units, we will continue to plan, coordinate, finance, and encourage the expansion of our road and highway network, including access roads, for the dual purposes of national defense and efficient motor transportation. We support expansion of farm-to-market roads."

REPUBLICANS -- No plank, other than endorsement of "economically justifiable public works."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Appointed the President's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program (the "Clay Committee") in 1954, and in 1955 asked Congress to enact a nationwide highway program along the lines recommended by the Committee. The Committee proposed a 10-year, $101 billion program, with most of the federal share financed through sale of more than $20 billion in bonds excluded from the national debt. The plan called for federal expenditures of about $31 billion, most of it for the 40,000-mile interstate highway system.

CONGRESS

Authorized, in 1954, nearly $2 billion in federal aid to highways -- to be matched by the states -- during fiscal 1956-57. The authorization was the largest federal outlay for highways ever approved. Both parties supported the bill, which increased funds for primary, secondary ("farm-to-market"), and urban roads, and contained the first sizable grant -- $175 million per year -- for the interstate highway system.

Enacted no national highway legislation in 1955, rejecting the Administration's 10-year, bond-financed program and Democratic-sponsored substitutes. The Senate rejected the Administration's plan for a $31 billion federal contribution to a $101 billion program, and then passed a bill to authorize $12.3 billion for the federal share of a five-year, $17.3 billion program. The Senate bill generally followed the lines of past road bills, but more than doubled the funds to be allocated. No new financing method was specified. The House rejected both the Administration plan and a Democratic-sponsored bill to authorize a 13-year, $48.5 billion program. The $35 billion federal share would have been financed by a 16-year levy of additional taxes on trucks, buses, tires, and fuel.

VOTES

Substitute the Administration's bond-financed highway plan for Democratic-sponsored bills. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1955:	FOR	1	30
	AGAINST	47	13
House, 1955:	FOR	7	186
	AGAINST	214	7

Authorize 13-year highway-aid program with federal share financed by increase in taxes on gasoline and other highway-user taxes. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1955:	FOR	94	29
	AGAINST	128	164

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 499ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 431ff.

Power and Water

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We favor sound, progressive development of the nation's land and water resources for flood control, navigation, irrigation, power, drainage, soil conservation...We favor the acceleration of all such projects, including construction of transmission facilities to load centers for wider and more equitable distribution of electric energy at the lowest cost to the consumer with continuing preference to public agencies and REA cooperatives.... The Democratic party...pledges itself to protect (natural) resources from destructive monopoly and exploitation. We pledge the continued full and unified regional development of the water, mineral and other natural resources of the nation."

REPUBLICANS -- "We favor continuous and comprehensive investigations of our water resources and orderly execution of programs approved by the Congress...with immediate priority for those with defense significance, those in critical flood and water-shortage areas, and those substantially completed. We favor greater local participation in the operation and control, and eventual local ownership, of federally sponsored, reimbursable water projects. We vigorously oppose...efforts...in California and elsewhere to undermine state control over water use...and to establish all-powerful federal socialistic valley authorities."

Performance

A decline in federal development of power and water resources during 1953-55 was reflected in reduced expenditures for construction of projects. Congress cut appropriations for federal resource programs and the Administration emphasized a "partnership" policy to encourage non-federal interests to develop resources. The President advocated federal construction of large projects considered beyond the means of local and private groups. He asked Congress to authorize development of the Upper Colorado River Basin and the Fryingpan-Arkansas units. Congress did not comply.

ADMINISTRATION

Resource Policy -- Formulated a "partnership policy" to encourage local public and private interests to develop power and water resources. The policy contemplated federal contributions, when necessary, to pay for features of projects developed for "national purposes, such as flood control," with non-federal payment for other features, such as power. Advocated all-federal construction of projects which, because of "size and complexity, are beyond the means or needs of local public or private enterprise."

Power Marketing Policy -- The Interior Department in 1953 proposed to modify the system by which REA cooperatives and local governments in the Missouri River Basin were guaranteed preference in the purchase of public power. The preference customers were to estimate their future power needs. The Department was to enter long-term contracts to sell to non-preference customers power remaining beyond these estimated needs. Preference customers protested and Congressional hearings were held. The Department revised its policy to limit contracts with non-preference customers to short terms, after which power could be "recaptured" for preference customers.

Resource Spending -- Federal expenditures for construction of facilities related to development of water resources, compared to the $1 billion spent in fiscal 1952 and again in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $917.8 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $834.9 million (estimated)
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $699.6 million (estimated) -- 33 percent below the fiscal 1952 and 1953 level.

Both multi-purpose and single-purpose projects were included in these totals. Federal expenditures for construction of multi-purpose dams and reservoirs with hydroelectric power facilities, compared to the $440 million spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $339.2 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $263.8 million (estimated)
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $246.8 million (estimated).

Flood control works, compared to the $185 million spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $111.2 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $121.6 million (estimated)
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $141.3 million (estimated).

Irrigation and water conservation works, compared to the $89.5 million spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $79 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $77.3 million (estimated)
Fiscal 1956, increased to $90.2 million (estimated).

Navigation facilities, compared to the $52.5 million spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $33 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $51 million (estimated)
Fiscal 1956, increased to $93.6 million (estimated).

Power transmission facilities, compared to the $118.2 million spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $117 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $94.7 million (estimated)
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $81.4 million (estimated).

Tennessee Valley Authority steam-electric power plants, compared to the $152.2 million spent in fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, increased to $238.4 million
Fiscal 1955, increased to $226.5 million (estimated)
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $43.9 million (estimated).

No funds were spent for beach erosion control during fiscal 1953-55; an estimated $2.4 million was to be spent in fiscal 1956.

Resource Projects -- Upper Colorado, Fryingpan-Arkansas: Asked Congress to authorize federal development of the Upper Colorado River Basin in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, and the Fryingpan-Arkansas project in Colorado. The President estimated the total cost of the two projects at $1.1 billion; as amended, the bills carried larger estimates, and the ultimate cost remained uncertain.

St. Lawrence: Asked Congress in 1954 to authorize federal construction, in cooperation with Canada, of a St. Lawrence Seaway navigation project, at an estimated cost to the U.S. of $105 million. The Federal Power Commission in 1954 approved construction by the New York State Power Authority of a power project in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River.

Hells Canyon: The Interior Department withdrew its opposition -- filed during the Truman Administration -- to private construction of three dams at Hells Canyon on the Snake River on the Idaho-Oregon border. FPC in 1955 approved applications by the Idaho Power Company, a private firm, to build the three dams. Advocates of public power favored federal construction of a single high dam at the site.

Niagara: Asked Congress in 1954 to authorize non-federal development of a power project at Niagara Falls.

Partnership Projects: Requested authorizations in 1954 and 1955 to pay the federal share of costs for construction of a series of partnership water resource projects in cooperation with local public and private groups.

Dixon-Yates -- The President in 1954 ordered the Atomic Energy Commission to contract with the Dixon-Yates combine for private-enterprise construction of a $107 million generating plant to feed power into the Tennessee Valley Authority system to supply Memphis, Tenn. The power was to replace an equivalent amount supplied by TVA to the AEC. The Administration in 1955 asked Congress to appropriate funds for transmission lines to link the proposed Dixon-Yates plant to TVA. Opponents of the contract challenged it on the basis of cost to the federal government, financing provisions, and effect on future expansion of TVA. Memphis announced plans in June, 1955, to build its own power plant. In July, 1955, the Administration ordered the Dixon-Yates contract canceled.

CONGRESS

Partnership Program -- The House and Senate passed, with bipartisan support, different versions of a 1955 bill to authorize federal cooperation in non-federal reclamation projects and participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects, but the measure was not reported from the conference committee.

Power Marketing Policy -- Banned the use of Southwestern Power Administration funds to carry out lease-purchase contracts to pay REA cooperatives in Missouri and Oklahoma for the use of generating and transmission facilities. Opponents said the contracts would require the federal government to pay for the use of facilities which had been constructed with funds it had lent to the cooperatives. Supporters said repudiation of the contracts would jeopardize power requirements of preference customers. The 1953 ban was repealed in 1955, when Congress ordered reactivation of the contracts without the lease-purchase provisions.

Dixon-Yates -- Affirmed, in 1954, the Atomic Energy Commission's authority to contract for private power to replace TVA power supplied to AEC. Appropriated $6.5 million in 1955 for transmission lines to link the proposed Dixon-Yates plant to TVA. The appropriation was to lapse if Memphis decided to build its own power plant -- as it did.

Navigation and Flood Control -- Enacted in 1954, with bipartisan support, an omnibus authorization for construction of 184 flood control, navigation, and beach erosion control projects. The measure was the first omnibus authorization in this field since 1950. Authorized in 1955 a $15 million emergency fund for protection and repair of flood control works, for flood fighting, and for rescue operations.

Appropriations -- Direct appropriations for TVA and for the Bonneville, Southeastern, and Southwestern Power Administrations, compared to the $416.6 million appropriated for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $236.3 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $153.9 million
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $50.8 million.

Appropriations for navigation and flood control projects by the Army Corps of Engineers, compared to the $562 million appropriated for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $423.2 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $443.4 million
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $559.5 million.

Total direct appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation -- which constructs and operates water and power facilities -- compared to the $206.4 million appropriated for fiscal 1953:

Fiscal 1954, decreased to $143.7 million
Fiscal 1955, decreased to $163.2 million
Fiscal 1956, decreased to $180 million.

Resource Projects -- Upper Colorado: The Senate in 1955 passed, with bipartisan support, a bill to authorize $1.1 billion for a federal Upper Colorado River Basin project, but the House did not act. Authorization bills were reported to both House and Senate in 1954 but did not reach floor votes.

Fryingpan-Arkansas: The Senate passed a federal authorization bill in 1954, with bipartisan support, but the House killed the measure when a majority of Democrats voted against consideration. There was no floor action on an authorization in 1955.

St. Lawrence: Federal construction, in cooperation with Canada, of the St. Lawrence Seaway navigation project was authorized in 1954, with bipartisan support. The measure established a corporation to sell $105 million in revenue bonds to the U.S. Treasury.

Hells Canyon: No action was taken on a Democratic-sponsored bill in 1955 to authorize federal construction of a $500 million multi-purpose dam.

Niagara: The House in 1953 passed, despite opposition by a majority of Democrats, a bill to authorize private development of hydroelectric power at Niagara Falls. The Senate did not act on the House bill or on its own 1954 bill to let the Federal Power Commission decide whether power at Niagara should be developed by the federal government, by New York state, or by private industry.

Trinity River: Congress in 1955 authorized, despite opposition by a majority of House Republicans, federal construction of a $225 million project at the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project in California.

Partnership Projects: Congress in 1954 authorized, with bipartisan support, non-federal development of projects at Priest Rapids, Wash.; Coosa River, Ala.; and Markham Ferry, Okla. Federal payment for flood control and navigation features of these projects was authorized. The Senate rejected a Democratic-sponsored amendment to require preference to rural cooperatives and municipalities in interstate sale of power from Priest Rapids. Several partnership projects proposed by the Administration were not authorized.

Monopoly -- A Senate subcommittee in January, 1955, charged that "private monopoly" was trying to "destroy public competition in the power business." Hearings on mergers in the power industry were held in 1955.

VOTES

Authorize federal development of a $1.1 billion Upper Colorado River Basin Project. Passed by one chamber.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1955:	FOR	31	27
	AGAINST	15	8

Motion to consider bill to authorize federal construction of the $173 million Fryingpan-Arkansas project. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1954:	FOR	50	137
	AGAINST	133	62

Authorize U.S. cooperation with Canada in construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Passed.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	25	25
	AGAINST	18	15
House, 1954:	FOR	96	144
	AGAINST	94	64

Authorize federal construction of a $225 million project on the Trinity River division of the Centra. Valley project in California. Passed.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1955:	FOR	154	76
	AGAINST	54	99

Increase funds for TVA from $129.6 million to $41.8 million. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	14	8
	AGAINST	23	33

Require that rural cooperatives and municipalities be given preference in interstate sales of power from Priest Rapids. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1954:	FOR	27	1
	AGAINST	5	40

Authorize private development of power facilities at Niagara Falls, subject to approval of the FPC. Passed by one chamber.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR	80	182
	AGAINST	101	18

Increase the continuing fund for the Southwestern Power Administration from $150,000 to $3.7 million, and funds for the Bonneville Power Administration from $38.3 million to $42.7 million. Rejected.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR	155	11
	AGAINST	25	187

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 134ff, 145ff, 148ff, 431, 432, 448; Vol. X, 1954, pp. 151ff, 158ff, 161ff, 490ff, 507, 508, 511, 512, 514, 534ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 227ff, 442ff, 446ff, 447ff, 449ff, 452ff, 460ff, 545ff.

Controls

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- "We pledge continuance of workable controls so long as the emergency requires them...fair and impartial enforcement of controls and their removal as quickly as economic conditions allow. We strongly urge continued federal rent control in critical defense areas and in the many other localities still suffering from a substantial shortage of adequate housing at reasonable prices."

REPUBLICANS -- "We shall remove...injurious price and wage controls...We will oppose federal rent control except in those areas where the expansion of defense production has been accompanied by critical housing shortages...We believe in combatting inflation by encouraging full production of goods and food, and not through a program of restrictions."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

Rent -- Asked Congress in 1953 to end federal rent control "as soon as practicable," but recommended that controls in defense areas with serious housing shortages be continued beyond June 30, 1953.

Prices and Wages -- Ordered, in February, 1953, termination of all controls over wages and salaries, and removal of price controls in seven steps.

Defense Materials -- Asked Congress in 1953 and 1955 to extend the Defense Production Act, authorizing the federal government to ration scarce defense materials to industry.

CONGRESS

Rent -- Ended, with bipartisan support, federal rent controls in all but critical defense housing areas effective July 31, 1953, and extended controls in "critical" areas through April 30, 1954.

Prices and Wages -- The Senate in 1953 voted to authorize the President to impose a 90-day freeze on prices, wages, and rents if Congress should declare war or a national emergency. The authority was included in a bill to extend the Defense Production Act. A majority of Senate Democrats blocked attempts to eliminate the freeze authority, but the House rejected the provisions in an unrecorded vote. A Senate-House conference committee killed the freeze authority.

Defense Materials -- Extended through June 30, 1956, Defense Production Act authorizations for the federal government to allocate scarce defense materials to industry. Both parties supported the extensions, voted in 1953 and 1955.

VOTES

Delete standby wage, price, and rent controls from Defense Production Act extension. Rejected (provisions retained), but the final version of the bill omitted these controls.

		Democrats	Republicans
Senate, 1953:	FOR deletion (against controls)	2	24
	AGAINST deletion (for controls)	37	23

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanacs, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 400ff, 405ff; Vol. XI, 1955, pp. 472ff.

Tideland

Platforms

DEMOCRATS -- No plank.

REPUBLICANS -- "We favor restoration to the states of their rights to all lands and resources beneath navigable inland and offshore waters within their historic boundaries."

Performance

ADMINISTRATION

President Eisenhower asked Congress in 1953 to confirm the states' title to submerged land within their historic coastal boundaries -- known as "tidelands" -- and to reaffirm federal jurisdiction over submerged land in the continental shelf beyond state boundaries.

The Supreme Court in 1955 rejected a request by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., for a ruling that Louisiana's boundary lay three miles from its shore, rather than 10.5 miles.

CONGRESS

Surrendered to coastal states title to submerged lands and natural resources within their historic boundaries. The 1953 bill also proclaimed federal jurisdiction over the resources of submerged lands beyond the states' offshore boundaries. A majority of Senate Democrats, joined by a few Republicans, opposed the bill. They called it a "giveaway" to coastal states of resources belonging to the entire nation.

Congress then enacted a separate bill reaffirming exclusive federal control over submerged lands in the continental shelf beyond historic state boundaries. The measure authorized the U.S. to lease the lands to private industry and assigned to the federal government certain royalties from oil, gas, and sulphur production. Both parties supported the bill on original passage, but a majority of Senate Democrats opposed the version that emerged from conference. The conference committee deleted a Senate amendment to earmark federal revenues from the continental shelf for defense during the national emergency and for aid to education thereafter.

VOTES

Confirm the states' title to submerged lands and natural resources within their historic boundaries. Passed.

		Democrats	Republicans
House, 1953:	FOR	97	188
	AGAINST	89	18
Senate, 1953:	FOR	21	35
	AGAINST	25	9

REFERENCES -- CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 388ff, 397ff.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS of 1955

CQ

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS OF 1955

JAN. 4 -- Republicans and Democrats choose party officers for 84th Congress.

JAN. 5 -- Congress convenes. Nine "new" Senators sworn in, Sen. George (D Ga.) elected president pro tem. In House, Rep. Rayburn (D Texas) elected Speaker.

JAN. 6 -- President Eisenhower, in State of Union speech, pledges cooperation with Democratic-controlled Congress, outlines legislative program.

JAN. 10 -- President asks three-year extension of reciprocal trade legislation, plus authority to lower tariffs.

JAN. 11 -- In special election, Paul G. Rogers (D Fla.) elected to late father's House seat, in 6th District. Eisenhower proposes pay raises and health insurance program for government employees, plus higher postage rates.

JAN. 13 -- President asks draft extension, new reserve program, higher pay and benefits for servicemen. House passes first bill, a deficiency appropriation.

JAN. 17 -- President's Budget calls for spending $62.4 billion, projects $2.4 billion deficit for fiscal 1956, allots two-thirds of expenditures to national security.

JAN. 20 -- In Economic Report, Eisenhower predicts high employment and production in 1955.

JAN. 24 -- President asks Congress to authorize use of U.S. forces to defend Formosa, the Pescadores, and "related areas."

JAN. 25 -- House approves President's request, 410-3.

JAN. 28 -- Senate OKs it, 85-3, defeating amendments to delete reference to offshore islands.

JAN. 31 -- President's health recommendations to Congress include reinsurance plan plus expanded research and training programs.

FEB. 1 -- Southeast Asia defense treaty approved by Senate.

FEB. 8 -- House passes four-year extension of draft. Malenkov's resignation as USSR Premier brings Congressional predictions of tougher Russian policy. In education message, Eisenhower proposes $7 billion local-state-federal program to build classrooms.

FEB. 9 -- AFL and CIO officials agree to merge into one labor organization. Senate approves treaty with Nationalist China.

FEB. 14 -- First of Hoover Commission reports sent to Congress recommends revision of civil service personnel laws.

FEB. 16 -- House passes Congressional pay raise bill.

FEB. 17 -- By one-vote margin, House bans floor amendments to reciprocal trade bill. Sen. Morse (Ind Ore.) registers as Democrat, completing party switch begun in 1952.

FEB. 18 -- House passes trade bill.

FEB. 22 -- President sends $101 billion highway program to Congress.

FEB. 25 -- House approves $20 cut in income taxes and extension of corporation and excise taxes.

MARCH 1 -- Congress clears bill raising MCs' pay $7,500.

MARCH 15 -- Senate votes down income tax cut.

MARCH 16 -- Yalta papers released. Judge Harlan confirmed for Supreme Court.

MARCH 19 -- Harold Stassen named to cabinet post on disarmament.

MARCH 30 -- House agrees to drop income tax cut, President signs corporation, excise tax extension bill. Eisenhower repudiates Adm. Carney's alleged remarks on possibility of war over Chinese offshore islands.

MARCH 31 -- Attorney General's Antitrust Study group urges repeal of "fair trade" laws.

APRIL 1 -- Senate approves West German, NATO treaties.

APRIL 5 -- Democrats hail victories in Chicago, Mich., Ariz., Conn., and Missouri local elections.

APRIL 11 -- Adlai Stevenson attacks Administration policy in Far East as based on "political expediency," proposes multi-nation agreement to defend Formosa.

APRIL 14 -- President asks Congress to approve Trade Cooperation Organization.

APRIL 15 -- Chief Justice Warren rules out all political ambitions for himself.

APRIL 18 -- Presidential committee urges overhaul of controls on transportation industry.

APRIL 20 -- President sends $3.5 billion foreign aid program to Congress. Senate approves Upper Colorado reclamation project.

APRIL 25 -- Eisenhower reveals plan for atomic-powered merchant ship to display "atoms for peace" program.

APRIL 27 -- President says U.S. is willing to confer directly with Red China on Formosa cease-fire.

MAY 2 -- Eisenhower asks Congress to approve U.S. membership in International Finance Corporation.

MAY 4 -- Senate passes reciprocal trade bill.

MAY 5 -- House votes to return to rigid 90% of parity farm supports.

MAY 10 -- U.S., Britain, and France invite Russia to top-level Big Four meeting. House turns down statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

MAY 18 -- President defends HEW Secretary Hobby's handling of polio vaccine program.

MAY 19 -- Eisenhower vetoes postal workers' pay bill. Anti-segregation move stymies Reserve bill in House.

MAY 22 -- Sen. Russell (D Ga.) says he won't seek Presidential nomination in 1956.

MAY 24 -- Senate upholds veto of postal pay bill. Sen. Kennedy (D Mass.) makes first 1955 appearance in Congress after illness.

MAY 25 -- Senate passes 5-year highway bill, after rejecting Administration program.

MAY 27 -- Eisenhower asks 10 changes in Refugee Relief Act.

MAY 31 -- Supreme Court orders prompt desegregation in public schools, sets no time limit.

JUNE 2 -- Senate passes foreign aid bill sought by Ike.

JUNE 7 -- Housing bill, providing more public housing than Administration favored, passed by Senate.

JUNE 8 -- Senate approves bill raising minimum wage to $1. Eisenhower signs new bill raising postal workers' pay.

JUNE 11 -- President proposes aiding friendly countries to develop peaceful atomic reactors.
JUNE 15 -- Reciprocal trade bill, with tariff-cutting power, sent to President.
JUNE 16 -- House turns down TVA steam plant, aimed as alternative to Dixon-Yates private plant.
JUNE 20 -- Eisenhower pledges support of UN at its 10th anniversary meeting.
JUNE 22 -- Army Secretary Stevens resigns. Senate rejects Sen. McCarthy's attempt to bind Big Four to discuss Communist satellites at "summit" meeting.
JUNE 28 -- Intergovernmental Relations Commission calls for strengthened state, local governments. Congress extends regular and medical draft laws. Senate refuses to OK Eisenhower's atomic "peaceship" plan.
JUNE 29 -- President cites Congress' lack of action on vital programs.
JUNE 30 -- House approves $3.3 billion foreign aid bill. Hoover Commission's final report lists $8.5 billion in possible savings. Congress votes temporary increase in national debt limit.

JULY 1 -- House passes revised military reserve bill.
JULY 2 -- Senate Majority Leader Johnson (D Texas) suffers heart attack.
JULY 11 -- President orders Dixon-Yates contract cancelled. Wilber Brucker confirmed as Army Secretary.
JULY 13 -- HEW Secretary Hobby resigns, Marion Folsom named as successor. President protests "riders" on Defense appropriation bill.
JULY 14 -- Senate passes military reserve bill.
JULY 18 -- Big Four "summit" conference begins at Geneva. House passes liberalized social security bill.
JULY 21 -- Air Force Secretary Talbott defends private business activities before Senate investigators.
JULY 25 -- President reports Geneva conference presents "shining opportunity" to work for peace.
JULY 27 -- House turns down all proposed highway plans.
JULY 28 -- End to federal regulation of natural gas production voted by House.
JULY 29 -- White House says earth-circling satellite planned.

AUG. 1 -- Talbott resigns as Air Secretary; Eisenhower says decision was right.
AUG. 2 -- Congress adjourns after completing housing, polio, defense production, and appropriations legislation.
AUG. 4 -- Eisenhower regrets Congress' failure to enact highway, school construction, health and water resources measures.
AUG. 6 -- A.B. (Happy) Chandler wins Democratic nomination for Kentucky governor over Sens. Clements' and Barkley's opposition.
AUG. 11 -- Donald Quarles named Air Force Secretary.
AUG. 24 -- President approves emergency flood relief program for the Northeast.
AUG. 27 -- Harry Truman opens Democrats' 1956 election campaign with blast against GOP Administration.

SEPT. 10 -- Eisenhower tells GOP state chairmen seeking his reelection that the party should not pin its hopes on one "mortal" man.
SEPT. 14 -- Agriculture Secretary Benson defends Administration farm policies against Democratic critics.
SEPT. 19 -- Rep. Dingell (D Mich.) dies. N.Y. state Democratic chairman says Gov. Averell Harriman might fight for Presidential nomination. Democrats select group to map farm program.
SEPT. 24 -- President Eisenhower suffers "moderate" heart attack in Denver, Colorado.

OCT. 5 -- GOP National Committee agrees to open 1956 convention in San Francisco Aug. 20. Gov. Knight (R Calif.) expresses hope of being "favorite son" candidate at convention.
OCT. 9 -- Harold Stassen says he'd be available for nomination if Eisenhower won't run.
OCT. 10 -- Truman says he is "neutral" on Democratic candidates, praises Harriman.
OCT. 21 -- Adlai Stevenson and Harriman call for 90% of parity farm supports.
OCT. 24 -- Hospitalized President approves economic aid program for depressed areas.
OCT. 25 -- Sens. Russell (D Ga.) and McClellan (D Ark.) say Ohio Gov. Lausche (D) appeals to the South.
OCT. 27 -- Big Four foreign ministers meet in Geneva, with Germany the top issue.
OCT. 29 -- Eisenhower reiterates his backing of flexible farm supports and Agriculture Sec. Benson.

NOV. 8 -- Democrats gain in off-year elections, notably in Philadelphia, Ind., N.Y. and Conn. GOP sees no national significance in results.
NOV. 11 -- Eisenhower leaves Denver hospital, returns briefly to Washington.
NOV. 14 -- President begins convalescence at farm, sets up office in Gettysburg, Pa.
NOV. 15 -- Adlai Stevenson announces candidacy for 1956 Democratic presidential nomination.
NOV. 17-19 -- Democrats lay plans for Aug. 13, 1956 convention in Chicago, agree on rules, and increase size of delegation to convention.
NOV. 21 -- Senate Majority Leader Johnson outlines 13-point program for 1956 Congress.
NOV. 23 -- Cancelled Dixon-Yates contract ruled illegal by the AEC.
NOV. 26 -- Rep. Buchanan (D Pa.) dies.

DEC. 1 -- Eisenhower pledges "everything in my power" to help elect a GOP President in 1956.
DEC. 5 -- 16 million union members merge into new AFL-CIO.
DEC. 10 -- Personal physician says Eisenhower is fatigued, needs more rest for proper convalescence.
DEC. 12 -- President confers with GOP Congressional leaders on 1956 domestic issues.
DEC. 13 -- Bipartisan Congressional group hears Eisenhower outline foreign, defense programs for coming year. John D. Dingell, Jr. (D Mich.) elected to late father's seat in the House.
DEC. 14 -- Stevenson says he will enter presidential preference primaries in Calif., Fla., Ill., Minn. and Pa. in 1956.
DEC. 16 -- Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) announces candidacy for presidential nomination, plans to run in Calif. primary and others.
DEC. 17 -- Heart specialist, Dr. White, reports Eisenhower's recovery "excellent," President "out of danger," needs more exercise.
DEC. 20 -- Sen. George (D Ga.) announces he is candidate for reelection.

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